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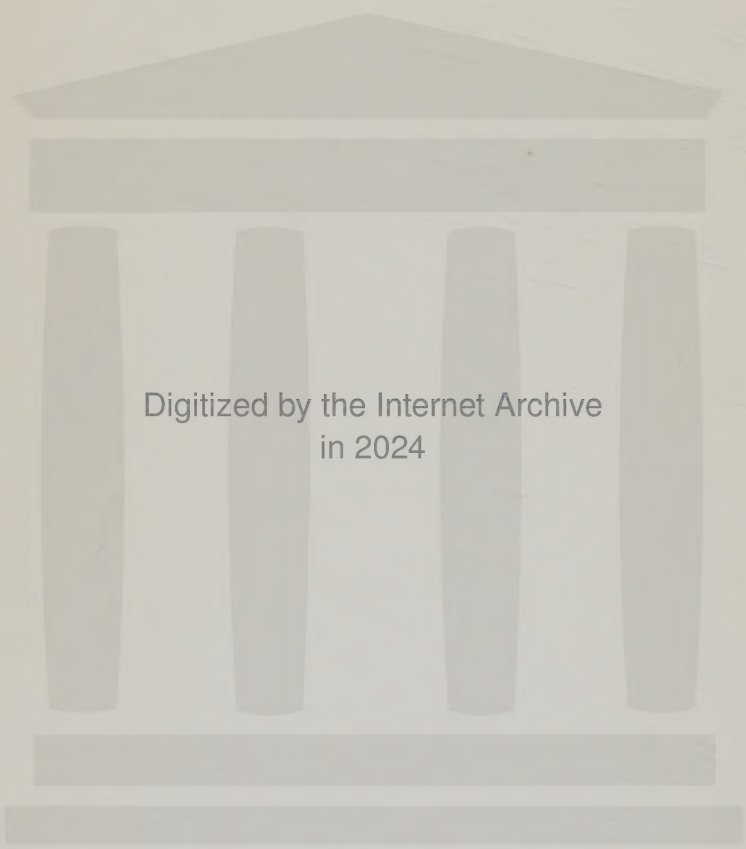
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1798.

PIONEER

AND

GENERAL HISTORY OF

GEAUGA COUNTY,

WITH

SKETCHES OF

SOME OF THE PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

PUBLISHED BY

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OF

GEAUGA COUNTY.

1880.

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ERRATA.

Page 39: From line 17 transfer "fair" to line 20, before "grounds."
Page 40: Society members read "O. W. Wicks."
Page 43, line 29: For "Sovira" read "Lovira."
Page 44, line 1: For "1812" read "1872."
Page 45, line 3 from bottom: After "and" read "are."
Page 69, "Treasurers": After "S. E. Bodman" read "1874."
Page 70, "Infirmary Directors": In place of "Wilber" read "Amander Gates."
Page 79, line 37: For "1846" read "1845."
Page 417, line 16: Read "for" before "shade."
Page 418, line 30: For "No. 8" read "No. 7."
Page 425, line 10 from bottom: For "10th" read "15th."
Page 426, line 35: For "November" read "October."
Page 430, line 9 from bottom: For "winter" read "summer."
Page 469, line 23: For "Samuel" read "Lemuel."
Page 486, line 2: For "cork" read "cook,"
Page 491, line 14 from bottom: Read "Aug. 30th."
Page 540, line 40: Read "day" next after "New Year's."
Page 581, line 5: Read "Corlos" "Carlos."

ERRATA AND OMISSIONS—TROY.

Page 585, 8 lines from top: For "whereupon" read "wherefrom."
Page 587, 27 lines from top: After "better" read "time."
Page 588, 14 lines from top: For "swell" read "swells."
Page 592, 10 lines from bottom: For "preparatory" read "prefatory."
Page 593: For "Robert Buch" read "Robert Buck."
Page 616, 5 lines from top: For "effort" read "efforts."
Page 620, 7 lines from bottom: For "his" read "this."
Page 628, 12 lines from bottom: For "lenth" read "length."
Page 629, 20 lines from top: For "scattered" read "shattered."
Page 632, 6 lines from top: For "Burroughs" read "Center."
Page 634, 17 lines from top: For "Jedediah" read "Jedidah."
Page 635, 13 lines from bottom: For "flying" read "fleeing."
Page 637, 14 lines from top: For "were" read "was."
Page 638, 18 lines from bottom: For "stock" read "Stack."
Page 647, 16 lines from bottom: For "1867" read "1877."
Page 651, 8 lines from bottom: For "Creator" read "brother."
Page 652, 5 lines from bottom (note): For "them" read "whom."
Page 652, bottom: After "October 14, 1881" read "Mr. Esty also holds the position of township clerk and of notary public."
Page 673, 11 lines from top: For "was" read "is."
Page 673, last word: For "reasons" read "causes."

NOTE.

The following statement of valuation was only received from Troy in time for insertion here:

At a meeting of the real estate assessors, held at Chardon, on March 16, 1880, an informal ballot complimented Troy with the highest valuation—$19.87 per acre, exclusive of buildings; Auburn followed, at $19.69. The "rata" for the entire county was finally settled to be as follows: Troy and Auburn, each $20.00; Bainbridge and Burton, each $19.00; Chester, Claridon, Newbury, and Russell, each $18.50; Chardon, Middlefield, Munson, Parkman, and Thompson, each $18.00; Huntsburg and Montville, each $17.00; Hambden, $16.00.

W. H. C.

PREFACE.

IN behalf of the officers and members of the Historical Society of Geauga county, we are happy to announce the publication, by townships, of the Pioneer History of the county.

The society, in attempting the publication of this history, written, as it was by different men in each of the townships, only undertook a compilation of the matter thus gathered, allowing to each writer the utmost latitude of individuality. There has been no attempt to change style, or intent even to secure uniformity. The work may be said to be sixteen histories, bound in one volume. If it lacks symmetry, it certainly has variety. Where there is repetition, it will be with differing phraseology.

The history of each township has been written by a resident thereof, and done by them entirely without compensation, which entitles them to grateful recognition by the public. Many of the writers are farmers, unaccustomed to writing, and have put the facts together as best they could. None, in coming before a critical public, would venture a claim to being regarded as historians.

There may be errors of names and dates, as much of the proof has been read by others than the writers, while typographical errors will occasionally appear, from want of experience of those reading the proof.

It is to be regretted that, in the preparation of military rosters, there is unavoidably some incompleteness of names and dates. It has also been extremely difficult to avoid some repetitions of the same, where men living in one town enlisted in another. The work has been longer delayed than was originally anticipated, and has cost both writers and officers much time, patience and labor. This delay has, without doubt, secured greater verity and completeness.

Conflicting testimony, both written and traditional, as to facts and dates, has often presented itself. In such cases, writers have taken the best evidence at hand, and given greatest weight to that appearing most consistent with other corroborating circumstances. In determining facts, long personal acquaintance of writers with people living in their respective localities, has very much aided them. All can fully appreciate the following declaration of a township writer: "If I had the authority of a magistrate, to compel the attendance of persons and papers, it would have facilitated the work, and lessened the labor materially."

The provision of the society's constitution has been kept constantly in view: "the gathering up and preserving the names of the early settlers, with the date of their arrival in the county; facts, incidents and reminiscences connected with its early settlement, together with such relics as may be of interest and value." How faithfully and efficiently the obligations imposed upon us have

been discharged, the public must determine. We only ask the indulgence of such friendly feeling and generous spirit as may be expected from an enlightened community.

While, for reasons before given, the work may not be as interesting to the general reader, as if all written by one person, of literary habit, we trust that as a compilation of facts it will prove the more valuable from the way in which prepared. Some townships occupy more space than others, but the history of each was prepared by some one selected by its own people, and, except as elsewhere noticed, the matter furnished from the townships respectively is inserted.

It is not to be supposed that all which would be desirable has been secured. At the same time, we are confident that much has been preserved of interest to the public; and especially to the present and future generations of the pioneers, much to awaken tender susceptibilities of gratitude towards them, which otherwise would have sunk in oblivion.

Kind thanks to those who have given us their confidence and aided our labors. Thanks to those who have sustained the enterprise by subscribing for the history. May God bless the society, that it may continue its usefulness, and other histories of the future emanate from the same source. Individuals of the society will die. May the association live forever.

LESTER TAYLOR,
President Geauga County Historical Society.
W. J. Ford,
P. Hitchcock,
Committee.

The undersigned feel it but just to say that, from intimate association and constant intercourse with Judge Lester Taylor, they know the untiring devotion and persistent energy with which he has labored to bring this work to completion, and bear testimony that to him, more than all others, is due the fact that this work is now published.

W. J. Ford,
P. Hitchcock,
Committee.

General Garfield's Address.*

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: When I accepted the invitation to address you on this interesting occasion, I did not assume that I could contribute anything in the way of original materials for the history of this portion of the Western Reserve. I hoped, however, that I might be able to point out some of the resources from which these materials may be drawn, and to express my interest in the effort you are making to rescue a portion of them from the destroying hand of time.†

From the historian's standpoint, our country is peculiarly and exceptionally fortunate. The origin of nearly all great nations, ancient and modern, is shrouded in fable or traditionary legend. The story of the founding of Rome by the wolf-nursed brothers, Romulus and Remus, has long been classed among the myths of history; and the more modern story of Hengist and Horsa leading the Saxons to England, is almost equally legendary. The origin of Paris can never be known. Its foundation was laid long before Gaul had written records. But the settlement, civilization and political institutions of our country can be traced from their first hour by the clear light of history. It is true that over this continent hangs an impenetrable veil of tradition, mystery and silence. But it is the tradition of races fast passing away; the mystery of a still earlier race, which flourished and perished long before its discovery by the Europeans. The story of the Mound Builders can never be told. The fate of the Indian tribes will soon be a half-forgotten tale. But the history of European civilization and institutions on this continent can be traced with precision and fullness; unless we become forgetful of the past, and neglect to save and perpetuate its precious memorials.

In discussing the scope of historical study in reference to our country, I will call attention to a few general facts concerning its discovery and settlement.

First—The Romantic Period of Discovery on this Continent.

There can scarcely be found in the realms of romance anything more fascinating than the records of discovery and adventure during the two centuries that followed the landing of Columbus on the soil of the New World. The greed for gold, the passion for adventure, the spirit of chivalry, the enthusiasm and fanaticism of religion, all conspired to throw into America the hardest and most daring spirits of Europe, and made the vast wilderness of the New World, the theatre of the most stirring achievements that history has recorded.

Early in the Sixteenth century, Spain, turning from the conquest of Grenada, and her triumph over the Moors, followed her golden dreams of the New

* Delivered at Burton, before the Historical society of Geauga county, Ohio, September 16, 1873, on the discovery and settlement of the Western Reserve.

†General Garfield mentions the following as among the chief books consulted in the preparation of the address: "Bancroft's History of the United States," Vols. I, II, III, IV; "Annals of the West," James H. Perkins, St. Louis, 1850; "Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory," Jacob Burnet, New York, 1847; "History of the Discovery and Settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi," 2 vols., John W. Monette, New York, 1846; Irving's Conquest of Florida; Francis Parkman's four histories; "The Jesuits of North America;" "The Discovery of the Great West;" "The Pioneers of Civilization in the New World;" "The Conspiracy of Pontiac;" "Diplomatic Correspondence, 1776 to 1783," by Jared Sparks; "Early History of Cleveland, Ohio," Col. Charles Whittlesey, Cleveland, 1867; "History of the Maumee Valley," H. Knapp, Toledo, 1872; "Land Laws of Ohio." He mentioned last in this connection what he regarded as very important, the Margury Papers, in 9 volumes, of French Discoveries, from the archives of France.

World, with the same spirit that in an earlier day animated her Crusaders. In 1528, Ponce de Leon began his search for the fountain of perpetual youth, the tradition of which he had learned among the natives of the West Indies. He discovered the low-lying coasts of Florida, and explored its interior. Instead of the fountain of youth, he found his grave among its everglades.

A few years later, De Soto, who had accompanied Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, landed in Florida with a gallant array of knights and nobles, and commenced his explorations through the western wilderness. In 1541 he reached the banks of the Mississippi river, and crossing it, pushed his discoveries westward over the great plains; but, finding neither the gold nor the South sea of his dreams, he returned to be buried in the waters of the great river he had discovered.

While England was more leisurely exploring the bays and rivers of the Atlantic coast, and searching for gold and peltry, the chevaliers and priests of France were chasing their dreams in the North, searching a passage to China, and the realms of Far Cathay, and telling the mystery of the Cross to the Indian tribes of the far west. Coasting northward, her bold navigators discovered the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and in 1525 Cartier sailed up its broad current to the rocky heights of Quebec, and to the rapids above Montreal, which were afterwards named La Chine, in derision of the belief that the adventurers were about to find China.

In 1606, Champlain pushed above the rapids, and discovered the beautiful lake that bears his name. In 1615, Priest La Caron pushed northward and westward through the wilderness and discovered Lake Huron.

In 1635, the Jesuit missionaries founded the Mission St. Mary. In 1654, another priest had entered the wilderness of Northern New York, and found the salt springs of Onondaga. In 1659-1660, French traders and priests passed the winter on Lake Superior, and established missions along its shores.

Among the earlier discoverers no name shines out with more brilliancy than that of the Chevalier La Salle. The story of his explorations can scarcely be equaled in romantic interest by any of the stirring tales of the Crusaders. Born of a proud and wealthy family in the north of France, he was destined for the service of the Church and of the Jesuit Order. But his restless spirit, fired with the love of adventure, broke away from the ecclesiastical restraints, to confront the dangers of the New World and extend the empire of Louis XIV. From the best evidence accessible, it appears that he was the first white man that saw the Ohio river. At twenty-six years of age we find him with a small party, near the western extremity of Lake Ontario, boldly entering the domain of the dreaded *Iroquois*, traveling southward and westward through the wintry wilderness until he reached a branch of the Ohio, probably the Allegheny. He followed it to the main stream, and descended that, until, in the winter of 1669 and 1670, he reached the Falls of the Ohio, near the present site of Louisville. His companions refusing to go furthur, he returned to Quebec and prepared for still greater undertakings.

In the meantime the Jesuit missionaries had been pushing their discoveries on the Northern Lake. In 1673, Joliet and Marquette started from Green Bay, dragging their canoes up the rapids of Fox river, crossed Lake Winnebago, found Indian guides to conduct them to the waters of the Wisconsin, descended that stream to the westward, and, on the sixteenth of June, reached the Mississippi, near the spot where now stands the city of Prairie Du Chien. To-morrow will be the two hundredth anniversary of that discovery. One hundred and forty-two years before that time, De Soto had seen the same river more than a thousand miles below; but during that interval, it is not known that any white man had looked upon its waters.

Turning southward, these brave priests descended the great river, amid the awful solitudes. The stories of demons and monsters of the wilderness which abounded among the Indian tribes, did not deter them from pushing their discoveries. They continued their journey southward to the mouth of the Arkansas river, telling, as best they could, the story of the Cross to the wild tribes along the shores. Returning from the Kaskaskias, and traveling thence to Lake Michigan, reached Green bay at the end of September, 1673, having on their journey paddled their canoes more than twenty five hundred miles. Marquette remained to establish missions among the Indians, and to die three years later, on the western shore of Lake Michigan, while Joliet returned to Quebec to report his discoveries.

In the meantime, Count Frontenac, a noble of France, had been made governor of Canada, and found in La Salle a fit counselor and assistant in his vast schemes of discovery. La Salle was sent to France, to enlist the court and the ministers of Louis; and in 1677–78, returned to Canada, with full power, under Frontenac, to carry forward his grand enterprises. He had developed three great purposes. First, to realize the old plan of Champlain—the finding of a pathway to China across the American continent; second, to occupy and develop the regions of the northern lakes; and third, to descend the Mississippi river, and establish a fortified post at its mouth, thus securing an outlet for the trade of the interior and checking the progress of Spain on the Gulf of Mexico.

In pursuance of this plan, we find La Salle and his companions, in January, 1679, dragging their cannon and materials for ship-building around the Falls of Niagara, and laying the keel of a vessel, two leagues above the cataract, at the mouth of Cayuga creek. She was a schooner of forty-five tons burden, and was named "The Griffin." On the seventh of August, 1679, with an armament of five cannon, and a crew and company of thirty-four men, she started on her voyage up Lake Erie, the first sail ever spread over the waters of our lake. On the fourth day, she entered Detroit river; and, after encountering a terrible storm on Lake Huron, passed the straits, and reached Green Bay early in September. A few weeks later, she started back for Niagara, laden with furs, and was never heard from.

While awaiting the supplies which the "Griffin" was expected to bring, La Salle explored Lake Michigan to its southern extremity, ascended the Saint Joseph, crossed the Portage to the Kankakee, descended the Illinois, and, landing at an Indian village, on the site of the present village of Utica, Illinois, celebrated mass on New Year's day, 1680. Before the winter was ended, he became certain that the "Griffin" was lost. But, undaunted by his disasters, on the third of March, with five companions, he began the incredible feat of making the journey to Quebec on foot, in the dead of winter. This he accomplished. He re-organized his expedition, conquered every difficulty, and, on the twenty-first of December, 1681, with a party of fifty-four Frenchmen, and friendly Indians, set out for the present site of Chicago, and, by the way of Illinois river, reached the Mississippi, February 6, 1682. He descended its stream, and, on the ninth of April, of 1682, standing on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, solemnly proclaimed to his companions and to the wilderness, that in the name of Louis the Great, he took possession of the great valley watered by the Mississippi river. He set up a column and inscribed upon it the arms of France, and named the country Louisania. Upon this act rested the claim of France to the vast region stretching from the Allegheny to the Rocky mountains, from the Rio Grande and the Gulf to the farthest springs of the Missouri.

I will not follow further the career of the great explorers. Enough has been said to exhibit the spirit and character of their work. I would I were able to inspire the young men of this country with a desire to read the history of these

stirring days of discovery, that opened up to Europe the mysteries of this New World.

As Irving has well said of their work, "It was poetry put into action; it was the knight-errantry of the Old World, carried into the depths of the American wilderness. The personal adventures; the feats of individual prowess; the picturesque descriptions of steel-clad cavaliers, with lance, and helmet and prancing steed, glittering through the wilderness of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and the prairies of the far west, would seem to us mere fictions of romance, did they not come to us in the matter of fact narratives of those who were eye witnesses, and who recorded minute memoranda of every incident."

Second—The Struggle for National Dominion.

I next invite your attention to the less stirring, but not less important struggle, for the possession of the New World, which succeeded the period of discovery.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, North America was claimed mainly by three great powers. Spain held possession of Mexico, and a belt reaching eastward to the Atlantic and northward to the southern line of Georgia, except a portion near the mouth of the Mississippi held by the French. England held from the Spanish line on the south to the northern lakes and the Saint Lawrence, and westward to the Alleghanies. France held all north of the lakes and west of the Alleghanies, and southward to the possessions of Spain. Some of the boundary lines were but vaguely defined; others were disputed; and the general outlines were as stated.

Besides the struggle for national possession, the religious element entered largely into the contest. It was a struggle between the Catholic and Protestant faiths. The Protestant colonies of England were developed on three sides, by the vigorous and perfectly organized Catholic powers of France and Spain.

Indeed, at an early date, by the bull of Pope Alexander VI, all America had been given to the Spaniards. But France, with a zeal equal to that of Spain, had entered the lists to contest for the prize. So far as the religious struggle was concerned, the efforts of France and Spain were resisted only by the Protestants of the Atlantic coast.

The main chain of the Alleghanies was supposed to be impassable until 1714, when Governor Spottswood, of Virginia, led an expedition to discover a pass to the great valley beyond. He found one somewhere near the western boundary of Virginia, and by it descended to the Ohio. On his return, he established the "Transmontane Order," or "Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe." On the sandy plains of eastern Virginia, horse-shoes were rarely used; but, in climbing the mountains, he had found them necessary; and, on creating his companions knights of this new order, he gave to each a golden horse-shoe, inscribed with the motto:

"*Sic jurat transcendere montes.*"

He represented to the British ministry the great importance of planting settlements in the western valley; and, with the foresight of a statesman, pointed out the danger of allowing the French the undisputed possession of that rich region.

The progress of England had been slower but more certain than that of her great rival. While the French were establishing trading posts at points widely removed from each other, along the lakes and Mississippi, and in the wilderness of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the English were slowly but firmly planting their settlements on the Atlantic slope, and preparing to contest for the rich prize of the Great West. They possessed one great advantage over their French rivals. They had cultivated the friendship of the Iroquois Confederacy, the most powerful combination of Indian tribes known to the New World. That confederacy held possession of the southern shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie; and their

hostility to the French had confined the settlements of that people mainly to the northern shores.

During the first half of the eighteenth century, many treaties were made by the English with these confederated tribes, and some valuable grants of land were obtained on the eastern slope of the Mississippi valley.

About the middle of that century, the British government began to recognize the wisdom of Governor Spottswood, and perceived that an empire was soon to be saved or lost.

In 1748, a company was organized by Thomas Lee, and Lawrence and Augustine Washington, under the name of "The Ohio Company," and received a royal grant of one half million acres of land in the valley of the Ohio. In 1751, a British trading post was established on the Big Miami; but, in the following year, it was destroyed by the French. Many similar efforts of the English colonists were resisted by the French; and, during the years 1751–2–3, it became manifest that a great struggle was imminent, between the French and the English for the possession of the West. The British ministers were too much absorbed in intrigues at home, to appreciate the importance of this contest; and they did but little more than to permit the colonies to protect their rights in the valley of the Ohio.

In 1753, the Ohio Company had opened a road by Will's creek into the western valley, and were preparing to locate their colony. At the same time the French had sent a force to occupy and hold the line of the Ohio. As the Ohio Company was under the especial protection of Virginia, the governor of that colony determined to send a messenger to the commander of the French forces, and demand the reason for invading the British dominions. For this purpose he selected George Washington, then twenty years of age, who, with six assistants, set out from Williamsburg, Virginia, in the middle of November, for the waters of the Ohio and Lake Erie. After a journey of nine days, through sleet and snow, he reached the Ohio at the junction of the Allegheny and the Monongahela; and his quick eye seemed to foresee the destiny of the place. "I spent some time," said he, "in viewing the rivers. The land in the fork has the absolute command of both." On this spot Fort Pitt was afterwards built, and, still later, the city of Pittsburgh.

As Bancroft has said, "After creating in imagination a fortress and city, his party swam across the Allegheny, wrapped their blankets around them for the night on the northwest bank." Proceeding down the Ohio to Logstown, he held a council with the *Shawnees* and the *Delawares*, who promised to secure the aid of the *Six Nations* in resisting the French. He then proceeded to the French posts at Venango and Fort Le Boeuf (the latter fifteen miles from Lake Erie), and warned the commanders that the rights of Virginia must not be invaded. He received for his answer, that the French would seize every Englishman in the Ohio valley.

Returning to Virginia in January, 1754, he reported to the governor, and immediate preparations were made by the colonists to maintain their rights in the west, and resist the incursions of the French. In this movement originated the first military union among the English colonists.

Although peace existed between France and England, formidable preparations were made by the latter to repel encroachments on the frontier, from Ohio to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Braddock was sent to America, and, in 1755, at Alexandria, Virginia, he planned four expeditions against the French.

It is not necessary to speak in detail of the war that followed. After Braddock's defeat near the forks of the Ohio, which occurred on the ninth of July, 1755, England herself took active measures for prosecuting the war.

On the twenty-fifth of November, 1758, Forbes captured Fort DuQuesne,

which thus passed into the possession of the English, and was named Fort Pitt, in honor of the great minister.

In 1759, Quebec was captured by General Wolfe; and the same year Niagara fell into the hands of the English.

In 1760, an English force, under Major Rogers, moved westward from Niagara, to occupy the French posts on the upper lakes. They coasted along the south shore of Erie, the first English-speaking people that sailed its waters. Near the mouth of the Grand river they met in council the chiefs of the great warrior, Pontiac. A few weeks later, they took possession of Detroit. "Thus," says Mr. Bancroft, "was Michigan won by Great Britain, though not for itself. There were those who foresaw that the acquisition of Canada was the prelude of American independence."

Late in December, Rogers returned to the Maumee; and setting out from the point where Sandusky city now stands, crossed the Huron river to the northern branch of White Woman's river, and, passing thence by the English village of Beaverstown, and up the Ohio, reached Fort Pitt on the twenty-third of January, 1761, just a month after he left Detroit.

Under the leadership of Pitt, England was finally triumphant in this great struggle; and, by the treaty of Paris, of the tenth of February, 1763, she acquired Canada and all the territory east of the Mississippi river, and southward to the Spanish territory, excepting New Orleans and the island on which it is situated.

During the twelve years which followed the treaty of Paris, the English colonists were pushing their settlements into the newly acquired territory; but they encountered the opposition of the *Six Nations* and their allies, who made fruitless efforts to capture the British posts, Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt.

At length, in 1768, Sir William Johnson concluded a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, with these tribes, by which all the lands south of the Ohio and the Allegheny were sold to the British; the Indians to remain in undisturbed possession of the territory north and west of those rivers. New companies were organized to occupy the territory thus obtained.

"Among the foremost speculators in western lands at that time," says the author of "Annals of the West," "was George Washington." In 1769 he was one of the signers of a petition to the king for a grant of two and a half millions acres in the west. In 1770 he crossed the mountains and descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, to locate the ten thousand acres to which he was entitled, for services in the French war.

Virginians planted settlements in Kentucky; and pioneers from all the colonies began to occupy the frontiers, from the Allegheny to the Tennesse.

Third—The war of the Revolution, and its relations to the west.

How came the thrirteen colonies to possess the valley of the Mississippi? The object of their struggle was independence, and yet, by the Treaty of Peace in 1783, not only was the independence of the thirteen colonies conceded, but there was granted to the new republic, a western territory bounded by the Northern Lakes, the Mississippi, and the French and Spanish possessions. How did these hills and valleys become a part of the United States? It is true that, by virtue of royal charters, several of the colonies set up claims extending to the "South Sea." The knowledge which the English possessed of the geography of this country at that time, is illustrated by the fact that Capt. John Smith was commissioned to sail up the Chickahominy, and find a passage to China! But the claims of the colonies were too vague to be of any consequence in determining the boundaries of the two governments. Virginia had indeed extended her settlements into the region south of the Ohio river, and during the Revolution, had annexed that country to the Old Diminion, calling it the County of

Kentucky. But, previous to the Revolution, the colonies had taken no such action in reference to the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The cession of that great Territory under the treaty of 1783 was due mainly to the foresight, the courage, and the endurance of one man, who never received from his country any adequate recognition for his great service. That man was George Rogers Clark; and it is worth your while to consider the work he accomplished. Born in Virginia, he was, in early life, a surveyor, and afterwards served in Lord Dunmore's War. In 1776 he settled in Kentucky, and was, in fact, the founder of that commonwealth. As the war of the Revolution progressed, he saw that the pioneers west of the Alleghanies were threatened by two formidable dangers: First, by the Indians, many of whom had joined the standard of Great Britain; and, second, by the success of the war itself. For, should the colonies obtain their independence, while the British held possession of the Mississippi valley, the Alleghanies would be the western boundary of the new Republic, and the pioneers of the West would remain subjects to Great Britain.

Inspired by these views he made two journeys to Virginia, to represent the case to the authorities of that colony. Failing to impress the House of Burgesses with the importance of warding off these dangers, he appealed to the governor, Patrick Henry, and received from him authority to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky subject to his orders, and serve for three months after their arrival in the West. This was a public commission.

Another document, bearing date Willliamsburg, January 2, 1778, was a secret commisssion, which authorized him, in the name of Virginia, to capture the military posts held by the British in the Northwest. Armed with this authority, he proceeded to Pittsburgh, where he obtained ammunition, and floated it down the river to Kentucky, succeeded in enlisting seven companies of pioneers, and in the month of June, 1778, commenced his march through the untrodden wilderness to the region of the Illinois. With a daring that is scarcely equaled in the annals of war, he captured the garrisons of Kaskaskia, St. Vincent, and Cahokia, and sent his prisoners to the governor of Virginia, and by his energy and skill won over the French inhabitants of that region to the American cause.

In October, 1778, the House of Burgesses passed an act declaring that "All the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled there, or shall hereafter be settled on the west side of the Ohio, shall be included in the District of Kentucky, which shall be called Illinois county." In other words, George Rogers Clark conquered the territory of the Northwest in the name of Virginia, and the flag of the Republic covered it at the close of the war.

In negotiating the Treaty of Peace at Paris, in 1783, the British commissioners insisted on the Ohio river as the northwestern boundary of the United States; and it was found, the only tenable ground on which the American commissioners relied to sustain our claim to the lakes and the Mississippi as the boundary, was the fact that George Rogers Clark had conquered the country, and Virginia was in undisputed possession of it at the cessastion of hostilities.

In his "Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwest Territory," Judge Burnet says: "That fact" (the capture of the British posts) "was confirmed and admitted, and was the chief ground on which the British commissioners reluctantly abandoned their claim."

It is a stain upon the honor of our country that such a man, the leader of the pioneers who made the first lodgment on the site now occupied by Louisville, who was, in fact the founder of, Kentucky, and who, by his personal foresight and energy, gave nine great States to the Republic, was allowed to sink under a load of debt incurred for the honer and glory of his country.

In 1799, Judge Burnet rode some ten or twelve miles from Louisville into

the country, to visit this veteran hero. He says he was induced to make this visit by the veneration he entertained for Clark's military talents and services.

"He had," says Burnet, "the appearance of a man born to command, and fitted by nature for his destiny. There was a gravity and solemnity in his demeanor, resembling that which so eminently distinguished the venerated father of his country. A person familiar with the lives and character of the military veterans of Rome, in the days of her greatest power, might readily have selected *this remarkable man* as a specimen of the model he had formed of them in his own mind; but he was rapidly falling a victim to his extreme sensibility and to the ingratitude of his native State, under whose banner he had fought bravely, and with great success.

"The time will certainly come when the enlightened and magnanimous citizens of Louisville will remember the debt of gratitude they owe the memory of that distinguished man. He was the leader of the pioneers who made the first lodgment on the site now covered by their rich and splendid city. He was its protector during the years of its infancy, and in the period of its greatest danger. Yet the traveler who has read of his achievements, admired his character, and visited the theatre of his brilliant deeds, discovers nothing indicating the place where his remains are deposited, and where he can go and pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed and gallant hero."

This eulogy of Judge Burnet is fully warranted by the facts of history. There is preserved in the war department at Washington, a portrait of Clark, which gives unmistakable evidence of a character of rare grasp and power. No one can look upon that remarkable face without knowing that the original was a man of unusual force.

Fourth—Organization and Settlement of the Western Reserve.

Soon after the close of the Revolution our western country was divided into three territories; the territory of the Mississippi; the territory south of the Ohio; and the territory northwest of the Ohio. For the purposes of this address, I shall consider only the organization and settlement of the latter.

It would be difficult to find any country so covered with conflicting claims of title as the Territory of the Northwest. Several States, still asserting the validity of their royal charters, set up claims, more or less definite, to portions of this Territory. First, by royal charter of 1662, confirming a council charter of 1630, Connecticut claimed a strip of land bounded, on the east, by the Narragansett river; north, by Massachusetts; south, by Long Island Sound, and extending westward between the parallels of forty-one degrees and forty-two degrees and two minutes north latitude, to the mythical "South Sea;" Second, New York, by her charter of 1614, claimed a territory marked by definite boundaries, lying across the boundaries of the Connecticut charter; third, by the grant to William Penn, in 1664, Pennsylvania claimed a territory overlaping part of the territory of both these colonies; fourth, the charter of Massachusetts also conflicted with some of the claims above mentioned; fifth, Virginia claimed the whole of the Northwest Territory by right of conquest, and, in 1779, by an act of her legislature, annexed it as a county; sixth, several grants had been made of special tracts to incorporated companies by the different States. And, finally, the whole Territory of the Northwest was claimed by the Indians as their own.

The claims of New York, Massachusetts, and part of the claim of Pennsylvania, had been settled before the war, by royal commissioners. The others were still unadjusted. It became evident that no satisfactory settlement could be made, execpt by congress. That body urged the several States to make a cession of the lands they claimed, and thus enable the general government to open the Northwest for settlement.

On the first of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee,

and James Monroe, delegates in congress, executed a deed of cession in the name of Virginia, by which they transferred to the United States the title of Virginia to the Northwest Territory, but reserving to that State one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, which Virginia had promised to George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers who, with him, captured the British posts in the west. Also, another tract of land, between the Scioto and Little Miami, to enable Virginia, to pay her promised bounties to her officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army.

On the 27th of October, 1784, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, New York), with the *Six Nations*, by which these tribes ceded to the United States, their vague claims to the lands north and west of the Ohio. On the 31st of January, 1785, a treaty was made at Fort McIntosh (how the town of Beaver, Pennsylvania, with the four Western tribes, the *Wyandots*, the *Delawares*, the *Chippewas* and the *Tawas*, by which all their lands in the northwest territory were ceded to the United States, except that portion bounded by a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga up that river to the portage between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas; thence down that branch to the mouth of Sandy; thence westwardly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio; thence along the portage to the Great Miami or Maumee, and down the southeast side of the river to its mouth; thence along the shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. The territory thus described was to be forever the exclusive possession of these Indians.

In 1788 a settlement was made at Marietta, and soon after other settlements were begun. But the Indians were dissatisfied, and, by the intrigues of their late allies, the British, a savage and bloody war ensued which delayed for several years the settlement of the State. The campaign of General Harmar in 1790, was only a partial success. In the following year a more formidable force was placed under the command of General St. Clair, who suffered a disastrous and overwhelming defeat on the 4th of November of that year, near the head waters of the Wabash.

It was evident that nothing but a war so decisive as to break the power of the western tribes, could make the settlement of Ohio possible. There are but few things in the career of George Washington that so strikingly illustrate his sagacity and prudence as the policy he pursued in reference to this subject. He made preparations for organizing an army of five thousand men, appointed General Wayne to the command of a special force, and early in 1792, drafted detailed instructions for giving it special discipline to fit it for Indian warfare. During that and the following year, he exhausted every means to secure the peace of the West by treaties with the tribes.

But agents of England and Spain were busy in intrigues with the Indians in hopes of recovering a portion of the great empire they had lost by the treaty of 1783. So far were the efforts of England carried that a British force was sent to the rapids of the Maumee, where they built a fort, and inspired the Indians with the hope that the British would join them in fighting the forces of the United States.

All efforts to make a peaceable settlement on any other basis than the abandonment on the part of the United States of all territory north of the Ohio having failed, General Wayne proceeded with that wonderful vigor which had made him famous on so many fields of the Revolution, and, on the 20th of August, 1794, defeated the Indians and their allies on the banks of the Maumee, and completely broke the power of their confederation.

On the third day of August, 1795, General Wayne concluded, at Greenville, a treaty of lasting peace with these tribes, and thus opened the State to settlement. In this treaty, there was reserved to the Indians the same territory

west of the Cuyahoga as described in the treaty of Fort McIntosh of 1785.

Fifth.—Settlement of the Western Reserve.

I have now noticed briefly the adjustment of the several claims to the northwestern territory, excepting that of Connecticut. It has already been seen that Connecticut claimed a strip westward from the Narragansett river to the Mississippi, between the parallels of forty-one degrees and forty-two degrees two minutes; but that portion of her claim which crossed the territory of New York and Pennsylvania, had been extinguished by adjustment. Her claim to the territory west of Pennsylvania was unsettled until September 14, 1786, when she ceded it all to the United States, except that portion lying between the parallels above named, and a line one hundred and twenty miles west of the western line of Pennsylvania and parallel with it. This tract of country was about the size of the present State, and was called "New Connecticut."

In May, 1792, the legislature of Connecticut granted to those of her citizens whose property had been burned or otherwise spoilated by the British, during the war of the Revolution, half a million of acres from the west end of the Reserve. These were called "The Fire Lands."

On the 5th of September, 1795, Connecticut executed a deed to John Caldwell, Jonathan Brace and John Morgan, trustees for the Connecticut Land Company, for three million acres of the Reserve, lying west of Pennsylvania, for one million two hundred thousand dollars, or at the rate of forty cents per acre. The State gave only a quit-claim deed, transferring only such title as she possessed, and leaving all the remaining Indian titles to the Reserve, to be extinguished by the purchasers themselves. With the exception of a few hundred acres previously sold, in the neighborhood of the Salt Spring Tract, on the Mahoning, all titles to lands on the Reserve east of "The Fire Lands," rest on this quit-claim deed of Connecticut to the three trustees, who were all living late as 1836, and joined in making deeds to lands on the Reserve.

On the same day that the trust deed was made, articles of association were signed by the proprietors, providing for the government of the company. The management of its affairs was entrusted to seven directors. They determined to extinguish the Indian title, and survey their land into townships five miles square. Moses Cleaveland, one of the directors, was made general agent; Augustus Porter, principal surveyor, and Seth Pease, astronomer and surveyor. To these were added four assistant surveyors, a commissary, a physician and thirty-seven other employes. This party assembled at Schenectady, New York, in the spring of 1796, and prepared for their expedition.

It is interesting to follow them on their way to the Reserve. They ascended the Mohawk river in batteaux, passing through the locks at Little Falls, and, from the present city of Rome, took their boats and stores across into Wood creek. Passing down the stream, they crossed the Oneida lake, down the Oswego to Lake Ontario. Coasting along the lake thence to Niagara, after encountering innumerable hardships, the party reached Buffalo on the seventeenth of June, where they met "Red Jacket," and the principal chiefs of the *Six Nations*, and on the 23d of that month, completed a contract with those chiefs, by which they purchased all the rights of those Indians to the lands on the Reserve, for five thousand pounds, New York currency, to be paid in goods, to the Western Indians, and two beef cattle and one hundred gallons of whisky to the Eastern Indians, besides gifts and provisions to all of them.

Setting out from Buffalo on the 27th of June, they coasted along the shore of the lake, some of the party in boats and others marching along the banks.

In the journal of Seth Pease, published in Whittlesey's History of Cleveland, I find the following:

Monday, July 4, 1796.—We that came by land, arrived at the confines of

New Connecticut, and gave three cheers precisely at five o'clock P. M. We then proceeded to Conneaut, at five hours thirty minutes; our boats got on an hour after; we pitched our tents on the east side."

In the journal of General Cleaveland is the following entry:

"On this creek ("Conneaught"), in New Connecticut Land, July 4, 1796, under General Moses Cleaveland, the surveyors and men sent by the Connecticut Land Company to survey and settle the Connecticut Reserve, and were the first English people who took possession of it.

* * We gave three cheers, and christened the place Fort Independence; and, after many difficulties, perplexities and hardships were surmounted, and we were on the good and promised land, felt that a just tribute of respect to the day ought to be paid. There were, in all, including women and children, fifty in number. The men, under Captain Tinker, ranged themselves on the beach, and fired a Federal salute of fifteen rounds, and then the sixteenth in honor of New Connecticut. Drank several toasts. * * * Closed with three cheers. Drank several pails of grog. Supped and retired in good order."

Three days afterward General Cleaveland held a council with Paqua, chief of the *Massasaugas*, whose village was at Conneaut creek. The friendship of these Indians was purchased by a few trinkets and twenty-five dollars' worth of whisky.

A cabin was erected on the bank of Conneaut creek; and, in honor of the commissary of the expedition, was called "Stow Castle." At this time the white inhabitants west of the Genesee river, and along the coasts of the lakes, were as follows: The garrison at Niagara, two families at Lewistown, one at Buffalo, one at Cleveland, and one at Sandusky. There were no other families east of Detroit, and with the exception of a few adventurers at the Salt Springs of the Mahoning, the interior of New Connecticut was an unbroken wilderness.

The work of surveying was commenced at once. One party went southward on the Pennsylvania line to find the forty-first parallel, and began the survey; another, under General Cleaveland, coasted along the lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, which they reached on the 22nd of July, and there laid the foundation of the chief city of the Reserve. A large portion of the survey was made during that session, and the work was completed in the following year.

By the close of the year 1800, there were thirty-two settlements on the Reserve, though, as yet, no organization of government had been established. But the pioneers were a people who had been trained in the principles and practice of civil order; and these were transplanted to their new home. In New Connecticut, there was but little of that lawlessness which so often characterizes the people of a new country. In many instances, a township organization was completed, and their minister chosen before the pioneers left home. Thus they planted the institutions and opinions of Old Connecticut in their new wilderness homes.

There are townships on this Western Reserve which are more thoroughly New England in character and spirit than most of the towns of the New England of to-day. Cut off as they were from the metropolitan life that has gradually been molding and changing the spirit of New England, they preserved here in the wilderness the characteristics of New England, as it was when they left it at the beginning of the century. This has given to the people of the Western Reserve those strongly marked qualities which have always distinguished them.

For a long time, it was difficult to ascertain the political and legal status of the settlers of the Reserve. The State of Connecticut did not assume jurisdiction over its people, because that State had parted with her claim to the soil.

By a proclamation of Governor St. Clair, in 1788, Washington county had

been organized, having its limits extended westward to the Scioto, and northward to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, with Marietta as the county seat. These limits included a portion of the Western Reserve. But the Connecticut settlers did not consider this a practical government, and most of them doubted its legality.

By the end of the century, seven counties, Washington, Hamilton, Ross, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson and Knox, had been created, but none of them were of any practical service to the settlers on the Reserve. No magistrate had been appointed for that portion of the country, no civil process was established; and no mode existed of making legal conveyances.

But, in the year 1800, the State of Connecticut, by act of her legislature, transferred to the national government, all her claim to civil jurisdiction. Congress assumed to the political control, and the president conveyed by patent the fee of the soil to the government of the State for the use of the grantees and the parties claiming under them. Whereupon, in pursuance of this authority, on the twenty-second of September, 1800, Governor St. Clair issued a proclamation establishing the county of Trumbull, to include within its boundaries the "Fire Lands" and adjacent islands, and ordered an election to be held at Warren, its county seat, on the second Tuesday of October. At that election, forty-two votes were cast, of which General Edward Paine received thirty-eight, and was thus elected a member of the territorial legislature. All the early deeds on the Reserve are preserved in the records of Trumbull county.

A treaty was held at Fort Industry, on the fourth of July, 1805, between the commissioners of the Connecticut Land company and the Indians, by which all the lands in the Reserve, west of the Cuyahoga, belonging to the Indians, were ceded to the Connecticut company.

Geauga was the second county of the Reserve. It was created by an act of the legislature, December 31, 1805; and by a subsequent act, its boundaries were made to include the present territory of Cuyahoga county, as far west as the fourteenth range.

Portage county was established on the tenth of February, 1807, and on the sixteenth of June, 1810, the act establishing Cuyahoga county went into operation. By that act all of Geauga west of the ninth range was made a part of Cuyahoga county.

Ashtabula county was established on the twenty-second of January, 1811.

A considerable number of Indians remained on the Western Reserve until the breaking out of the war of 1812. Most of the Canadian tribes took up arms against the United States in that struggle, and a portion of the Indians of the Western Reserve joined their Canadian brethren. At the close of that war occasional bands of these Indians returned to their old haunts on the Cuyahoga and the Mahoning; but the inhabitants of the Reserve soon made them understand that they were unwelcome visitors, after the part they had taken against us. Thus the war of 1812 substantially cleared the Reserve of its Indian inhabitants.

In this brief survey, I have attempted to indicate the general character of the leading events connected with the discovery and settlement of our country. I cannot, on this occasion, further pursue the history of the settlement and building up of the counties and townships of the Western Reserve. I have already noticed the peculiar character of the people who converted this wilderness into the land of happy homes which we now behold on every hand. But I desire to call the attention of the young men and women who hear me, to the duty they owe to themselves and their ancestors, to study carefully and reverently, the history of the great work which has been accomplished in this New Connecticut.

The pioneers who first broke ground here accomplished a work unlike that which will fall to the lot of any succeeding generation. The hardships they endured, the obstacles they encountered, the life they led, the peculiar qualities they needed in their undertakings, and the traits of character developed by their work, stand alone in our history. The generation that knew these first pioneers is fast passing away. But there are sitting in this audience to-day a few men and women whose memories date back to the early settlement. Here sits a gentleman near me who is older than the Western Reserve. He remembers a time when the axe of the Connecticut pioneer had never awakened the echoes of the wilderness here. How strange and wonderful a transformation has taken place since he was a child! It is our sacred duty to rescue from oblivion the stirring recollections of such men, and preserve them as memorials of the past, as lessons for our own inspiration, and the instruction of those who shall come after us.

The material for a history of this Reserve are rich and abundant. Its pioneers were not ignorant and thoughtless adventurers, but men of established character, whose opinions on civil and religious liberty had grown with their growth, and become the settled convictions of their maturer years. Both here and in Connecticut, the family records, journals and letters which are preserved in hundreds of families, if brought out and arranged in order, would throw a flood of light on every page of our history. Even the brief notice which informed the citizens of this county that a meeting was to be held here to-day, to organize a pioneer society, has called this great audience together; and they have brought with them many rich historical memorials. They have brought old and colonial commissions given to early Connecticut soldiers of the Revolution, who became pioneers of the Reserve, and whose children are here to-day. They have brought church and other records which date back to the beginning of these settlements. They have shown us implements of industry which the pioneers brought in with them, many of which have been superceded by the superior mechanical contrivances of our time. Some of these implements are symbols of the spirit and character of the pioneers of the Reserve. Here is a broad-axe brought from Connecticut by John Ford, father of the late governor of Ohio; and we are told that the first work done with this axe, by that sturdy old pioneer, after he had finished a few cabins for the families that came with him, was to hew out the timbers for an academy —the Burton academy —to which so many of our older men owe the foundation of their education, and from which sprang the Wester Reserve college.

These pioneers knew well that the three great forces which constitute the strength and glory of a free government are, the family, the school and the church. These three they planted here, and they nourished and cherished them with an energy and devotion scarcely equalled in any other quarter of the world. On this height were planted in the wilderness the symbols of this trinity of powers; and here let us hope may be maintained forever the ancient faith of our fathers in the sanctity of the home, the intelligence of the school, and the faithfulness of the church. Where these three combine in prosperous union, the safety and prosperity of the nation are assured. The glory of our country can never be dimmed while these three lights are kept shining with an undimmed lustre.

Hon. Lester Taylor's Centennial Address.

DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GEAUGA COUNTY, OHIO, IN AUGUST, 1877.

[In compliance with a vote of the Geauga County Agricultural society, at their annual meeting, at Burton, January, 1876, in accordance with a resolution of the State Agricultural convention, held at Columbus, January 5, 1876, recommending each Agricultural society in the State to select some suitable person to write an historical address, to be forwarded to the secretary of state of the State of Ohio.

Subsequently, there was a mutual understanding with the Historical society to have the address delivered at the annual meeting of the latter association, and in the interest of both societies, this matter was prepared.

General Garfield's address, delivered at the formation of the Historical society, in 1873, gave such a connected and comprehensive history of the Western Reserve and the conflicting claims thereto, that the officers of the society unanimously agreed to make it the opening chapter, and, therefore, I omit that portion of my manuscript relating thereto.]

Fellow citizens—Accepting the trust, I have the honor of submitting the following brief history of Geauga county:

It is worthy of record, and has proved of inestimable value to the residents of the Western Reserve, and a source of devout gratitude to all thoughtful owners of land, that the final arrangements, whereby the State of Connecticut had such an indisputable right to the lands, that all titles tracable to the deed of trust, executed by the Connecticut Land company, has been held so sacred and inviolable as to give security to the purchasers, and has saved that litigation which has been such a source of annoyance, bitterness of feeling, and, often, absolute loss of their possessions, once paid for, or the expense incurred by litigious suits, equal to the value of their farms, if they retained them by judicial decisions, in so many sections of the western country.

Prior to 1800, there were some settlements on the Reserve, like "angels visits, few and far between." It has been claimed that up to the above date, there were no municipal laws to protect the settlers in their rights of property, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and no certain allegiance to the rightful claimants of jurisdiction over said territory.

The good sense and moral integrity of those who came for the laudable purpose of obtaining farms for themselves and their heirs—who found so much work on their hands to put up their cabins, and make openings to plant and sow, that they might reap supplies for their families' support, and realizing a sense of dependence upon their neighbors, whether far off or near, were incentives as strong as heavy "bonds to keep the peace." Tradition says that in a certain locality on the Reserve, a man was so fortunate as to have in his possession a swine mother with a litter of pigs. Having bargained one to a distant settler, to be taken at a given price, and at a certain time, he came at the appointed day, and was informed that it had been sold to another for a higher price. In reply to the first purchaser, he said that there was no law to compel him to fulfill his engagements. Then, said the other, I will make one. From the war of words, there came a war of blows, with the belligerent parties. The

first purchaser won the victory, and took the pig as a trophy of his natural rights to purchased property, rather than on the modern policy, "to the victor belong the spoils." When Washington county was organized, in 1798, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, it included within its limits all of the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, and the old portage trail connecting those rivers. Under the above civil division, a few families lived in Cleveland, Mentor, Burton, and in some other places before the organization of Trumbull, and within the limits of the territory subsequently embraced in Geauga.

Trumbull county was erected by proclamation of the governor of the northwestern territory, on the tenth of July, 1800. The first organization of the county, by holding court, was on the twenty-sixth day of August, 1800, at Warren, the established county seat. This county, covering an area of such a great territory, was called after Governor Trumbull, the then governor of Connecticut.

The civil division of the county into townships was made at that court term, as follows: Richfield, Painesville, Cleveland, Middlefield, Vernon, Youngstown, Warren, and Hudson. December 31, 1805, an act was passed creating the county of Geauga. This took effect March 1st, following: "That all that part of the county of Trumbull lying north and east of the line, beginning on the east line of said county, on the line between townships number eight and nine, as known by the survey of said county, and running west on the same to the west line of range number five; thence south on said west line of range five to the northwest corner of township number five, to the middle of the Cuyahoga river, where the course of the same is northerly; thence up the middle of said river to the intersection of the north line of township number four; thence west on the said north line of township number four to the west line of range fourteen, wherever the same shall run when the county west of the Cuyahoga river shall be surveyed into townships, or tracts of five miles square each; and thence north to Lake Erie, shall be, and the same is hereby set off and erected into a new county, by the name of Geauga." February 10, 1807: "That all that part of the Connecticut Western Reserve which lies west of the Cuyahoga river, north of the township number four, shall belong to and be a part of the county of Geauga, until the county of Cuyahoga shall be organized."

On the first Tuesday of March, 1806, Geauga was organized, and the court of common pleas was held at New Market, on the river, at the Skinner farm, between where Painesville and Fairport now are. Present—Aaron Wheeler, John Walworth, and Jesse Phelps, esqrs., associate judges for said county of Geauga. Edward Paine, jr., was appointed clerk *pro tempore*. The court also appointed Robert B. Parkman, esq., prosecutor for said county, and Abraham Tappan, county surveyor. Joel Paine was the first sheriff.

The following were the first grand jurors: Abraham Tappan, foreman; Eleazer Hickox, Samuel Holmes, William W. Williams, Nathaniel Doane, John A. Harper, Ebenezer Merry, Joseph Pepoon, Isaac Palmer, Joel Paine, Anson Sessions, Elijah Button, Elah S. Clapp, and Joseph Clark. Petit jurors: James Lewis, Joseph Rider, Theodore Roys, George Russell, Jonathan Root, Ira Blanchard, Ezra Sprague, Benjamin Hopkins, John Paxton, J. A. Andrews, Henry G. Edwards, and Jonathan Hubbard.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

Contract entered into March, 1807, between the commissioners of Geauga county and Abraham Skinner, whereby he agrees to build of logs, hewed on two sides, a house within the prison bounds (as established by the court of common pleas), twelve by fourteen feet on the ground, with two good log or plank floors, and one window with iron grates, with a good and sufficient chimney, and made

in every other respect to the acceptance of the commissioners and sheriff of said county, said Skinner, on his part, doth agree to rent said house (when built) to the commissioners or their successors in office, for a jail, and keep the same in sufficient repair, without expense to the commissioners, so long as they shall wish to use it for a jail, for the sum of fifteen dollars a year.

The name, Geauga, is said to have been taken from the Indian name of the river running through the county, and emptying into the lake at Painesville, now known as Grand river; its meaning in the significant language of the tribe on its borders ("Sheauga sepe,") Raccoon river. Geauga was reduced in its eastern limits by the organization of Ashtabula county, which included all the territory east of the sixth range of townships on the reserve, formerly included in Geauga. June 16, 1810, all that part of Geauga lying west of the ninth range, was organized with, and into Cuyahoga county. In 1840, Lake county was organized, taking off seven northern townships from Geauga, leaving but sixteen townships, (being the least amount of constitutional territory for a county) within its limits. Subsequently, nine hundred acres from the southwest corner of Russell was taken into Cuyahoga county, including about half of the village of Chagrin Falls, and the same number of acres taken from the northeast corner of Orange, Cuyahoga county, taken in exchange, after legislation returned the tract from Orange township to Cuyahoga (for particulars see Robinson's History of Russell). It is not my purpose to sketch the early history of those counties taken from Geauga, leaving it to be more appropriately written by their own historians. Much of the materials for an elaborate history was destroyed by the burning of the public buildings in Chardon, July 24, 1868. A few facts only are selected relating to adjoining counties once connected with us, such as will be more immediately interesting to Geauga readers.

The first meeting of the county commissioners' board was held at New Market, on June 6, 1806. It was ordered that the following bounties for wolf and panther scalps be paid, to wit: For every wolf or panther over six months old, one dollar and twenty-five cents; under six months, seventy-five cents. In 1808 rates increased to two dollars, and one dollar for young ones. In 1810 the rates doubled for scalps.

The board, at various times, established ferriage, and the rates therefor, at Conneaut, Ashtabula, Grand, Guyahoga, Black, and Vermillion rivers. One of the heaviest appropriations found on the commissioners' books was for opening a road from the mouth of Cuyahoga river to the west line of the Fire-lands, under the superintendence of Ebenezer Merry, esq. The courts were held at New Market and Champion (now Painesville), until the fall of 1811. The county seat was then established at Chardon, then an unbroken forest. Abram Tappon wrote me, not long before his death, that Gen. Rozen Beall, of New Lisbon, and ——— Hunter, of Jefferson, and another whose name he did not recollect, were the commissioners who located it at the above place. It was named "Chardon" after Peter Chardon Brooks, owner of the tract of land where the town now is.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY.

The county is well diversified with hills and valleys ranging along the water courses. The highest points are on the dividing ridge of highlands, running parallel with the lake shore, and averaging about ten miles from it. The highest point is claimed to be Thompson ledge, in the northeast part of the county. Little mountain, in the northwest corner, is computed to be seven hundred and fifty feet above Lake Erie—the surface of that lake lies five hundred and sixty-five feet above the ocean. There are places in almost every township where the summit will not vary much from six hundred feet above the lake. Assum-

ing the mean surface to be five hundred feet, it will carry the isothermal lines, representing the climature degrees, much farther north of that belt of land on the lower plane along the south shore of the lake; thus accounting for the excess of cold, rain and snow over many places, lower, and far to the north. The rule for the decrease of temperature, as we ascend above the earth's surface, is about one degree for ever three hundred and fifty feet.

Geauga is bounded north by Lake county, east by Ashtabula and the north part of Trumbull, south by Portage, and west by Cuyahoga.

Geauga county lies between 41° 21′ 44″ and 41° 43′ 28″ North Latitude, and between 80° 58′ 21″ and 81° 21′ 2″ West Longitude from Greenwich, according to calculations of M. L. Maynard, based on Von Steinwehr's tables.

Meteorology, at Little Mountain, Ohio, Latitude 41° 38′ N., Longitude 81° 16′ W., at an elevation of 1260 feet above the sea level, for the year 1876. Given by E. J. Ferris.

Thermometer in open air, Maximum July 18th	84°
" " " " Minimum December 10th	8°
" " " " Range	92°
" " " " Mean for the year	44.825°
Amount of rain	40.27 inches
" " snow	171.20 "
The warmest month of the year was July—mean temperature	68°
The coldest " " " " December—mean temperature	19.5°

The leading ridge of table land from which the waters rise and flow north and south, is generally in the northern part of the county. The Cuyahoga, Grand, and the eastern branches of the Chagrin rivers rise in this county. The Cuyahoga is a circuitous stream (meaning, in the Indian language, crooked), rising in the northeastern port of the county, flowing southerly, with a sluggish current, until it enters Portage, thence curving into Summit, thence in a northern direction, emptying into the lake at Cleveland—making a circuit of more than a hundred miles and discharging its waters almost as far north as the fountain head, in Montville, and only about thirty-five miles from it. The head waters of the Chagrin branches in this county rise in Munson and Chardon, their sources being below the conglomerate rock, at the base of which the filtered pure water gushes forth in streams—where the speckled brook-trout, so uncommon in this State, may be found.

On the river bottoms grew gigantic elms, white maple, black ash, swamp oak, birch, and a dense growth of shrubs, notably on the Cuyahoga, and its branches, where alder, nettles, and wild grasses, grew in profusion. The soil on these bottoms was generally a deep muck, sometimes many feet deep; the surface in many places being covered with water far into the summer months, were fearful sources of intermittent fevers. The uplands were heavily timbered with beech, maple, chestnut, white and black oak, whitewood, white ash, cucumber, hickory, black walnut, butternut, wild cherry, and many other varieties of less note and value. Burton has pine sufficient for lumbering, in a small way—this being all the evergreen timber in the county. There are in this county several natural ponds, or lakes, which were formerly known as ponds, and called after the townships in which they were situated. Recently they have been christened —Geauga Lake, in Bainbridge; Crystal Lake, in Newburg; Bass Lake, in Munson; Aquilla Lake, in Claredon. (For particular description see histories of townships in which they are located.)

GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY.

In the geological survey of Ohio, Vol. I., it is said: "The geological formations of this county, while simple and easily understood, afford an interesting example of the manner in which the geology and topography of a county determine the pursuits of the inhabitants and the boundaries of separate communities. These boundaries were fixed with no reference to the geology, but the latter has formed the tastes and determined the pursuits of the inhabitants,

and grouped them into a civil community. The debris of the clay shales, mingled with the drift, has formed the basis of a strong tenacious clay soil, especially adapted to grazing, and the county has, from this cause, and not from the choice of the inhabitants, become noted for the excellence and abundance of its dairy products. The elevated position of the county, added to the peculiarities of the soil, has especially fitted it for the roduction of fruits, particularly for apples, pears, quinces, and grapes, and these are largely cultivated."

The sand-stone formations which so often crop out, together with the coarse, loose sand-stone on the surface or within reach of the plow, where the disintegration has been so long going on by means of wet, heat and frosts, has greatly ameliorated the adhesive qualities of the clay, so that it is not such a tenacious "clay soil" as is found on oak and chestnut clay soils. A close observer, traveling in any direction in this county, will notice that the prevailing varieties of timber changes often, so that a leading variety in any location is soon superceded by a different variety, or more abundant, even on the same farm. Such frequent changes of timber and shrubs affords a good index of the frequent changes of soil—or a different mixture of the constituents of the soil.

As the farmers are studying the adaptation of the different variety of grasses, and cereal crops, and fruits to the various soils, mixed husbandry is becoming more general, and is superceding the specialty of cheese-making. The farmers are now raising all the necessaries and luxuries of life, which are congenial to the climate.

In the Ohio Historical collection, Geauga is represented as having been subject to terrible high winds and tornadoes in the first part of the present century, the particular accounts of which will be found in some of the township histories. In the surrounding counties the evidence of sweeping winds leveling the forests in tracts, generally laying them in an eastern direction, is as apparent, and, perhaps, to the same extent, as in this. Certainly, during the past three-fourths of the present century, this county has been as exempt from destructive winds and storms as any part of the western country.

The early settlers in this county were mostly from New England, and a large majority from Connecticut. The original land-holders of the Reserve living in that State, offered facilities for such as wished to move to the, then, far west, by taking their farms and giving them lands here.

The pioneers were generally men of small means, and consequently the land was divided into small farms, compared with such division in most of the western country. The families came into a dense forest remote from any settlement, experiencing all the trials, privations, difficulties and embarrassments incident to their isolated situation. As "necessity is the mother of invention," their inventive genius was taxed to the utmost tension in providing shelter, rude implements of husbandry and means of support, but the strong arm, the clear head—"the industry that never slept," was equal to the emergency.

Whilst gratitude has done much to snatch from oblivion the names and heroic deeds of the men, it is to be regretted that the mothers and daughters have been so much neglected in traditions and manuscripts relating to the early history of this country. The change from pleasant homes to the solitude of wilderness, the genial company of refined society to loneliness, the conveniences, comforts and luxuries of former life, to a rude cabin, with ruder utensils, and rudiest substitutes for former furniture, their fortitude and presence of mind in danger, their intuitive tenderness, their happy faculty of substituting clothing and food to hold soul and body together, from new and untried resources, their patience and sufferance in sickness, in bearing and raising of children, in traveling through woods and following trails to visit and comfort the sick, and attend at the birth of infants, and instruct their own children without schools, in intel-

lectual, moral and religious culture, was worthy of all honor, and entitles their names as "mothers in Israel" to equal, if not pre-eminent notice in their enrollment among the worthies in pioneer history.

It is worthy of note, that the heavy, hard timber which so profusely abounded and made it so laborious and protracted in making necessary openings to cultivate the necessaries of life, was not without some corresponding blessings; being rich in potash, the ashes from the burnt log heaps were carefully saved, the lye was boiled down to black salts, which found a ready market in Pittsburg, and could be exchanged for leather, salt, nails and a portion of the avails in money which grain would not bring.

One of the greatest impediments to pecuniary progress, or the limited means of support for the families, was the prevalence of "that pestilence that walketh in darkness" amongst the cattle, known as the bloody murrain.

The fatality appeared to be the greatest on the river bottoms, but no part of the county was exempt. The loss of an only cow so much relied upon as means of support, or an ox, breaking up the team, were embarrassments, sometimes almost overwhelming. Instances were known of an ox working with his third mate, the others having fallen victims to that disease. It was a common saying when the vultures were gathering in any location, that some creature was spoken for, which generally proved very true.

The wild animals, common in this State, that destroyed and hindered the raising of domestic ones, has generally been spoken of as one of the evils incident to the settlement of a new country. True, bruin lik'd his pig, and the wolf lik'd to gorge his stomach with veal and lamb, yet it is questionable, whether the meat of the elk, bear, deer, and turkeys so numerous in the woods, with the furs and peltries of other wild animals, were not of more value than detriment to the pioneers. Many families must apparently have abandoned their location, or starved, without such help. It is noteworthy that the decrease of destructive wild animals was graded to the increase of domestic ones, and when the supply of domestic animals were sufficient for the inhabitants, the wild ones who had held the country by pre-emption right, yielding to "manifest destiny" sought new and more congenial wilds.

ROADS.

The first road laid on the Reserve has been known as the "old girdled' road." It commenced at the southeast part of Trumbull county, running near or from the salt springs passing through the northeast part of Middlefield, southwest part of Huntsburg, central part of Claridon, east of Chardon to, or near Perkins' camp in Concord, from thence to the ridge on the lake shore. It was laid out and girdled by Colonel Thomas Sheldon, of Suffield, Connecticut, for, and at the expense of the Connecticut Land company. The same year the road from Conneaut to Cleveland was laid out by the same gentleman. For the above road history I am indebted to the late Thomas D. Webb, of Warren, Trumbull county, by letter in 1852.*

The old "Chillicothe road" was laid out under the laws and supervision of the territorial government, with Chillicothe as its capital in 1802. Captain Edward Paine, † of Chardon, was one of the committee laying out the road which passed through the western tier of townships in the county from the lake shore road to its terminus at Chillicothe. For the Chillicothe road history I am under great obligation to C. C. Bronson, esq., of Tallmadge, Summit county, who has

* Geauga and Lake History speak only of the old girdled road parallel with the lake shore; the committee to lay this out was appointed in 1797.

† Some have it.—General Edward Paine, of Painesville.

done much to bring light out of darkness, and facts from obscure early manuscript history.

The old State road, from Painesville to Warren, was laid out in 1805. Judge Abram Tappan, of Unionville, Lake county, was the surveyor in surveying this road from Painesville to the north line of Trumbull county—voucher—letter from him, dated 1852.

The county road from Painesville to the south line of Parkman township, was laid out in 1806. Justice Miner, Noah Page, and Daniel Kellogg, commissioners; Chester Elliott, surveyor. The road was laid through Chardon and Burton. A remonstrance against adopting the report of the committee, by James Thompson, of Middlefield, and others, was submitted. The commissioners confirmed the report. (For other roads see township histories).

RAILROADS.

The topographical situation of Geauga is not as favorable for construction of railroads on a low grade as most parts of the State, rising from the lake at a distance from ten to fifteen miles from it, some five hundred to six hundred feet, the streams running generally in a northern and southern direction through the county, leaving high ridges through its whole extent.

"The certificate of incorporation of the Painesville and Hudson railroad company was filed August 4, 1852. Corporators—Timothy Rockwell, Benjamin Bissel, Storm Rosa. Aaron Wilcox, and Seth Marshall. The Clinton Line railroad, with the following corporators, filed their certificate of incorporation July 6, 1852, to wit: Van R. Humphrey. H. R. Day, H. Wheedon, Moses Messer, and F. Baldwin. The rights of way were secured, and a large amount of capital used in providing materials for construction and grading, building culverts and bridges, when a financial crisis caused a complete suspension of any further appropriations and work. The latter made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors; the former sold their franchise, road bed, etc., to individuals, as a basis for the formation of a new company. A certificate of incorporation of the Painesville and Youngstown railroad company was filed November 17, 1870, Joseph M. Hurlburt, William Markham, Samuel Moody, Homer H. Hine, Samuel Mathews, A. L. Tinker, Cornelius V. U. Kitridge, corporators. The Painesville and Youngstown railroad company used the road bed of the the Painesville and Hudson road from Painesville to Chardon, and laid out a road from Chardon to Youngstown, through Claridon, east part of Burton, and through Middlefield, in this county. This road was opened to Chardon, and excursions to and from the above named places, July 3, 1872. First freight train forwarded July 5th, freight received, 6th; East Claridon, first freight received November 4, 1873, forwarded 6th; Burton, received December 17th, forwarded 27th; Middlefield, received April 1, 1874, forwarded 22nd; Farmington, received August 6th, forwarded August 7, 1874. The railroad was opened to Warren and Niles about the same time as at Farmington, and about a month after, to Youngstown."

For much of the above information as to dates of opening the Painesville and Youngstown road, I am indebted to W. T. Rexford, esq., of Chardon.

It is not my purpose to enter into the personal details of the history of individuals or families, or of townships, as there was an historical society formed at Burton, on the sixteenth of September, 1873, under the name of "The Historical society of Geauga county," its expressed constitutional object being "the gathering up, and preserving in permanent form, the names of early settlers, with date of their arrival in the county; facts, incidents and reminiscences connected with the early settlements, together with such relics as may be of interest and value."

The society has held its regular annual meetings, which are increasing in interest. Able and efficient members in every township have completed, or are engaged in writing the history of their respective townships. (For local particulars see township histories).

The first settlement made within the present limits of the county was in number seven, range seven, subsequently organized as Burton township. In 1798, two families from Connecticut, following township lines, pushed into the heart of the county, remotely a day's journey from any settlement, and made their location. What labor better represents perseverance than a man whose family had no shelter but his wagon, taking his axe to chop down a big tree that

might endanger his log cabin—blow after blow, chip after chip, until some monarch of the forest, after hours of labor, reels and falls, letting in the first sunlight upon the selected place of future residence. Such is not an ideal picture; it portrays, with slight variations, the experience of many a pioneer.

PIONEER CHEESE-MAKING.

The pioneer women of this county were generally skilled in cheese-making in their eastern homes. As soon as a log-cabin was up, and the family domiciled, the welcome sound of the tinkling bell, as the returning cow neared the house with that treasure of milk, "new every morning, fresh every evening" during the season when the earth was carpeted with green herbage, might often be seen a rail or pole, with one end under the lower log of the cabin, and lying across a rudely constructed cheese-hoop, with a weight attached to the outer end, sufficient to press the cheese. To an epicure, there would have been a serious drawback in the quality of the dairy products, as the leeks covered the earth and tainted the milk in every manufactured form. When the early settlers had succeeded in enclosing and seeding pastures, cheese-making increased. The great difficulty was access to market.

In order to ascertain more fully the rise and progress of dairy productions, and the difficulty of marketing, I addressed a letter to Royal Taylor, esq., of Ravenna, a pioneer in the cheese trade, and from the reply, promptly made, I make the following interesting extracts:

"Mr. Harvey Baldwin was, undoubtedly, the first man who carried cheese to the southern market. From Aurora he took his first cargo of cheese down the Ohio river, in the summer of 1820. He had less than two thousand pounds, hauled to Beaver Point, Pennsylvania, by wagon, and there transferred it to a pine skiff, on which he embarked as captain, supercargo and owner, and commenced his voyage down the La Belle river, selling his cheese as he journeyed along, at Wheeling, Marietta, Galliopolis, Portsmouth, Maysville, Augusta, Cincinnati, Madison, and Louisville, Kentucky, where he made sale of it, and terminated his voyage, at a good profit above cost and transportation.

"My brother, Samuel Taylor, and Apollos White, united with Harvey Baldwin, and purchased several dairies in Bainbridge and Auburn, in 1825, and sent cheese down the Ohio. In September, 1826, Russell G. McCarty and myself gathered a cargo of thirty tons of cheese in Aurora and Bainbridge, and took it to Louisville, Kentucky, where we divided the lot into two parts. McCarty took his part to Florence and Huntsville, Alabama. I found the market at Nashville overstocked. I hired two six-horse teams, with large Pennsylvania wagons (as they were then called), to haul eight thousand pounds each, over the Cumberland mountains, to Knoxville, East Tennessee, at two dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds.

"I accompanied the wagons on foot, and sold cheese at McMinnville, Sparta, and other places where we stayed over night; and the teamsters assisted me, cheerfully, in making sales, as they thereby lessened the burdens which their teams were compelled to haul over the rugged and almost impassable mountain roads. The people with whom we stayed over night usually purchased a cheese, called the family together around a table, and they generally eat nothing but cheese until they had fully satisfied their appetites, and then the balance (if anything was left) was sent to the negro quarters, to be consumed by the slaves. Frequently another cheese would be purchased the next morning to be consumed in the same manner. The people usually inquired where the cheese was made, what it was made from, and how the process of making was performed. Having had some experience in that line, I took great pleasure in explaining to them the process.

My sales in Tennessee and North Carolina, at that time, ranged between twenty-five and thirty-seven cents per pound. The trip was somewhat protracted, as the teams could not travel more than ten or fifteen miles each day, and sometimes less than ten, where the mountains were very steep, and the mud deep. On my return to Knoxville, from the Warm Springs, in North Carolina, I purchased a horse, and came home on horseback, via Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Maysville and Chillicothe, having been absent about six months and a half.

"In 1827–8–9 bought cheese in Auburn and Bainbridge. In 1830 Sherburn H. Williams & Bro. gathered about thrity tons of cheese, made in Parkman, Burton, Newbury and Claridon, which I sold at Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville. Continued to do business for the same parties, and sold in the market during 1834–5 to 1841–2, inclusive. During most of these years, some cheese was shipped to New York from the central and northern part of the county in a small way, merchants taking in some on debts."

The Messrs. Williams, of Parkman, were the pioneers of the cheese trade in Geauga county, who, by their enterprise and perseverance in connecting themselves and their interests with the first pioneers of the trade in the State, emanating from Portage county with the Messrs. Baldwins, and those susequently associated with them, and started that trade which has grown to be a leading interest

and speciality in northeastern Ohio, the Western Reserve having manufactured more than thirty million pounds of cheese in a year. What a change! Now cheese manufactured here can be sent to any commercial port around the world in less time and at less expense than the marketing of cheese at that time, within so short a distance from us. Mr. Taylor further says:

"Until after 1834 the Western Reserve cheese had entire control of the southern markets. About that time the Yankee population, who settled on the Darby plains, in Ohio, commenced its manufacture, and their cheese came into competition with ours at Cincinnati, Louisville and some other markets, and was sold at lower figures than we had usually sold at, because they were much nearer to Cincinnati, and their transportation was less expensive than ours. The article they offered for sale was *equal*, if not superior, in quality to ours, but the *quantity* was *much less;* consequently, they did not greatly diminish our sales. The increase of the consumers at the south and west kept even pace with manufacturers in the north, and hence the enormous quantities now manufactured find a ready sale. I only regret to say that that the quality has not improved in the same ratio as the quantity has increased.

"In 1875 I joined a neighbor of mine, who had been a large operator, in purchasing dairy products in Ohio; and we selected some of the cheese manufactured at the best fartories of Trumbull and Portage counties and purchased a cargo and shipped it to Liverpool. When we arrived there New York and English cheese was selling readily at 57 shillings and 6 pence per 112 pounds. The best offer we could get was only 46 shillings per cwt. Our cargo would have been called an A No. 1. in Ohio, but, when placed alongside and examined with the cheese of other sections, it fell far below them in quality. We pocketed a loss of less than two thousand dollars very cheerfully, because the cheese had been paid for before we started it from home, and no one could complain of us; but, if the manufacturers, who sold it to us for "cream cheese," had sustained the same loss, I very much doubt whether they would have been so very amiable.

In 1850, the dairy productions of Geauga county were as follows: Butter, 424,547 pounds; cheese, 2,273,723 pounds. In 1876, centennial year, butter, 672,641 pounds; cheese, 4,136,231 pounds. Only three counties in the State made more than that amount—and those counties much larger in territory.

In 1862, a notable change commenced in the manufacture of cheese; dairymen sending their milk to factories to be worked up on a co-operative system, at a given price per pound, for making, curing, boxing, selling or forwarding to market, and making the necessary dividends. Anson Bartlett, of Munson, was the first to suggest, and active to introduce the change.

In 1862, Anson Bartlett, Arnold D. Hall, Burton Armstrong, and Elnathan Chace, went to Rome, and other places in Oneida county, New York, to study the process, and learn the management and progress, which had brought the Oneida dairies into such good repute in the best markets.

Bartlett put up his factory, in Munson, in the spring of that year, and Mr. Hall worked the milk of one hundred cows, on the Oneida system, and in the spring of 1863, in company with Nelson Parker, built a factory in the west part of Claridon; Burton Armstrong and Elnathan Chace erected one in East Claridon, and Budlong and Stokes one in Chardon.

When Messrs. Bartlett and Hall had determined to introduce the factory plan in Geauga, Mrs. Bartlett, of Munson, and Mrs. Hall, of Claridon, went to Oneida, spent some time in the factories, that they might bring back a competent knowledge of the practical operations, and, returning, went into their husband's cheese factories to put into operation their acquired skill and teach others to work at the same business for other localities.

In a few years every township in the county had one or more cheese factories, until, at the present time, they number fifty-six. By this revolution in the manufacture of cheese, the women in the families were relieved from that hard and heavy branch of domestic labor, which had broken down many of the mothers, who had bravely endured the privations, and cares of a family in pioneer days.

Butter is now being shipped from this county directly to Liverpool. The margin on prices of new and superior butter, over that of a common quality, is greater than most, if not any other production of our farms. Observing and calculating dairymen are looking at this subject, not merely with a view of immediate profits, but as to the loss of those constituents in the soil necessary for

supplying grass food for our pastures. Chemical analysis shows that the present cheese manufacturing business will, and has reduced the grass land on which the cows feed, by carrying off the milk from the dairy farm, much faster than the growing and fattening of stock. To obviate the loss of such an amount of fertilizing matter from the soil, in sending away the milk, Mr. Burton Armstrong commenced butter dairying on his farm, in Claridon, in 1876, by putting up a suitable building over a cold spring of water, with all of the modern improved fixtures, feeding the skimmed milk to growing stock, thereby retaining for farm improvement most of the characteristic fertilizing quality. If such consideration and practice should add largely to the benefit of the farm, the fact that springs of pure cold water are more numerous here than in other counties in the State, they may all yet be utilized, in a most important sense, for superior productions in that trade, thereby lessening the amount of cheese, and increasing the value by such reduction.

By writing an account of the rise and progressive productions of the farm and stock, it may have a tendency to correct an erroneous opinion, prevalent in many places, remote from us, in this State, and in other places, that in "Cheesedom" the dairy was the great, and only staple relied upon for support and pecuniary advancement. In no part of the Union is mixed husbandry more general. While in some sections wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, or sugar, in their several localities, are relied upon as the staple, when such fail their income for that year is lost, if the season is unpropitious for grass; here, the farmers fall back upon their cultivated crops and fruit The historic relations of agricultural progress are so nearly allied to efficient associations for the encouragement of industrial development, that the marked improvements will be noted in connection with the proceedings of the Geauga Agricultural society.

The first organization of the Geauga County Agricultural society was at Chardon, February 10, 1823. The farmers left their log cabin homes and gathered from all parts of the county, interested in a union for the diffusion of practical knowledge in their occupation, and the cultivation of social, moral and pecuniary improvements. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected for that year: Judge Peter Hitchcock, president; Eleazer Hickox and Samuel Phelps, vice presidents; Ralph Granger, Lemuel G. Storrs, Lewis Hunt, corresponding secretaries; Eleazer Paine, recording secretary; Edward Paine, jr., treasurer; John Hubbard, Daniel Kerr, Vene Stone, prudential committee; Warren Corning, Abram Skinner, John Ford, first awarding committee; Jesse Ladd, Nathan Wheeler, Nathaniel Spencer. second awarding committee; Benjamin F. Tracy, S. H. Williams, Augustus Sissons, third awarding committee, Solomon Kingsbury, R. B. Parkman, Asa Cowles, fourth awarding committee. This was the first agricultural society formed on the Western Reserve. This society has held its annual fairs for fifty-six years.

The writer of this address was present, and one of the original members of the society. He looks back with pride upon those substantial men assembled at its first meeting, the bone and sinew of the farming community, with their strongly marked countenances of mental strength and courage, whose achievements and perseverance in clearing their farms and making improvements were worthy of all praise. The social element was a strong incentive in that enterprise. The courts and trainings had been their principal holidays. Now a fair would give an opportunity to renew old, and make new acquaintances; to see the stock, and the samples of productions and home manufactures, were charms sufficient to awaken much enthusiasm, and brought a large collection of both sexes, old and young, to witness the first fair at Chardon, October 23, 1823. The fair was a success. Only a very fery few of the original signers to the constitution are now alive. Our fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live

forever? Amongst those following Judge Hitchcock, as president, until the adoption of a new constitution, were General Edward Paine, Abram Skinner, John Hubbard, Nathaniel Spencer, Vene Stone, Zenas Blish, and Ralph Granger. For more than twenty years the fairs occupied only one day annually, the forenoon for exhibition and inspection by committees, and in the afternoon to hear the reports of committees, and an address on appropriate agricultural subjects. Amongst the orators of the day under the old dispensation, were Ralph Granger, Judge Hitchcock, Zenas Blish, James H. Paine, and Lester Taylor.

It would be interesting to compare the quality of stock of those first fairs with that of the present day; but there is no criterion from which to judge, as neither the size, weight, or condition of cattle has been kept. It would be well to offer premiums to be adjudged on such conditions, and keep a record of cattle so exhibited. Other premiums are omitted, because the records do not generally show the weights or measurements—only the best exhibited.

The foundation for an improved stock of cattle was laid in this county by the introduction of breeding stock, from the east, by Deacon Holbrook, of Kirtland, and Stephen Bassett, esq., of Chester. They were of the long-horn Durhams, or a cross of that breed, and frequently known by the local names of the owners or places from whence they came—as Holbrook, or Bakewell. They were certainly the means of improving the stock in that section, taking the premiums for several years over other kinds of stock. Eleazer Hickox, of Burton, was one of the early enterprising pioneers in the improvement of stock, who bought a fine, full-blooded Devonshire bull, in Philadelphia, about 1823 or 1824, and had him driven home. The journey was accomplished on foot by driver and animal. Thus was commenced a cross of that beautiful, blood-red, active stock, famous for working qualities, and well-known in home and eastern markets. Other enterprising dealers in stock—Hon. Peter Hitchcock, and other associates—have, from time to time, introduced the red Durham cattle, thereby perfecting that class of the finest stock, and of superior quality, commanding high prices, of which Burton has been an acknowledged centre. In 1824, Colonel Stephen Ford, of Burton, was principal in collecting, fitting up, and driving to Chardon, at the fair, sixty-two yoke of oxen and steers, well broke, and led by a large Devon bull in a yoke fitted for that purpose, which excited universal admiration. Philander Thompson, Alanson and Lester Moffet, of Middlefield; Virgil Barnes, of Huntsburg, and the Messrs. Carrolls, of Munson, are among the number who have introduced blooded stock. Lyman Millard, in 1832, purchased, in Onondaga county, New York, a cow and bull calf of Durham, crossed with some other valuable stock, had them shod, and drove them to his home, in Huntsburg, in person, in the winter time, being six weeks on the road on the account of being detained by snow drifts many times. What does "Young America" think of such an experience? Colonel Erastus Spencer, introduced, from the famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky, the "Land of the Clays," those heavy-quartered, clean-limbed, strawberry-roan Durhams, known as the "Improved Durhams," which were very popular in some sections. At other times he introduced the same breed from the Scioto valley, from which the farmers crossed to great advantage, for beauty, weight, and commanding high prices.

THE INTRODUCTION OF SWINE AND SHEEP.

Hon. Ebenezer Merry, one of the early pioneers of Mentor, and subsequently one of the early settlers of Huron county, informed me, during the session of the general assembly of 1831–32, that he purchased some hogs in Pennsylvania, drove them through Trumbull county, and found the west branch of the Cuya-

hoga, above Claridon pond, had overflowed its banks by the fall rains, and had to push them into the water, and direct them by a pole, wading until he came to the main channel, and, when they had swum across, he found a tree across the channel on which he passed over. It was then raining, and growing dark. On reaching the uplands he found a ledge of rocks, under the shelter of which the swine bedded, whilst he lay under a tree, wet and cold, and in the morning found some snow, and reached home, in Mentor, that night. I do not remember the date; but in Judge Kirtland's diary I find an allusion to the subject, which fixes the date in October, 1799.

Mr. Elijah Hayes, now eighty-three years of age, one of the respected patriarchs, standing almost alone from his generation, informs me, by letter: "My father, Eli Hayes, brought a few sheep to Burton, in 1802. We came, in 1801, with a yoke of oxen to the wagon; bought a cow in Bedford, Pennsylvania, tied her to the wagon, and brought her thus to Burton." I have no information of any earlier introduction of those kinds of stock.

The marginal difference in value of productions, between good farming and slovenly farming is far greater now than formerly, when, with a virgin soil, crops were generally abundant, which reduces the aggregate product of the present time at the expense of good husbandry.

Wheat raised in the county, in 1850, 37,096 bushels; in 1870, 64,815 bushels; in 1876, 38,964 bushels. Corn, in 1850, 258,436 bushels, in 1870 this crop decreased to 185,731; in 1875, 236,658, and, in 1876 (report of 1877), 297,851 bushels. Potatoes, in 1850, 85,464 bushels; in 1870, 185,731 bushels; in 1875, 325,285 bushels. Oats, in 1865, 123,534 bushels; in 1876, 338,337 bushels. Maple sugar, in 1850, 349,314 pounds and 2,000 gallons of molasses; in 1876, 529,414 pounds and 6,512 gallons of molasses.

* Charles Morton raised the premium crop of potatoes—160 bushels on one-fourth of an acre of land.

The number of cattle in the county, in 1876, was 22,353, valued at $468,570; number of horses, 5,179, valued at $284,218; number of sheep, 18,761, valued at 52,922. The total value of personal property was $2,232,054.

From 1840, to 1854, the fairs were held at Burton and Chardon, alternating at those places, generally. The inconvenience was so great that the society located permanently at Burton in 1853–4, after a spirited competition. About twenty acres of land was appropriated near the town, with a beautiful grove on the eastern part, a circular trotting track, graded with half a mile drive, large and commodious buildings for exhibition erected, with suitable offices, and conveniences for seating attendants.

Notwithstanding other local agricultural societies have been formed and sustained by local enterprise, the county society has flourished, and is one of the fixtures of the county. The society now numbers four hundred and sixty-two members. The largest receipts for any one year, including those from the horse fair, were two thousand, five hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-nine cents.

It appears from the records that the following persons have discharged the executive duties as president of the society: John P. Converse, Vene Stone, Seabury Ford, Alfred Phelps, Lester Taylor, Harvey Harrington, Lyman Millard, Erastus Spencer, Peter Hitchcock, David Robinson, Chester Palmer, R. K. Munn, Delos Williams, Thomas Carroll, D. L. Pope, P. T. Thompson, Edwin Tuttle, Daniel Johnson, Luther Russell, L. L. Reed, W. E. Dutton, E. P. Latham, in 1879, Q. D. Millard.

The distinctive breeds of horses have not been kept with purity of blood, as horses of all kinds of business are mostly raised and sought for. The Morgan and other popular blooded horses have been introduced and crossed with apparent improvement.

The fine merino sheep are rapidly being superceded by the long wool breeds.

* Other premium crops are omitted, because weights and measures have not generally been given.

The county is indebted to Lewis Hunt, esq., of Huntsburg, for the introduction and propagation of improved fruit. He was an honorary member of a Massachusetts horticultural society. His knowledge of fruit and cultivated taste, induced him, at an early period of our settlement, to put out an orchard of pear and apple trees of superior fruit, which has proved a great blessing to a large section of country around that town. The only extensive nursery now in, or ever established in Geauga, is that owned by J. V. Whitney & Sons, in Montville, where every kind of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, indigenous and exotic, usually grown in extensive nurseries, may be found. In that vicinity, and in every locality where there is a good nursery, a marked improvement is noticeable in the superior fruit and more numerous trees adorning the yards and road sides, the parks and cemeteries, and their arrangements in better taste than at a distance from such an establishment.

A good nursery, with an intelligent and honorable proprietor, is a blessing to any community. The progress of science has developed that knowledge of natural law by which intelligent beings can exercise a controlling influence over the climate.

We have experienced the climatic changes which always occur in the cutting off the forests. A general cultivation of forest trees, by the road sides, along the wash banks and ravines, with a suitable proportion of wood land for building, fencing, and fuel, would not only result in a pecuniary advantage, but produce a greater equilibrium between the extremes of heat and cold, humidity and drought, so that future generations might rise up and call you blessed.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first court house in Chardon was a log building, and had but one door and one room. The fire-place had no jams, and the chimney was built of split sticks, laid in mortar, and the floor was laid with rough boards, had one window in the east end, and no floor overhead. The judges occupied a large split log, or puncheon, supported by blocks, for a seat, and a similar one for a desk. For the lawyers, was placed a long, cross-legged table, belonging to Captain Paine, and the only table owned by him. Of course, the jury, witnesses, spectators, and parties, were provided with very rude and uncouth seats.

When a case was submitted to the jury, they retired to a log, in the woods, for deliberation. Perhaps the court, jury, and council, with all their primitive surroundings, might have been actuated by as high a sense of honor, as keen a sense of right, as just perception of facts, and as unsullied and unwavering integrity, as could then, or now be found, amidst all the splendor, pomp, and magnificence of court edifices of the most wealthy and cultured communities.

The first jail built in Chardon was an eight-by-ten, low-roofed, unpretending structure of logs, attached to the west end of Norman Canfield's tavern; was without fire-place, and only a primitive mode of fastening. Its first and only inmate was Hugh McDougall, for nonfulfilment of promise to pay.

There was no tavern in Chardon when the first court was held there, and the court and council traveled more than three miles to Norman Canfield's, on the old State road, in Bondstown (now Hambden), to stay at night, and return next day. They persuaded Mr. Canfield to remove to Chardon, which he did, on the fourth of March, 1812, into his log cabin—first-class hotel.

The next court house was built in 1813, by Samuel King, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and court was held in it in the fall of that year. Captain Edward Paine was the first clerk of the court of common pleas, and remained as such until 1828. The first jail, referred to above, cost 23.50. I find in the "Ohio Statistics," for 1876, that the estimated value of the Geauga county buildings is $108,950.

The present court house is a substantial and elegant fire-proof brick, erected the year after the destruction, by fire, of the county buildings, July 25, 1868.

The only conviction and execution for murder, was that of Benjamin Wright, jr., who was executed on Thursday, May 15, 1823. The murder was committed in Leroy township, without the limits of the present county lines.

For the benefit of the legal profession, and to show the genius of the criminal laws in 1809, I select the following recorded criminal case:

"State of Ohio *vs.* Robert Meeker—indictment for larceny. Defendant, being arraigned, plead guilty, and put himself upon the mercy of the court. Whereupon it was considered, sentenced and adjudged, that the said Robert Meeker shall be publicly whipped, ten stripes, upon his naked back, that he return the property stolen, and confess and pay to William A. Harper, the person from whom the property was so stolen, the value thereof, to wit:—one dollar and fifty cents. That he pay a fine of three dollars into the treasury of the county of Geauga, and also pay the costs of suit, and be committed to prison for the term of twenty-four hours, and stand committed until sentence is complied with."

COMMON SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

The organization and efficiency of our common school system are well understood. The first settlers showed the importance they attached to common school education, from which they had received so much benefit, by volutary associations for district schools, wherever a sufficient number of youths and children could be gathered in any locality for a school, and school-houses built before any legal organizations were effected. From such a beginning the result of universal school educational facilities has answered the most sanguine expectations. Not only common schools, but academical education was instituted. Burton academy was instituted in 1804. The first building burnt, and a commodious one was erected in 1819. In Chardon a brick academical building was put up in 1825, and a school for the higher branches of education commenced that fall. Burton and Chardon academies have been merged into high graded schools, with fine, costly buildings, modern improvements, and convenient arrangements. Parkman academy was built in 1839. Chester Geauga seminary was established in 1842, large and suitable building put up in 1843, and the school has been in successful operation since. Every township has, more or less, kept up a school for the benefit of advanced scholars, to study higher branches, during winter months. From all classes of these schools there has been graduated a class of qualified teachers, largely in excess of the home demand, who have for the last forty years gone south and west to teach in the winter, leaving in the fall as uniformly as the wild geese and other migratory birds, and returning to spend the summer in labor.

The number of youths, between six and twenty-one years, enjoying school privileges and funds in Geauga county, in 1876, is 3,704. Amount of moneys paid teachers, in 1876, $22,372 48. Total expenditures in 1876, $33,371 11. Local tax for school and school-house purposes, $26,907.

PERIODICALS.

The eminent British statesman, Burke, signalized "newspaper circulation as a more important instrument of the popular intelligence than was generally imagined." A popular Greek scholar was accustomed to say, that "a single newspaper, published in the days of Pericles (had that age produced any such phenomenon), would, if handed down to us, he a better index of Athenian life and manners than can now be found in any existing memorial of the Grecian civilization."

Periodicals taken at the several post-offices: Auburn, 290; Bainbridge, 220; Burton, 574; Chardon, 1,123; Chester, 348; Claridon, 339; Hambden, 228; Huntsburgh, 243; Middlefield, 268; Montville, 204; Munson, 187; Newbury, 292; Parkman, 267; Russell, 215; Thompson, 260; Troy, 309. Total number periodicals, 5,367.

A part of Bainbridge and Russell townships take their mail at Chagrin Falls. Claridon, Hambden, and Munson take, for some parts of their township, their mail from Chardon, and other townships receive more or less mail matter from other offices, so that the division is not equal.

The following census returns were taken and forwarded to me by Hon. Peter Hitchcock, copied from returns of the Ohio State library:

POPULATION OF GEAUGA COUNTY FROM 1820 TO 1870.

Townships.	1820	1830.	1840	1850	1860	1870
Auburn	215	428	1,198	1,184	942	783
Bainbridge	199	439	988	1,014	798	660
Burton*	506	646	1,022	1,063	1,045	1,004
Chardon	430	881	1,064	1,621	1,539	1,772
Chester	269	550	962	1,103	865	727
Claridon	398	637	897	1,009	993	909
Hamden	767	902	919	840	530	296
Huntsburgh	....	449	911	1,007	885	824
Middlefield	335	336	771	918	872	732
Montville	....	226	567	702	760	705
Munson	....	354	1,263	1,143	1,006	761
Newburg	337	594	1,209	1,253	1,048	861
Parkman	512	732	1,181	1,383	1,007	953
Russell	....	115	742	1,083	959	805
Thompson	332	737	1,028	1,237	1,211	1,095
Troy	102	262	1,228	1,154	959	832
Totals	3,919	7,916	16,297	17,827	15,817	14,168

The township of Middlefield was known as "Batavia" until 1850, and Troy as "Welshfield" until 1840. Huntsburgh, Montville, Munson, and Russell, were not down in the census returns of 1820, and their population is probably credited to other townships.

*From other sources we learn that Burton, in 1800, had a population of 42, which had increased, in 1809, to 237; and that the total population of the county, in 1809, was 2,917, then embracing the larger portion of the Reserve.

INTERNAL DUTIES IN THE NINTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF OHIO IN 1818.

In the summer of 1877, whilst looking up documents in Chardon, relating to the early settlement of Geauga, and making inquiries about materials for its history, E. V. Canfield, esq., courteously informed me that he had in his possession an official document, which he put in my hands.

COPY OF THE DOCUMENT.

"Statement of the amount of internal duties imposed by the United States (except those on watches and stamps), paid by each person in the Ninth collection district of Ohio, from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of December, 1818, inclusive:

Carroll, Thomas, jr.	$108 19
Ford, Eli and E.	62 28
Fleming, Matthew	81 62
Greer, David	22 60
Graham, John	107 72
Hall, Levi	98 87
Mason, Peleg S.	70 44
Wetmore, William	159 19
Westbrook, James	54 18
Youngs, Silas	45 78
	$812 83

"I do here certify that the foregoing statement exhibits the full amount of duties aforesaid, paid to me in the ninth collection district of Ohio, from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of December, 1818, inclusive.

DANIEL MILES,
Collector of the Ninth collection district of Ohio.

Collector's office, Newbury, January 1, 1819."

The thoughtful mind will recognize the changes wrought within the present century of discoveries, improvements, inventions, and their results in application to industrial pursuits. It has opened and amplified sources of wealth and intelligence. The early laborers here strained the muscles of their strong arms to the utmost tension with rude tools —the axes of the common blacksmith, the

scythes, the flail, the forks; they used the wild goose drag, and the pointed iron share on the wooden plow, made by themselves or neighboring mechanics. Such implements are now superceded by modern improvements in the skill of manufactured tools, and the motor power of steam has worked a great revolution in the industries and exchanges throughout the world. The old domestic implements of labor, with the large and small spinning-wheels, hand-cards, swifts and looms, may be found in the museum halls, as relics used in the first quarter of the present century. At home, and all around us, such changes of base with labor-saving power may be seen. Large numbers of our laboring classes have improved the opportunity of attending the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. The numbers in this rural county visiting there, would equal about one-fourth of the voting population, as found by a canvass taken in many of the townships. Such had an opportunity to examine the natural productions of every nation and every clime, the achievements in the arts and sciences of every nation, kindred, and language. The responsive exclamations of the wise and curious were, "the half was not told us." Whilst the devout in view of such an exhibition of the ornamental and useful in art and science, up to the triumph of the great force of the Corliss engine, would intuitively turn their thoughts to the Great Unseen, with ascriptions of honor, dominion, power, majesty and glory to him that sitteth on the throne, who has delegated to his finite intelligence such wisdom to devise and execute such improvements within the last hundred years.

The remarks on the establishment of the first newspaper in the county, the number subsequently established, and time of each, are omitted. (See J. O. Conver's article on the "Press").

We have no known mines of wealth below the reach of the plow, no railroads of such magnitude, or such large manufacturing establisdments as to intensify the labor question and excite fears of riotous uprising of the employes. No where is there more regard for law and order. No where are reputation, property, life, and the pursuit of happiness more respected and safe. No where do the rural population travel more on business and recreation. In no locality probably within the State has a greater percentage of the population (from as great a distance) availed themselves of the opportunity of attending the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia.

Now, in this centennial year, standing on this hill, more than six hundred feet above the lake's surface, over a thousand higher than old ocean's restless waters,

> "Let us roll back the world on its axle of fire,
> Let us halt, if we can, just a breath or two higher."

Where the woodman's axe first resounded, the first cabin built, the first crops raised, the first white child born, the first school established, the first church organized. A retrospective view of only seventy-eight years reveals facts that some of the old pioneers who have stood like faithful sentinels on the watch towers of time, until the frosts of so many winters have impressed the white seal on their heads like the summit of old hoary Alps, witnessing the magical changes and wonderful developments since the curling smoke of the wigwam rose amongst the wild shrubberry and thick branches of forest trees, where the Aborigines chanted their war songs with their chorus of avenging "whoops," or celebrated their festivals or religious rites; where no sunlight reached the earth's surface, except occasional rays through the foilage of shrubs and trees in summer months, where were only foot-prints along their hunting trails and tramping courses, and the burthen of transportation was the trophies of Indian experts hunting for sustenance, and carried on the backs of their squaws.

Now, from this standpoint, around which these buildings have been dedicated to industrial exhibitions, where are now gathered a large well-dressed and cultivated audience with "upturned faces, evidently entering into the spirit of this pioneer meeting, where thrilling speeches, both humorous and grave, have been made, interpersed with enchanting music from the Burton brass band with all the improvements of modern musical science, and where are near us, temples of learning and worship—turn your eyes which way you please, what marvelous developments, industry and art have added to the natural scenery, on, and around this beautiful town, "set on a hill" within the hearing of the locomotive's whistle and the rumbling of the railroad cars, and along the line of which the lightning is made subservient to man's control, carrying messages over continents and under the deep ocean's waters. Not exclusively so, within the vision of this hill's landscape, but all along the highways throughout the whole length and breadth of the county, the diversity of ridges and intervals, the varied productions of the soil, the grazing stock of "the cattle on a thousand hills," with houses and out-buildings for convenience and comfort, as seen from farm to farm, many such, elegant in design and beauty of finish, with orchards of delicious fruit, and choice vines congenial to the climate, where the yards and buildings are so beautified and protected from the burning sun of summer and the piercing winds of winter by ornamental trees, the road sides being so often adorned with shade trees, where so many well-arranged and well-painted school-houses meet the eye, where, at convenient centers, so many church buildings may be seen, dedicated to Almighty God, with their steeples pointing heavenward, catching the first rays of the morning sun and the last brilliant hues of evening—all along, the occupants are owners of the soil, and their houses are castles of their sovereignty.

Their occupation imbues them with the love of order by constantly beholding their surroundings, the regularity of day, night and the seasons, of seed time and harvest, looking to heaven through its dews. rains and sun light, that their labors may be crowned with success. Around their homes are entwined the consecrated affection of birthplace, childhood and maturer years. May not such be depended upon for that patriotism which will defend their country in case of emergency, and that piety that shall find solace in the hour of extremity.

The Historical Society.

On the twenty-fourth of July, 1873, a family gathering was held in the shade of the woods on the fair grounds, being the grove on the farm of Col. H. H. Ford, on the old homestead. In response to invitations to two hundred and fifty relatives and descendants of John and Easter Ford, one hundred and seventy-two were present. At the suggestion of W. J. Ford, then of New Castle, Pennsylvania, the reunion had been called, and he was made president of the day. The stories of pioneer times were told by the boys, now old and gray-haired, reminding that not long would any remain to tell of early days. General Garfield was with the company, and in his talk spoke of something being done to save the history of the pioneers.

At the close of the enjoyable day, Homer Goodwin, esq., of Sandusky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that W. J. Ford, George H. Ford and Peter Hitchcock be a committee who shall consider, and, if they deem it fitting to do so, to report to a meeting to be called for the purpose, a plan for a Historical Society for the county of Geauga.

For years Judge Taylor had been interesting the people on the subject. Goodwin thought the time had come. A meeting fair was called, and General Garfield engaged to make the address, and the time set September 16, 1873. The people came early and in large numbers on that day. A stand had been erected in front of the permanent rows of seats on the grounds, to which, as the post of honor, as many of the pioneers as could be seated, were appropriately invited. The meeting was called to order at half past eleven A. M., by W. J. Ford, esq., chairman of the local committee, and a temporary organization effected by the appointment of Hon. Peter Hitchcock as chairman, and O. S. Farr, esq., as secretary.

The Hon. Peter Hitchcock, from the committee on "plan of organization," reported the order of the day and a draft of a constitution. The report was adopted, as follows:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1st. Permanent Organization.
2d. Exhibition of Relics. Hon. P. Hitchcock.
3d. Dinner.
4th. Toasts and Responses and Stories by Old Folks.
5th. Address by General Garfield.

CONSTITUTION.

The name of this society shall be the Historical Society of Geauga county. Its object the gathering up and preserving in permanent form the names of early settlers, with date of their arrival in the county, facts, incidents and reminiscences connected with the early settlement, together with such relics as may be of interest and value.

The officers of the society shall be a president, one vice-president from each township in the county, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, who shall also discharge the duties of treasurer, and an executive committee of three, who, with the president and corresponding secretary, shall constitute the board of managers of the society, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum for business.

Officers shall be elected annually, and their duties be the same as those of similar officers in other like organizations. Vice-presidents shall be advisory members of the board of managers, charged with looking up historical data and relics in their respective townships.

The society will meet annually, on the fair grounds in Burton, on the tenth day of September, except, when the tenth comes on Sunday, it will meet on the Saturday preceding. Will also hold other meetings on call of the president, at request of the board of managers.

Any person may may become a member of the society by subscribing to the constitution and paying an admittance fee of ————.

The society will keep open rooms, fitted up for reception and preservation of objects and articles

of interest which may be furnished to the society, where the same can be visited by all interested.

The officers elected for the year, were:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Lester Taylor, Claridon.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

S. B. Philbrick, Chester.
Samuel Robinson, Russell.
H. H. Benjamin, Bainbridge.
Hiram Canfield, Auburn,
John Sanborn, Newbury.
O. Miner, Munson.
Austin Canfield, Chardon.
L. G. Maynard, Hambden.
Noah Pomeroy, Claridon.
D. Witter, Burton.
Osman Beals, Troy.
Alonzo Hosmer (deceased), Parkman.
E. R. Thompson, Middlefield.
H. S. Pomeroy, Huntsburgh.
Anson Shaw, Montville.
F. M. Leonard, Thompson.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

S. E. Clapp, Huntsburg.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

R. N. Ford, Burton.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The president and corresponding secretary, Henry Rice, Hon. Peter Hitchcock, Burton, and Eli Dayton, Troy.

MEMBERS.

J. W. Beals, Troy.
J. Button, Burton.
S. S. Bates, Mesopotamia.
W. H. Chapman, Troy.
William Crafts (deceased), Auburn.
William Cay, Burton.
Col. Stephen Ford, Burton.
G. H. Ford, Burton.
Col. H. H. Ford, Burton.
W. J. Ford, Burton.
Horace Ford, Parkman.
William Howard, Bainbridge.
A. Hale, Munson.
Elijah Hayes, Burton.
C. G. Hayes, Burton.
Henry Hotchkiss, Burton.
J. C. Hinkston, Burton.
D. C. Hollis, Chardon.
Jonathan Houghton, Newbury.
Ahira Messenger, Auburn.
J. M. Moore, Burton.
Lyman Millard (deceased), Huntsburgh.
W. W. Morse (deceased), Huntsburgh.
Dr. A. McGraw, Burton.
Joseph Nash, Troy.
Orman Newcomb, Parkman.
John Punderson, Burton.
O. H. Parsons, Newbury.
Rev. Wm. Potter, Hambden.
Edward Rice, Burton.
Ashbel Spencer, Claridon.
Deacon Gervase Spring (deceased), Burton.
Philip Silvernail, Burton.
J. N. Skinner, Montville.
H. S. Tolles, Burton.
Rev. E. D. Taylor (deceased), Claridon.
Martin Truman, Huntsburgh.
Mr. Woods (deceased), Auburn.
O. W. Weeks, Burton.
Delos Williams, Burton.
James Wintersteen, Montville.
J. C. Wells, Claridon.

The same officers have been continued to the present, except the vice-presidents who are:

William Howard, Bainbridge.
Ahira Messenger, Auburn.
J. C. Wells, secretary, Claridon.
W. H. Chapman, Troy.
Horace Ford, Parkman.
W. J. Ford, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

The society was a fixed fact—organized and ready for work. Ample provision for dinner was made, and it was enjoyed by the "old folks," at tables prepared for them. Songs were sung, and stories told. The address was made—full of historic lore, commanded by a great intellect, and, uttered from the breast of so able an orator, it was the magic repeat of lives that are gone, and a grand close of the day. Many quaint things were brought, looked upon, and noted down at the time, by the secretary, Mr. Farr, which adds to the record.

Mrs. B. Hosmer, Troy, spinning-wheel (little wheel), 80 years; hetchel, 200 years old.

Hiram Canfield, Auburn, a horn from the last deer killed in Geauga county. The deer was killed by Mr. Canfield, in the fall of 1845.

Stirrups and saddle-frame, found while clearing on the farm of Mr. Canfield, in 1846, supposed to have been lost by one of General Wayne's men.

William Crafts, Auburn, tin lantern 58 years old; iron wedge 58 years old.

Mrs. McKay Brown, Burton, a plate 200 years old.

Mrs. Brown, a set of chest-hangings made by her father, Freeman Hyde, in 1807. Have been in use till three years ago

Mrs. Sarah White, Auburn, a hair wreath, 129 years old; a creamer 60 years old; and a piece of table linen spun by her mother at the age of 65, thirty-five years old.

Charles Woods, Auburn, powder-horn carried in the war of the Revolution, on which is carved a

ship, and "Benjamin Woods' powder-horn. "Dun by his brother Samuel, at Ticonderoga, October ye 24."

Jeremiah White, Auburn, pod augur, over 100 years old; a rumlet carried by a Mr. Gregory in the war of 1812; a powder-horn 70 years old.

Mrs. S. Gould, Troy, a kettle, two-gallon stone crock and a plate, 100 years old.

Mrs. V. A. Florence, wooden box 125 years old.

L. Norton, Chester, powder-horn made and carried in the war of the Revolution by his father, 90 years old.

Alonzo Hosmer, hay-fork, 100 years old.

J. W. Fox, Troy, history of New Ipswich, from its first grant in 1736, to date, 1852; formerly belonged to Josiah P. Wilder.

W. A. Jenks, Newbury, silver snuff-box, made in 1750; powder-horn, made in 1800; gold-headed cane,-made in 1800.

L. G. Maynard, Hambden, a copy of the *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, published at Charleston, South Carolina, and bearing date November 24, 1797. Among the advertisements, were some for runaway slaves.

Mrs. Burt, Parkman, old papers, Warren *Chronicle* of 1826, and *The Supporter*, published at Jefferson, in 1809, and later.

Mrs. J. B. Bartholomew, string of gold beads, 130 years old or more. Formerly belonged to Judith Towne.

G. W. Fox, Troy, cane, made in 1740.

Mrs. C. Nash, pocket worn by ladies 100 years ago; large back comb 50 years old.

Simeon Hayes, fire-tongs, 70 or 80 years old.

A. A. Snow, Indian ax, made of stone, found in Auburn.

Mrs. Maria Burt, Parkman, candle-stick, 69 years old; some linen thread, 50 years old.

Mrs. C. B. Hosmer, bed-curtain 125 years old.

J. W. Fox, Troy, looking-glass, 100 years old; home-made pocket-book, 100 years old.

Luther Russell, Burton, tomahawk. In one side is set a silver diamond, in the other a silver strip on which is engraven "Tecumse."

John Ford, esq.,. Broad-ax of 1780.

Bell Palmer, watch carried in the Revolution by Major Crafts, great-great-grandfather of the owner.

Mrs. P. Parmele, an account-book, bought by Merriman Cook, January 7, 1795. Price $1.37½. Several evangelical magazines, published in Connecticut, in 1814 and 1815. Sheet and towel 200 years old. The sheet was made and kept for a winding sheet. Set of silver teaspoons made of the knee-buckles and shoe-buckles of the great-grandfather of Mrs. Parmele. The first set of commuuion cups used in the Congregation society of Burton. Part of the small clothes and buttons worn by the great-grandfather of Mrs. Parmele. A copy of Watt's Hymns, published in 1809.

Probably the oldest relics exhibited were two earthen plates, formerly the property of Governor Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth colony. They were brought by him from England, in the pilgrim ship "Mayflower," in 1620. They are now in the possession of Mrs. Rebecca Crane, of Burton, who is a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford.

Chief engineer Sharpless, of the Painesville and Youngstown railroad, sent from Youngstown a deed from William Penn to James Wallis, of five hundred acres of land, on Brandywine creek, Chester county, Pennsylvania, dated 1st day 12 mo., in 1st year of Queen Anne, A. D. 1702. Witnessed by Edward Shippon, Griffith Owen, Thomas Story, James Logan. The seal is of wax, inclosed in a tin box, and was attached to the deed by a string. It is four inches in diameter, and three-fourths of an inch thick.

"Recorded in the Rolls Office at Philadelphia, in Patent book, vol. 2, page 449, the 8th, 12th mo., 1702. Tho. Story." "Seal 6s. Record 4s. 7d. Box 1s. 6d."

To the following the names of the owners were not attached:

Cradle blanket of Robert B. Parkman, the first settler of Parkman township. He was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1771.

A sand box which R. B. Parkman brought into the county.

Bills for change issued by Parkman & Paine, in 1815, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, twelve and one-half cents, and six and one-quarter cents.

Connecticut Courant and Hartford Weekly Intelligencer, dated Monday, December 5, 1874, containing the "Freshest advices, both foreign and domestic."

A copy of the *Cleveland Herald*, dated Friday, March 24, 1826, being number twenty-two of volume seven, of that paper,

A spinning-wheel, belonging to the Cook family, over one hundred years old.

SENTIMENTS OFFERED.

The Press.—Let her advance boldly in all her field, under a high moral standard, and she becomes the giant power of our country and the world.

Response by J. O. Converse, of Chardon.

By Hon. P. Hitchcock:

The Pioneers.

Response by William Crafts, of Auburn.

Early Settlers.—Through their earnest and faithful toil, we inherit the land and enjoy the blessings of to-day.

Response by Noah Pomeroy, of Claridon.

By W. J. Ford:

The Temperance of the Fathers.—Their log cabins and hard cider better than the big houses and "benzine" of this generation.

Response by Rev. William Potter, of Hambden.

The Geauga County Historical Society.—May the success of this first day be but the beginning of a continued success in the future.

Rrsponse by L. G. Maynard, esq., of Hambden.

From the first, the annual meetings have been largely attended. Many articles of historic value are given the society, or brought for exhibition on these occasions. Clocks, spinning-wheels, shoe-brushes, razors, pincers, pitchforks, Indian tools, arrows, books, maps, newspapers, and a great number of things, accounting upwards of one hundred on the list of relics, have been placed with the society in the office room of the town hall. So much of peculiar interest attaches to these "olden time mementos," that a portion of the address of the corresponding secretary before the society, September 30, 1875, relative to them, is here given.

W. J. Ford's Address.

Man passes away, but his works remain; some of them to endure through the ages that are beyond his day. The king dies, and his crown passes to his heir, and is kept in the royal family, while the kingdom stands, or the empire is known among men.

In the grand free land where we have found our homes, thanks to the true and tried men of an early time, there are no crowns to be inherited, no kingdoms to break, no empires to fade or pass away, but a nation of men, free born, or free by the enactments of a people, bravely fitting the broadest and largest types of humanity to the God given rights of the human race, are dwelling in peace, and to-day, are thankful to the fathers that have passed, and are passing away, for the untold blessings handed down by them—in these priceless homes of liberty—an inheritance greater to be desired than all the crowns and kingdoms of earth.

And not only this, but they leave unto us relics of their days of toil, of their years of trial and times of privation, upon which we may look and read lessons of care and prudence, of patriotism and service, such as may justly make us prouder than if we were the sons and daughters of kings and conquerors.

In the exhibit, first, I bring to your attention, the singular and costly specimens of work presented by Mrs. Polly Norton, of Troy, Ohio, in 1873, a widow lady, seventy-seven years of age, and an early settler in that township. Her husband was a farmer, and died some years ago. First, the waist of a dress; second, a portion of the skirt to another dress; third, a window curtain—all made of linen, the waist being striped with blue, the other two pieces white, all worked in flowers, made of woolen floss. In this floss may be found, at this date, twenty-three different shades of color, and upon the waist are forty-seven different kinds of buds and flowers. Upon the skirt, which is supposed to be about one width, there are one hundred and sixty kinds, and it is estimated that upon the whole skirt there must have been no less than eight hundred buds and flowers worked. Upon the curtain there are one hundred and thirteen kinds, no two of which are considered to be alike. The flax was carded, spun

and wove for the fabric of these relics, and the wool was carded and spun for the floss, and it was colored into all the various shades, and then worked into the almost countless flowers upon the fabric. Then the dresses were made, and the curtains stitched and worked, all this having been done by one and the same person, the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Polly Norton, thus running back, on the line of descent, four generations, or more than six generations of the average life of men. These garments, so skilfully made, must have cost more than twelve months of work to perfect them, including the full set of curtains. The dresses look like the conpletion of a "sensation" toilet upon the charming person of this great-great-grandmother, as she moved in society more that two hundred years ago, in the colony of Massachusetts. Indeed, they take us back to the threshold of the days of the Pilgrims, and it would almost seem that this dress had brushed against the sword at the side of Miles Standish, or touched the gallant arm of a Governor Carver or Bradford. It was made in the old Bay State, far back beyond the days of cotton mills and whizzing spindles.

General Putnam left the plow in the furrow, and a thousand sons rallied to the call of the piping fife and the flying messengers that told of blood spilled at Lexington one hundred years ago, and to-day the fourth relic I lift before you is a powder-horn, which bears the date "1775," carved upon its side. Cut with the point of a knife, upon the larger end, are the figures of a crane and a rooster, and also representations of flowers from the primitive forests. This is undoubtedly an American rooster, as there were no Democratic roosters known until a later day. The wire to which was attached the shoulder-straps still remains upon either end of the horn, as does also the iron hoops upon this fifth gift, a wooden canteen which is presented with the horn. Upon the horn are the initials "E. C.," and on one side is a scar, which may have been the bruise of a bullet glancing upon the old horn. Upon the canteen, also, is marked "E. C." These initials stand for Ephraim Clark, a patriot of 1776. These gifts descended to Jonathan Brooks and his daughter, Sovira Hoadley, and to John Hoadley, great-grandson of Clark, and were presented by him to the society.

"The Columbian Orator," prefaced at Boston, Massachusetts, May 17, 1797, presented by David Walker, of Newbury.

A grape-shot from Sackett's Harbor, war 1812, presented by Jonathan P. Bartholemew, of Auburn.

A pair of wooden shoes, found on the farm of Hiram Canfield, in Auburn, while clearing in 1846, and supposed to have been lost by one of Anthony Wayne's men.

A bill of continental money—four dollars—issued according to act of congress, passed at Baltimore, February 26, 1777, to pay four Spanish milled dollars, or value thereof, in gold or silver, and signed "J. Kelso," in black ink, "R. Cromwell," in red, "No. 27,958," in red ink; presented by W. C. Dutton, of Auburn, September 9, 1874.

This table, upon which rest the relics we are examining to-day, is in possession of G. H. and R. N. Ford, sons of the late ex-Governor, Seabury Ford. It was used in his office, now the north wing of his old home. In this office he used to compile the facts and figures, and lay out the frame-work of his message, when governor of Ohio, and many a State document has been written, re-written, crossed, revised, and perfected upon this table, to say nothing of the pleas and answers drawn up for court, that have rested in the department of this table-drawer, which is divided off with tin partitions. The ink spots upon a lawyer's table are countless; this one has few.

The chair, occupied by our worthy president, Judge Taylor, has a piece of oak wood veneered upon the front of the back, which was cut from a plank

sawed from a tree felled by O. B. Hoadley, in the fall of 1812, upon the old homestead of John A. Ford, just west of Burton village. The tree, by count of rings, or growths, was two hundred and sixty-five years old. This cut shows the work of an axe-man chopping to fall a tree, which, after being partly cut down, was left standing, and the oak wood, in a handsome curl, has knotted in and filled the cut solid, the wood growing over on the outside of the cut, until it became a great tree. A letter from General Garfield to W. J. Ford, relating to this axe-cut, mentions "that the rings of wood indicate the chopping was done more than two centuries ago"; and says further:

"Since meeting you, I have heard of two other facts which probably relate to the same period. Mr. Zeb Rudolph, of Hiram, Ohio, informed me, that, on the farm of Harry Paine, son of General Paine, near the mouth of Grand river, very early in the present century, an oak tree was found nearly two feet in diameter, and near its heart an old cut, bearing plain marks of an axe, with a stone lying in it as large as a man's fist. Also, on the farm of General Paine, on the bank of the Grand river, between Fairport and Painesville, where the bank of the river caved off, a stone fireplace was found, evidently the work of civilized man. These relics doubtless relate to the same period as the one exhibited in the back of your chair."

Colonel Charles Whittlesey, afterwards wrote from the Historical rooms, at Cleveland:

"We have portions of two trees with clearly cut axe marks of about that age, and I have heard of three more besides yours. As yet we have no reliable history to show by whom they were made. We hope the Magury manuscripts, which General Garfield and other members induced congres to purchase, may solve the mystery. Evidently white men were here about that time, and probably La Salle crossed from Lake Erie to the Ohio, but precisely when, cannot yet be decided. To make so many choppings upon trees there must have been either a large number of white men, or they must have remained here a considerable period."

Three relics are exhibited by Mrs. John Tuttle, of Burton.

A piece of linen bed curtain, over one hundred years old; a piece of English chintz calico, from a dress worn by a Mrs. Goodwin, of Litchfield, Connecticut —great-grandmother to Mrs. Tuttle, and related to the Doctor Goodwin family, of Burton. Mrs. Goodwin's husband was in the Revolutionary war, and her brother died in the terrible prison-ship, "Jersey." She wore the dress one hundred and fifty years ago. It cost forty English shillings, the pattern, or one dollar and sixty-six cents per yard.

Enclosed in a frame, and glassed to preserve it, is the most precious relic of all. It is parts of the eighteenth and nineteenth chapters of Matthew, on a leaf from a Bible that came over in the "Mayflower," in 1620, and it has come down to Mrs. Tuttle.

Here is an exhibit—a piece of the Plymouth rock itself. It is the same rock upon which Mary Chilton pressed her foot, gallantly aided by John Alden, as she stepped from the boat of the "Mayflower," December 22, 1620, and was the first to land from that band of pilgrims who came to plant the "Tree of Liberty" on American soil. This specimen of the rock was brought from Pilgrims hall, Massachusetts, by W. J. Ford, in 1867, and has only about three-fourths of an inch face surface, but is laid in marble, for a paper weight. It was sold by the keeper of Pilgrims hall, at three dollars for three-fourths of an inch of this granite rock.

While all these relics are interesting, as relating to the past, these two last-named call out solemn reflections. This Bible was on the "Mayflower" when the pilgrims bound themselves in a sacred obligation, or contract, for the control of the colony which they had undertaken to plant "For the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith," upon a shore to which they had come, fleeing from the bigotry, tyranny, and oppression of the established church of England —and this rock was a granite base of hope beneath their flying feet. Before the first of April, the following year, forty-four of the one hundred and one that landed, were buried in the hill by the sea, and the graves were leveled and sown with grain to cover the losses from the knowledge of the wild Indian

tribes. April 5th the "Mayflower" sailed for England, and the little band was alone. What hope for the world now? On a barren coast, a continent of wilderness before them, savages threatening, and all the dark day of disease fallen until it had shrouded nearly half their number in the sleep of death; their ship gone, the dawn of liberty seemed but the beginning of endless night.

Leap the mountains and pass the valleys, as swiftly as have swept the two and one-half centuries since that trial day, and we stand by graves on another hill, which is back from the sea shore. Beyond us three thousand miles of a cultivated and civilized land spread westward, and northward, and southward. The descendants of those pilgrims have been on trial for the rights of mankind, and in defence of liberty. How well they, the children, have preserved the sacred truths that came with that lonely band, left by the "Mayflower," let the history of the great war for the Union answer; and, standing, as it were, by the graves of Gettysburg, after the serried hosts and broken columns of that terrible field have passed away, let the song of one who has written well remind us of the sacrifice made in our day:

"Here for Liberty they stood,
Writ their records in their blood
On the forehead of the epoch
In a grand historic mood.

"Here we laid them side by side,
In their awful martyr pride—
They will slumber well and sweetly,
Spite of wailings far and wide.

* * * * *

"Lay them where their work was done,
Where the day was proudly won,
In this nook that bloomed with battle—
There's no rarer 'neath the sun."

In the outset, attention was called to the remarkable dress of two hundred years ago, and the curious kind of labor spent upon it, being not less than six months for the garment—twelve months for all.

Think of the progress that has been made, and how swift are the feet of the children of such ancestors; how nimble the fingers of this day, with its vast machinery, its railroads and telegraphs, all built in the sunlight of the liberty that was born in the blood of the Revolution.

To mark the contrast between Massachusetts and New York, in the day of the linen dress and curtains, which it took twelve months to make, that earnest friend of the society, Henry Rice, esq., who has given me timely aid in arranging the relics, has clipped from the Geauga *Leader*, of September 3, 1875, the following:

"The feat of that Yorkshire woolen manufacturer who sat down to dinner at seven o'clock in a suit made from the wool that was sheared from the sheep after sunrise on the morning of the same day, has been rivaled by a man in Chautauqua county, New York, who had a pair of Angora goats sheared at sunrise, their fleece carded, spun, woven, dyed and finished, and the cloth made into a fashionable dress which his wife wore at sunset. The cloth was ready to be made up early in the afternoon. Four dressmakers at once took it in hand, and at the appointed time not a flounce or furbelow was lacking or imperfectly finished."

To the old fathers and mothers, in whose toils we have joined, in whose privations in the years that are gone, we, the children, have secured more of education, more of knowledge, if not more of wisdom, and in the fruits of whose labors we now find a cultivated land of broad farms, good houses and kind christian homes, in which churches and free schools are yielding their immeasurable blessings to us, and, while we may sometimes seem proud and overhaughty, as though we forget the cost of all this, and not thankful, yet, I trust, this day may show that we are not always unmindful, but do think of the rude cabin and the hickory torch, the rough log-way and the wild forests, the cold

damps of the fevery days of fall, the sickening chills and sallow faces that lived through the early privations, the rude stones that you set in the burial ground to mark the place of those that endured with you, and fell by the wayside of that hard road. Again, I repeat, we do not forget, but will ever be thankful that through your patience and perseverance, and your unyielding trust in the right, we are the rich inheritors of a cultivated land, dedicated by your blood and suffering *forever* to *freedom*, and preserved in its *great day* of trial by the sacred blood of your sons. So we have it, and by the blessing of God will preserve it.

Of the variety of curiosities exhibited at the meetings since 1875, associating all manner of recollections, a few are mentioned:

By Lyman Millard, of Huntsburg, pair worsted hatchels; with teeth like a mill saw; eighty years old.

Piece of brick, presented July 5, 1876, by William Cay. This brick was taken from the fire-place of the house in which Washington had his headquarters on Staten Island.

Brick, presented by S. D. Cook, October 5, 1876; made on the farm of Ephraim Cook, Burton, in 1819, and has plain stamp of a deer's foot in it.

Painesville *Telegraph*, presented by Lucius Merriman, October 5, 1876, and published by E. D. Howe, August 30, 1831; contains oration of J. Q. Adams, on nullification and anti-masonry.

A case-knife, used by a rebel in the late war; notched on the back edge of blade for sawing meat, and marked on the handle "L. M." It was found on the battle-field of Chicamauga, September 19, 1863, by C. P. Bail, of Chardon, Ohio, who was in the fight. Left by him in care of the society October 6, 1876.

A letter, name of writer torn off. This letter was written and dated New York, September 6, 1776; tells about the battle on Long Island, which the writer says continued several days, and that the Americans lost more men than in any battle since the war began; presented October 6, 1876; donor's name not given.

Pocket compass, owned and used by Jacob Burroughs in tracing through the forests in early time. This compass was so arranged that on sunny days it showed the exact time. The little glass through which the sun shone on the figures to indicate the time, is lost. Presented by L. A. Burroughs, August 27, 1877.

Bottle of boiled cider made in 1845; presented by W. A. Messenger, of Auburn, August 30, 1877.

Ancient grain fan, used before fanning mills, woven of willow; presented by Mrs. Rev. William Potter, of Hambden, formerly Miss H. Melissa Wells, of Claridon, October 15, 1878.

A China pitcher, presented October 15, 1878, by Mrs. Elizabeth Abell, used by her grandmother before the Revolution, and in it a skein of worsted yarn spun by her more than one hundred years ago. This pitcher was presented to Mrs. Abell's grandmother, at her wedding, in the time of the Revolution, and by her to her daughter at her marriage during the war of 1812.

Judge Taylor's centennial address was prepared for 1876, and delivered at the regular meeting in 1877. In May, 1878, the society undertook the publication of this pioneer history of the county. The Agricultural society cordially extended their aid in this work, by resolution passed in the board meeting May 18th.

The last meeting of the society was held at Burton on the fifteenth of October, 1878, at the fair buildings. There were a grand turn-out of the people, a fine day, good speeches and good music; a roll of the people present was made, which will be called at the next meeting, and those who shall have finished their course, will have their names, age and date of death recorded in the secretary's book. Most of the speeches made were on topics selected appropriate for insertion in the history, and are given hereafter.

From the report of the meeting by Hon. George H. Ford, to the *Cleveland Leader*, is copied the part relating to the music:

"A chorus of seventy-five voices, under the leadership of Mr. Benjamin F. Pratt, formerly of this county, but now a resident of Cleveland, joined in the rendition of old 'Coronation,' in a manner that stirred men's souls, and brought the sympathetic tear to many an eye, and other old tunes so familiar to the generation of men and women now passed away, by reason of old age. First came 'Russia' and 'Northfield,' then 'Sherburne,' all of them fugue tunes, so well rendered that we doubt whether the choirs of the early days could have excelled it. 'Sherburne' excited a great deal of laughter and applause, being sung by note. The only notes used were 'fa, do, la, mi, fa.' General Northrop, of Mentor, eighty-five years old, led the singing of one tune. He was a leader seventy years ago, and this day favored the audience by singing the ballad, 'The Vale of Avoka.'"

Professor Pratt used the old-fashioned "pitch-pipe" to get the key-note of the old tunes. How quick to memory came the words:

"And the angel descended to dwell with us here,
Old Hundred, and Corinth, and China, and Mear."
"Oh, be lifted, ye gates! Let me hear them again,
Blessed song! blessed singers!" forever, Amen!"

The names and residences of these "old folks" singers were reported by B. H. Pratt, of Troy, as follows:

Tenor.—M. L. Maynard, Chardon; John Nash, Troy; H. Greer, Missouri; Prof. Heywood, Chester; Leonard Lamson, Chagrin Falls.

Bass.—Prof. Pratt, Cleveland; L. G. Maynard, Hambden; H. Crittenden, Burton; B. N. Shaw, Chardon; L. A. Burroughs, Hiram; S. E. Clapp, Huntsburg; B. H. Pratt, John Cutler, Troy; Gen. D. Northrop, Mentor.

Soprano.—Miss A. C. Hitchcock, Mary Thrasher, Mrs.: Mary E. Hotchkiss, Seabury Ford, S. C. Dayton, George Boughton, Mary Ford, Burton; Helen M. Stone, New York; Mrs.: W. Howard, L. E. Durfee, S. W. Osborn, Chardon; Mrs.: T. Caldwell, H. J. Ford, O. E. Lyman, Parkman; Mrs. James G. Lindsley, Cheshire, Allegan county, Michigan; Mrs.: Darling, Garrett, Indiana; Mrs.: J. E. Wales, John Cutler, B. H. Pratt, Troy; Mrs. C. W. Heywood, Chester; Mrs. Leonard Lamson, Chagrin Falls.

Alto.—Mrs. Cadwell, Parkman; Mrs. Ettie Fox, Emily Parsons, Minot Olds, Troy.

To the above we append the following list: Mrs. Colonel Spencer, Mrs. Theron Smith, Mrs. M. L. Maynard, J. C. Hollis, W. Howard, Chardon; Cyrus Kellogg, Mrs. Frank C. Kellogg, Frank Wells and lady, Horace Treat, Mrs. Rufus Waters, Claridon. There are many others whose names we could not obtain. Some of them, not very old, sang with the peculiarities of the style and voice of a hundred years ago.

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*Hon. Peter Hitchcock's Address.

Mr. President.—By your direction I come to speak words of welcome to this assembled people. Members of Geauga County Historical society, friends and neighbors, it is with the greatest pleasure and utmost cordiality this welcome is given. Welcome to this beautiful autumnal day, with its changing light and shade; fleeting clouds and chasing sunshine; its sweet balmy air and many colored dressing. Welcome to you, fathers and mothers, links with the past, as you once more gather to rehearse stories of "ye olden times," and aid us in gathering its history. Welcome to that additional beauty which clothes your declining days, as do the many changing hues clothe yon maple woods in surpassing beauty. Welcome to you, young people, who are so soon to fill the places made vacant by us, gathered to-day in such numbers to hear, revere and remember the doings of the early pioneers in our county's history. Welcome to you, "Singists" of the days gone by. And to you, sir (Prof. Pratt), once of our number, who, after so many years of absence, have come to renew old acquaintance, and, by your songs, add so much to our pleasure, bringing, as they do, fresh to our recollection, so many memories of childhood's early days, to you is this welcome extended. To one, and all, is sent most cordial greeting.

For many years since the organization of this society, we have annually met for social enjoyment, and with the ultimate purpose of securing a correct history of the facts and incidents attending the early settlement of our county. I welcome you to the probable completion of this work, of which you heard from the president of the society this morning.

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* The addresses of Messrs. Hitchcock, Robert Murray, and W. J. Ford, were delivered before the meeting; others, hereinafter given, were subsequently prepared for publication.

Thrice welcome to this spot, where first commenced the settlement of this county. Almost within reach of my voice, near by yonder hillside spring, was planted the first cabin of a permanent settler within its limits. One mile northwest of this was erected a school-house of logs. In this, a few years subsequently, my own father taught school, taking his pay in pork, at ten dollars a month—glad to get it, too, for it came very convenient in supplying the wants of a rapidly increasing family. In 1798, now eighty years since, was this first settlement made. Eighty years! Almost three generations of men. How long a period in prospect! How brief in retrospect! As we turn back the page of time and think of the countless blows required to level its gigantic forests, and the vast labor to bring about the changes accomplished between then and now, long as is this time, it seems all too short for this work. Then, no fire upon the hilltop, or curling smoke from the valley, told of more than the bivouac of the solitary hunter or camp of the Indian. Now the twinkling lights over hill and valley, and the ascending smoke from thousands of chimneys reach the abodes of civilization. Then, no ringing church bell broke the stillness of the Sabbath morning, calling the people to worship. Now, upon each returning Sabbath day, from hill-top to hill-top, ring out the clear notes, and, answering to their call, the people gather in their accustomed places for church service.

Then, no school-house opened its doors to the rising generation, and there were no children to enter were they thus opened; now, the white school-house is seen upon all our corners, and daily hundreds of children are found therein acquiring elementary education. Then, the first wheat sown was among stumps and girdled trees, simply stirring the virgin soil with a wood-tooth harrow, or hoeing in the seed among fire weeds; now, the same thing is accomplished upon well-cleared, well-tilled fields, with the most approved, combined drill. Then, no whirling mill-stones made flour for the thousands. It only could be obtained by mashing the grain by hand, between stones, upon the top of a hard stump, or by carrying it long miles to a remote mill, through woods untrodden, save by wild beasts and wilder aborigines; now, upon our streams, at convenient distances, all over the county, are found these accompaniments of civilization. Then, no bridges spanned the streams, no roads, and scarce a bridle path traversed any portion of the county; now, good straight roads and substantial bridges make every point easily accessible. Then, mighty oaks, grand old chestnuts, stately poplars, sturdy maples, beeches and hickories, and along her water-courses, and in her valleys, magnificent elms and walnuts, with other woods, covered the entire surface. No village centers, with their beautiful residences; no farm homes, with barns and accompanying out-buildings, were to be seen, but all, from one extreme of the country to the other, was one entire wilderness of woods; now, all is changed. Largely, these grand old monarchs of the forest have been removed—even their very stumps eradicated; substantial and beautiful farm-houses dot every hillside, are found in every valley and along all our well-made highways. Then there was no such county as Geauga, no such county organization. Not until four years after this first settlement was the State admitted into the Union; now, the county, although shorn of a large portion of her original territory, limited in extent, small in population, and of moderate wealth, is, from the known intelligence of her people and the character of the men she has furnished the State, recognized as one of the counties, second to none in point of standing and influence.

I have often thought I would love to see this country just as it was when our fathers came to it. One entire, interminable, trackless wilderness of woods. Imagine, if you can, the difference between now and then. In place of finely cleared, fenced and cultivated farms, straight, smooth roads, and substantial bridges; of beautiful residences, convenient mills, commodious churches

and school-houses; of towns and villages—one unbroken forest of heavy timber, unscarred even by the woodman's axe. How and by whom has this change been wrought? Gladly I speak words of welcome to the rush of memories that come thronging upon our minds of those who have gone before. Those pioneers who, by their faith, bravery, strength, labor and endurance, commenced the settlement and laid the foundations of society in this county of Geauga —the result of which has been that, while without mineral wealth, and whatever may be said as to her productiveness of soil, yet with her beauty of landscape, changing scenery, healthfulness of climate, intelligence and general thriftful character of her people, Geauga county is one of the pleasantest places to live God ever made.

I speak in your hearing to-day, the names of the first settlers of the various townships in the county, and ask a welcome to their memory.

Thomas Underfield and Amariah Beard were first settlers in Burton, coming in 1798. Middlefield was first settled in 1799, by Isaac and James Thompson. Dr. Isaac Palmer made the first settlement in Thompson, in the year 1800. In 1801 the settlement of Hambden was commenced by Dr. Solomon Bond, and of Chester by Justice Minor. Robert B. Parkman, the first settler in Parkman, commenced the settlement of that township in 1804. In 1807 Stephen Pomeroy commenced the settlement of Huntsburg. Newbury was first settled in 1808, by Samuel Punderson. The following townships were first settled in 1811: Bainbridge by David McConnoughey, Troy by Jacob Webb, and Claridon by Asa Cowles. It is claimed by some that, in the year 1808, Stephen Higby built a primitive grist-mill, and settled just inside of the north line of the latter township, but about this there is dispute. Norman Canfield made the first permanent settlement of Chardon in 1812, although a man by the name of Jordan lived there a short time, some years earlier. Auburn was first settled in 1815, by Bildad Bradley, and the same year was Montville by Roswell Stevens. Samuel Hopson was the first settler of Munson in 1816, as was Ebenezer R. Russell, of Russell, in 1818.

These men, with their families, and others of the earlier pioneers whose names will appear in the history about to be published, under Providence, are entitled to our grateful recognition for laying the foundation of our present prosperity and happiness. Coming almost all of them from New England homes, with their rugged character, sterling worth, economic habits, love of liberty and equality, ideas of religion and interest in education, they indelibly stamped like characteristics upon their offspring. To them toil was nothing, privation nothing, only that they might secure homes for themselves, and competence for their families, surrounding them with churches, schools, and other advantages of civilized life.

"They climbed the blue embattled hills,
Against uncounted foes,
And planted there, in valleys fair,
The lily and the rose;
Whose fragrance lives in many lands,
Whose beauty stars the earth,
And lights the hearths of happy homes,
With loveliness and worth."

Let us revere their memory, emulate their worth, practice their virtues, passing to those who come after us the rich boon committed to our charge.

As we walk to the humble cemeteries where repose their remains, and upon the quaint old stones which mark their resting places read their names, let us lightly press the sod, covering their graves, and reverently whisper our acknowledgement of the great debt we owe to them.

Finally, Mr. President,* with grateful recognition of that kind providence, which has spared you until this time, I bid *you* welcome.

Welcome to this day, to this occasion, and especially to the near accomplishment of that purpose to which, with such earnest zeal, constant labor and eminent success, you have devoted the declining years of your life—the collection and publication of a correct history of the facts attending the settlement, growth and present status of the county of Geauga.

I said "declining years." Allow me, sir, to say that yours is "a green, old age." That, however, the body may "decline" in strength, the mind is in full strength and vigor, of which abundant evidence has been shown during the years of this labor.

Thus welcoming this assemblage of people, the memories that cluster about us, and yourself, sir, I fear in words not fitly chosen, the duty assigned me by you is discharged, and I give way to others.

Address by Robert Murray.

I commenced driving cattle in 1832. I bought two or three droves that year—prices for oxen from twenty-five to fifty dollars per pair; steers three to four years old, from ten to fifteen dollars a head. In 1864 I paid for oxen from two hundred to three hundred and fifty dollars per pair; steers, three to four years old, from sixty to one hundred and twenty dollars per head. It took from twenty-eight to thirty days to drive a drove of cattle from Geauga county, Ohio, to Chester county, Pennsylvania. When I first began driving, experience taught me that a slower pace was much better. When we had learned how to drive it took from thirty-five to forty days. In driving fast the cattle would bunch up—get close together—and lame one another; step on each other's heels. They would get so lame by huddling them together, and fast driving, that many were left on the road, where they would stay until the next drove followed, then if they were well they would go into market. Expense per head for driving when I commenced was from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per head; in war times from four to eight dollars per head. If the cattle were wholesaled one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles this side of their destination, then the expense was very much lessened. We had two routes to drive, and could take either—one by Franklin, Philipsburg (old Fort), thence to the Susquehanna river, about fifty miles below Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The other route was by way of Pittsburgh, thence to Bedford, Chambersburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, and on to Chester county.

In going east from Pittsburgh you soon strike mountains. The first is Chestnut Ridge, and the next, Laurel Hill. It is more than a hill; it is a large mountain, I assure you. Next is the Alleghany mountain, twenty miles over it from one base to the other. Soon you come to Bedford, noted for its mineral springs, and has been a popular place of resort for a great many years. From Bedford to Bloody Run—a small place—but the stream called Bloody run was so named on account of a battle said to have occurred with the first settlers and Indians. The stream was red with blood, is the tradition. From

*Judge Lester Taylor.

Bloody Run to the foot of Siding Hill, six or eight miles, following near the same stream, said to have been blood at one time, then you rise a distance of three miles; then you are on a level for three or four miles; then down three miles to Fannettsburg, a little town, and very old, with three or four hundred inhabitants; thence over what is called the Three Brother mountains. It generally takes two days to cross all three; but they could be driven in one, as it is but thirteen miles over them. From the top of the last Brother mountain you can see a very great distance; just as far as the eye can behold objects, the sight is a beautiful one indeed. You can see Shippensburg, a distance of thirteen miles. It is fifty miles from Strasburg, a little town at the base of this last Brother, to Harrisburg, and about the same distance to Little York, in York county. Sometimes drovers went by the way of Little York, and at other times by the way of Harrisburg. There were many counties east of the Susquehanna river that were large feeding counties for many years.

Chester and Lancaster counties were both large feeding counties. Chester fed, say thirty thousand, and Lancaster thirty-five thousand head of cattle per year, for many years, but now they do not feed any at all compared with what they did years gone by. So it is all over that district. Feeding cattle, sheep, or other animals, was an almost universal matter of olden times, in that section of the country, but not now, they keep cows and make butter, preferring that the farmers in the far west should feed their beef, pork, and mutton, as the men east say their land is too valuable to raise cattle on.

I get letters from many of my old acquaintances within the feeding districts, who tell me they have gone back pecuniarily —that they are not near so well off as in olden times when they fed from one to five pair of oxen, and from five to seventy-five and even one hundred steers per year. I fully believe they are right in the matter, especially those who bought of us and did not raise their feeding stock then. Would it not be better for us to commence raising good nice oxen and steers again? They are as good as yellow gold to any and all farmers who have them on hand. Our Reserve cattle, compared with western, were very much better, much more thrifty, and better in color. I think our early breeds came from Connecticut here. The first good cattle I remember, or the first improved cattle, were the Holbrook or Bakewell cattle. They were especially good for working oxen—they had similarity—were made alike, consequently they were easily matched. Many were of the brindle color, and had a white line along the back. Their horns were similar; many had broad, long horns. Next came the Durhams and Devons; and now we have a multitude of breeds, too numerous to mention. The very last drove of oxen I ever bought were bought mostly in Burton. It was in the spring, or in the early part of the year. Almost every pair was a nice red color, and of sufficient age to be a good size. They were the nicest oxen I ever saw or expect to see. I bought two pair of Governor Ford, one or two of Colonel Henry Ford, one of Stephen Ford, one of Noah Page, one of Deacon Cook, one of Deacon Hotchkiss, one or two of Mr. Williams, the old gentleman, a very nice pair of Joel Merriman, one pair of Lewis Welton, one of James Peffers, one of Horace Cook. The most of the drove came from Burton and its immediate vicinity.

W. J. Ford's Address on Relics.

Mr. President: The duty to which you have assigned me to-day, to speak of Relics, their Uses and Associations, is only a recall from the now to the past.

Their uses to remind—their associations!—what memories do they stir along the line of years, and how kindle again the thought of bravery and endurance, of patient suffering and of toil.

Why keep the old axe, with blunted edge, and slivered helve, dropping it away in a corner, or fast on the wood-shed siding? The strong arm that sent its once shining bit, cleaving the wood to the eye, and the pulse that beat steadily to the forest music of its ringing stroke is at rest now. Keep it. Keep it alway, to remind the children, and the children's children, of the work of the fathers hewing their way through the wilderness in the march of civilization.

Some eye will look upon the rifle. Its breech may be broken and the rust of an age have gathered on its long barrel. The flint, dusty and unused, will hold its fire, and the heart of some beholder will picture it back again in the loops above the log cabin door, or hear its sharp crack, when the "bead was drawn" on the wild game, or see the smoke of its flash defending a home against the knife and the torch of the treacherous red man. Leave it then, that it may forever point as defender against dangers encountered by those who stood to the front of the west, at the dawn of the century just closing.

A chair is by the fire, and the logs of hickory crackle, and the hot flames leap high on the jam stones of the wide chimney, flashing queer shadows on the dog and the children on the floor, and along the bench of pots and baking pans—against the cupboard of blue plate and pewter platters, and give wierd forms to the phantoms that play upon the rude bed in the corner, with the "trundle" beneath, wide enough, lengthwise, for six boys—brown of face, with heads of tow, hand and leg and foot of tan—half of them drowsing with the great dog by the fire; while the patient mother has cleared the "bench table," washed the "trench" and "poked back" the ashes from the hot corn loaf, baked on the hearth stone, and shelved it for the morrow, and before she has had time to "tuck" them side by side on the bark slats of the "trundle," for the night.

That chair, though its arms be worn away, and the legs carry the scratches of dogs; though its back is scarred with the hacks of the boys, and the woven bark of the seat is half gone, let it stand and recall the days when the father sat there, and the mother, by his side, told of the day when they wed—then came from the hills of New England, from the land nigh the sea; toiling for weeks along the hundreds of miles of rough and wearisome way. Let it stand to call up that old fire-side, for then, by the ashes and glow of the coals they were kept, when chill were the frosts and high were the snows, nor forsook it when the sunshine had smiled. When the gloom of death had shadowed the house, by it they have wept and have prayed. Let us keep it, while thus it calls up the old cabin's hearth-stone.

On the shelves of the Society's case is a Bible, given by Deacon Gervase Spring—the "Book of all books!" what spirit has it cultured? In the spread of civilization, the light of its leaves has been as the "uprising and going down of the sun," in millions of houses—brightening and gladdening always. In the

wilds of the then Ohio forests, when the woodman came from his toil, and the rude repast was served, as the evening shadows gathered, the wife took it from the chimney-shelf, and calling the children around, in the blaze of the fire-light he read, (Isaiah xxxv, 1)—"The wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." And again, (Deuteronomy xxxii, 4)—"He is the Rock, his work is perfect; for all his ways are judgment; a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is he." With most implicit confidence in this God of the Bible, he closes the lids and kneels in prayer. Was not this the way of life with Deacon Marimon Cook in the old house days. When the children are grown, and one after another is claimed to make happy other homes, the binding tie that unites them, gains solemnity from its pages. "What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder;" and farewell tears are shed over the blessed book.

Come the darkness of the night and the evil day, when the fever rages and wild is the pulse, and father or mother wasting fast, go close down on the borders of the deep sea, waiting the call from the land unknown, when Faith is the angel that breaketh the gloom; 'tis with the song of Israel (Psalm xxiii, 4): "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death. I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." Blessed book! the "old, old Bible that lay on the stand."

Ephraim Clark was in the Revolution, and marched with the flag to push back the drilled armies of the foe. How thought is swift, on the field of Monmouth, as the great commander rides to the front in time to check Lee's retreat, and in the sweep of battle and awful heat of the day, changes defeat to victory. Washington comes before you at the Delaware, Germantown and Yorktown, and starving men stir the snows of winter with bloody and shoeless feet, marching to freedom.

Ephraim Clark sleeps. The powder-horn and canteen that were with him on the field one hundred years ago, are with us, and to look upon them stirs our hearts to-day. Our fathers deeded the first public property ever given in Burton—the square—to this soldier, and others, thus honoring his name.

A piece of wood, a present from Mrs. Captain George McFadden, of Lubec, Maine, I bring from that port of the sea, to enlarge the collections. It is "live oak." Hold it firmly, for it has trembled beneath the cannonade of a great ship's broadside, closing down in the contest with the mightiest naval power of earth, when in the war of 1812, she came to battle on the high seas and swept victory from the best guns that ever manned an English quarter-deck.

Captain Uriah Coolidge, commander of the United States revenue cutter, "Swift Sure," by order of the government, when the great ship was raised, secured whatever was valuable. He took, also, from the wreck, one of the ship's knees, and it came down to his son Uriah, then to his grandaughter Julia, and from her to Mrs. McFadden. With her consent, I cut this block from the knee. It was so hard it seemed an hour's steady work to saw it off.

On the nineteenth of August, 1812, the ship from which it was taken, was commanded by Captain Hull, and with a loss of only seven killed and seven wounded, fought the British ship "Guerriere," causing her surrender with fifteen killed and sixty-three wounded. On the twenty-ninth of December, when off the coast of Brazil, in command of Commodore Bainbridge, she bore down on the "Java," and a fearful battle ensued, her loss being nine killed and twenty-five wounded. The terrific carnage of that day, in the English ship, given in history, was sixty killed and one hundred and twenty wounded. The mighty ship from which this block was cut, and that waited silently that day, unmoved by the fire of the enemy, until the right position was gained, then poured broadside after broadside into the very hull and decks of the foe, crimsoning the sea

with blood and darkening the heavens with the smoke of battle, until the British flag went down, while the American stars blazed in triumph from her mast head, was the grand old ship "Constitution."

The last of this recall to-day, is the canteen, cup, haversack and knapsack, from the Forty-first Ohio. The canteen was on the field of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and was presented to the donor by a rebel prisoner. They are all the gift of John C. Chellis. By-and-by, they may not tell the story of that brave soldier in the war against rebellion, and of the leg he lost at Mission Ridge, nor speak of Talcott and Patchin at Shiloh, or Hitchcock at Perryville, for the passing years will, in a measure, cover these names from the coming generations, but the sight of these relics will ever revive the fields on which these brave men did such noble duty, and the armies of a hundred more marching from Vicksburg to Atlanta, sweeping by Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, or swinging from Antietam to Gettysburg—along the Wilderness to Petersburg and Richmond—and over again the mind will repeat the tramp of the boys with Sherman wheeling for the sea.

The stroke of the pen of Freedom's martyr—Abraham Lincoln—severing the bonds of the slave, proclaming all races free and equal before God—and in the American Union, will be known as the breath of Jehovah sweeping away the darkness of centuries. The march of the millions who trod the clay and mortar in the best blood of the land, that all States in the mighty circuit from sea to sea might be cemented in a union never to be broken, will be the *sublime review of the ages* that number the flag of the fathers, planted by the heroes of these *grand memories* on every citadel from shore to shore, unfolding above every bulwark in the land and from our ships on all oceans, the *victory of right* and the *triumph of truth.*

GOD BLESS THE BRAVE OLD PIONEERS.

God bless the brave old pioneers
Who forged our native land:
Their names and deeds my soul reveres,
I love that noble band.

Methinks I see my country now,
As once it was possessed,
A forest on the fertile brow
Of all the teeming West.

Where Learning her rich tribute brings
Dwells Sloth and Ignorance,
Where Labor's voice of tumult rings
I hear the savage dance.

No church-spire points to Him on high,
Beneath the purple dome,
A fugitive is Industry,
There is no school nor home.

No steamer plies the river's blue,
No railroad spans the plain.

No Stars and Stripes of stainless hue,
Wave o'er the wide domain.

All, all a desert wild and lone,
As trackless as the seas;
To the Caucasian foot unknown,
A boundless waste of trees.

Methinks I see a stalwart few,
With axe and trusty gun,
Bid the Atlantic coast adieu,
And face the setting sun.

They penetrate the darksome woods,
Where countless foes reside,
Where bears and panthers nurse their broods
And human beasts abide.

I hear the ringing of the axe
Re-echo thro' the glen,
I hear the rifle's sharp, fierce cracks
And shouts of angry men.

And lo! there is a peaceful lull,
When over all the land
Spring states and cities beautiful,
As by the enchanter's wand.

The Indian is but a name,
The wilderness is gone,—
The night was storm and battle-flame,
Behold the glorious dawn!

God bless the brave old pioneers!
Most all are passed away,—
A few of venerable years
Are with us still to-day.

Alas! Their number smaller grows
As each year hurries by,
And soon in Death's long, sweet repose
The last true heart will lie.

The harvests they have sown we reap;
The benefits they thought
If purchased with their lives were cheap;
Our happiness they sought.

All kindness, reverence bestow,
And let us strive to pay
The debt of gratitude we owe
To them, not long we may.

O twine a garland for each brow,
And kiss each withered cheek,
And let the heart of deeds tell how
The powerless tongue would speak.

God bless the brave old pioneers!
Their names shall grace Fame's page
As long as a free man reveres
His priceless heritage.

O yes, as long as Freedom's sun
On Hope's bright sky appears,
Next to the men of Lexington
Shall be the pioneers.

—FRANKLIN E. DENTON.

The Past and Present of Surveying.*

Most of the nations of antiquity knew nothing of the science of surveying.

The Jews, at the time of the distribution by lot of the land of Canaan, after its conquest under Joshua, knew nothing of surveying by the use of the magnetic needle. They, like other nations, made their boundaries to correspond with natural objects, such as mountains, rivers, and other objects.

The Romans laid out their cities and lines of estates by getting the meridian by the sun, by marking the distance and direction of the shadow of a rod or pole on a level, smooth surface, say at ten o'clock A. M., and again at two o'clock P. M., and then marking the section of a circle from one point to the other, then equally dividing this section of the circle for the true meridian. This would be very correct at the time of the solstices.

Land survey was in use by the Egyptians at a very remote period, mostly by angle to re-establish monuments and lines obliterated by the overflow of the Nile.

The Chinese first used the magnet to guide them in the darkness of night and when the sun was obscured by clouds, both on the land and water, more than one thousand years before Christ. It is certain they used the magnetic needle before the birth of Christ

It was introduced into Europe from China about the year 900, for we find in history that King Alfred of England, in the year 900, had the landed estates of his kingdom surveyed, the first surveying with the compass in that country. England was again surveyed in the reign of William the Conqueror in 1080, and again by Charles II in the year 1668.

Down to the year 1180 the mariners of Europe were guided, while on their voyages, by keeping in sight of land, or by the sun and stars. At that time the mariners' compass was first used.

It was first used in Italy in the year 1300. The compass was mentioned by Guyot in his writings in the year 1190, and by Raymond Luly in 1286.

The Vernier plate was first invented by Vernier, a Frenchman, in 1631, but was not in general use for many years. And many of the older compasses now in a condition to be used are without it.

The variation or declination was first discovered by Columbus on his voyage of discovery in 1492, without the knowledge of which no correct retracing of old lines can be made.

One hundred years ago the surveyors' compass was a simple and rude instrument compared to the best now. It was extremely difficult to be very accurate without great labor. Surveyors did not expect to run an accurate line at the first trial, but would stake out a trial line, and ascertain how far they varied from a true line, and then correct it by moving the stakes into a true line.

When the lands composing the Western Reserve were first surveyed, they were all covered by a dense forest, and were considered of little value, so were surveyed very carelessly. They connected but few or no lines. Many of the townships were surveyed by the job, as it is called.

The townships of our county are called five miles square, but they all vary. Some are more and some less than five miles. The eastern tier of townships

* By John V. Whitney, of Montville.

average about five miles, but on the north it is more, and at the south it is less. The second tier is much less thon five miles in its whole length—about one hundred rods less. The third tier is about one hundred rods more than five miles, measured east and west; the west tier a little more than five miles. The lots and sections are no better; it is very uncommon to find one perfectly square.

The township line between Huntsburg and Montville, as marked at the original survey at one point, made an angle of ten degrees from a straight line for the distance of thirty or forty rods, and then turned back to the original line; the departure from the true line was for the distance of sixty rods. In the township of Huntsburg one tier of lots will lack the quantity of land stated by the original survey, ten or fifteen acres, and the adjoining tier will have that amount more.

Any one can easily imagine what a difficult task a surveyor at the present time has in retracing those old lines. No two running exactly parallel, and no two intersecting in a perfect right angle. There has been a great improvement in the last century in the science, and, perhaps, a greater improvement in the instruments used; and yet there are still existing many defects both in the science and in the instruments now used. First, the defects in the science. The variation or declination from the true meridian is a serious difficulty. This variation being different at different localities, and increasing or diminishing at different points, and in the opposite direction on opposite sides of a certain line. Again, the needle is affected by heat or cold, the time of day or night, by local attractions, by electricity in the atmosphere, by lightning, and many other things.

Again, there are defects in the best instruments, both in correctness and in precision; for, as I have stated, it will not point exactly alike, if its surroundings are different; and it is not perfectly precise, for the point may not quite point to the mark on the circle, and a very slight variation will change the line in a great distance enough to make a serious error. An inaccuracy of one-fourth of a degree will, in running a mile, make an error of twenty-three feet. A difference of only one-tenth of a degree, in the same distance, will make an error of nine and one-fourth feet.

Now, all this need not make any one lose confidence in the science. By carefully considering all of the surrounding circumstances and influences, and a correct estimate of the variation, the work can be made correct enough for all practical purposes. For, when an engineer can survey a tunnel through a mountain, five mils long and several hundred feet under the surface, and, beginning at opposite ends, five miles apart, meet in the centre so as not to make an error from a true line of more than one-half of an inch, we need have no fears about the correctness of the science or instruments, if carefully used.

The Physicians of the County.*

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have been invited to say something from a medical standpoint upon this occasion. I am sure that a much better selection could have been made. There are older members of the profession, whose professional career far antedates my own, and whose early experience was made up of incidents connected with the early history of the settlement of the Western Reserve.

I am proud to be able to say that the medical profession has borne its full share of the hardships and privations incident to the early settlement of this county. But it gives me pain when I think that there is not one of those faithful servants of the past generation left to tell us their experience. All are gone! Hard work and exposure to storms and frosts have done their worst "The places that once knew them, know them no more." The faces of those who were looked upon by the sick and the afflicted for relief and consolation, during the early part of the present century, are not here to-day, but the memories of their noble work still live in the hearts of all who were in any way connected with the settlement of this and adjoining counties.

Tradition has preserved for us many incidents connected with their lives; it tells us of their self-sacrificing devotion to the work of their chosen profession, under difficulties which none but the most heroic would dare to undertake. In visiting their patients they often had to travel from ten to twenty miles, with no roads, save a bridle-path, and many times naught but marked trees by which they could find their way; fording bridgeless streams, swollen by recent rains or the melting of the heavy snows which are wont to fall in this region; sometimes becoming lost in the woods, they had to spend the night without fire, food, or shelter, their ears saluted by the howls of the wild beasts which beset their pathway. This, my friends, is but a dim picture of what the early practitioners of medicine underwent in the discharge of their arduous duties —battling with disease, and robbing death of its victim.

Perhaps the first physician of note who come to this county to settle was Dr. Kennedy. He settled in Burton in 1812, and had quite an extensive practice in the northern part of the county.

Dr. Clark settled the same year on the State road, near the northwest corner of Middlefield. As far as I can learn he did not succeed very well as a practitioner.

Dr. Goodwin settled in Burton in 1814. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812. He was a man of sterling integrity and worth. He possessed a strong will and a fixedness of purpose, which but few possess. He enjoyed the entire confidence of the people of the whole county, and also portions of the adjoining counties. His practice, as a result of that confidence, was very extensive, and on account of the obstacles which at that early day must be overcome, rendered it necessarily arduous.

Dr. Denton came to this county and settled in Chardon in 1820. He was a graduate of Columbia college, both in the arts and medicine. He was an accom-

*An addres prepared for delivery at the annual meeting of the Geauga Historical society, held at Burton, October 15, 1878, by Orange Pomeroy, M. D.

plished scholar and a fine physician. He acquired a fine practice all through the northern towns of the county. He died in 1830.

There were other physicians who came into the county at a more subsequent date to those already mentioned, but my time will only permit me to mention but briefly some of them. Among them I will mention the name of Dr. L. A. Hamilton, who located in Chardon in 1830, and continued to practice his profession at that place until his death, which occurred January 7, 1867. He had a fine reputation as a surgeon all over the county.

Dr. Ludlow located in Auburn township in 1829. He had an extensive practice through the southern towns of the county.

Dr. E. Breck located in Huntsburgh in 1826. He had a local reputation as a successful practitioner. He lived there for many years, and finally removed to Brecksville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he died a few years ago. There are others who from time to time came to the county, but did not stay long enough to become generally known.

The diesases from which the early settlers suffered were from natural causes—malarial. The soil, in all parts, consisted of decomposing vegetable matter, which, upon the clearing away of the dense forests and the overturning with the plow, exposed this rich compost to the sun's rays, causing the developement of a subtile poison, which becoming mixed with the atmosphere to an extent sufficent to develope intermittant and remittant fevers, which were, at an early day, very general upon the high as well as upon the low lands.

There was another cause which may still be said to exist, but only to render those diseases endemic—that is, the general topography.

Geauga county is an elevated plateau, and is drained by the following streams: the Grand river drains about one-third of the area on the north and east; the Cuyahoga, the central third; and the Chagrin river, the western third. The branches of the Grand river are generally rapid, and there is but little swamp land in that portion. Therefore, there is not a suitable field for the developement of the miasmatic poison. The same may be said of the Chagrin and its branches, with the exception, perhaps, of that portion which runs through Munson township; that, however, for a number of years, has been quite free from malarial diseases, but some years ago they prevailed to an alarming extent.

With the Cuyhoga river the condition is different—it has but little fall and therefore the curent is sluggish, from its sourse in the northern part of the county to the extreme southern end of the same. It has broad bottoms, which, in Middlefield, Burton and Troy townships, become very low and swampy. A few years ago a special tax was raised for the purpose of lowering the bed of the river at the rapids and also to ditch the swamp. That work has now been completed, and has resulted in materially lessening sickness, which was formally so severe among the inhabitants in the viciniry. It has also had the effect of reclaiming thousands of acres of, heretofore, worthless land, and rendering it valuable for meadows and pasture.

I will now briefly touch upon the history of the various epidemics which have from time to time visited this county. As I have said before, the first and most prominent diseases which prevailed here were the malarial fevers. There were some years in which they had more the appeareance of an epidemic, as in such years nearly all of the people were more or less severely affected with intermittent or remittent fever. In the years of 1812 and 1814 those diseases were particularly prevalent, during the autumn and spring. About the same time (I am unable to learn the exact year), an epidemic of erysipelas prevailed in the eastern part of the county, as wel' as in Ashtabula and Trumbull counties. It was called at the time "black tongue." It was very fatal and was accompanied by puerperal fever, which was also exceedingly fatal in its results.

In 1816, typhus fever made its appearance, and was very fatal, on account of its malignity and the mistaken ideas of its pathology. The most of the physicians having come from New England, where the diseases were of an inflammatory type, requiring the free use of the lancet and other active depleting agents, were not prepared to meet a new disease differing so completely from those with which they had had to deal—a disease the essence of which was a peculiar blood poisoning, and the treatment best adapted being tonics and stimulants and not sedatives. This fever left an impression which is felt to this day—all diseases being more or less of an asthmic type.

After the typhus fever I have no information to lead me to think that there was any unusual sickness until 1821, when remittent fever prevailed to an alarming extent in the valley of the Cuyahoga. In Burton it was particularly severe, and there were a great many fatal cases.

An epidemic of dysentery occurred in 1832, which was very fatal, particularly, in Chardon and vicinity. This disease has never been so much of a scourge in this locality as it has along the lake shore.

In 1843, pneumonia made its appearance, and became quite general in the western part of the county, along the eastern branch of the Chagrin river. In 1845, as many here can remember, there was scarcely any rain from April to September. The streams and swamps, as a result of such a drought, were in many places completely dried up.

The following year, 1846, was unusually wet, and as a result of these extremes in the hydrometric condition of the atmosphere, was a development of a severe epidemic of the malarial fevers, which were unusually severe in the valley of the Cuyahoga, particularly in Burton township. Mr. Luther Russell informs me that there were not enough that were well to take care of the sick.

About 1844, typhoid fever made its appearance in the vicinity of North Newbury. It was very fatal, especially at the above locality. From this starting point, it gradually spread over the county, and was the most severe and fatal upon the highest lands and during the winter season. It continued with variable severity till about 1865, since which time it has been so changed by the influence of the local malaria that it has lost most of its destructive features, and gradually merged into what is known as "typo-malarial fever."

In the spring of 1846, small-pox broke out in East Claridon. It was very malignant, though confined within narrow limits. There were about ninety cases of the disease, with nine or ten deaths. There was the greatest excitement among the neighboring community, and the roads leading to the little hamlet were fenced up, and scarce any intercourse was allowed with the outside world for about two months.

In 1850, an epidemic of erysipelas made its appearance, and was very fatal in the northern towns of the county.

No disease occurred from this time, except such as are endemic to certain localities, until 1860. In the fall of that year diphtheria made its appearance, first in Chardon, but it soon became general all over the county. It was a fearful scourge among children; it being more fatal among them and feeble adults, than any other class. The epidemic lasted about two years, but as is the case with all diseases, became milder in its form, until it is now not so much dreaded as formerly. There are still sporadic cases of the disease, which occur occasionally to show that it is still alive among us.

With the exception of diphtheria there has been no prevailing diseases, and during the last three years it has been particularly healthy.

The question is often asked of physicians—have diseases changed in their character since the first settlement of this county? I answer in the affirmative. Many causes may be alleged to account for the change—among them I will

mention first, as a cause which would be likely to produce such a result, difference in the mode of living.—One need but compare the present style with that of forty or sixty years ago. The dwellings are large and more convenient now, but not as well ventilated as formerly. There was then the large, open fireplace, with its massive chimney. The crevices between the logs of the structure and the thatching of its roof, giving to the inmates plenty of God's pure air, which has not had its vitalizing properties burnt out of it by stoves and furnaces. The dietary is not the same. The coarse bread, from corn and rye, are now seldom seen upon the table, but a substitute, made from finely ground wheaten flour, with its most nutritous parts bolted out of it, forms the chief article of food for all classes, having the effect of enfeebling the digestive organs, and by that means setting in motion all the evils in the train of dyspepsia. I have not the time to mention other articles of food which are not as wholesome as they formally were.

Next among the causes of the change, I will mention the clearing away of the forests—letting in the cold, bleak winds that chilled to the very heart all those that are exposed to their influence, producing catarrhal diseases of the lungs and air passages. And, also, dessiminating over a wider range of country the miasmata which are developed in the valleys of the streams, thus modifying the type of all diseases.

I will lastly mention a condition which has recently challenged the attention of physicians generally. That is the undoubted increase of diseases of the nervous system. The causes are manifold—some have already been mentioned. But there is one other to which I will direct your attention. That is the training of the mental organism to the utter disregard of the physical. To have a healthy and vigorous mind it is necessary that there be a healthy and vigorous physical organization.

There is too much pushing and crowding of the child forward in his mental training. He is kept in school nine months of the twelve, and is expected at ten years of age to be as far advanced in all branches as the youth of forty years ago was at twenty, and at the age of eighteen this modern youth is master of the sciences. This result is wrought during the time when the growth and development are taking place, with the effect of checking and dwarfing both mind and body, and laying the foundation for diseases of the nervous system, which unfit the victim for either mental or physical labor. I have not time to go farther with this subject, which is a vital one, and one which demands a thorough investigation by all classes. I will now thank you for your kind attention, and leave the matter with you.

The Press of Geauga County.*

The press, as the chronicler of passing events and the exponent of current sentiments and opinions, writes its own history, which can be found complete only in its pages, and is as voluminous as the files of its daily and weekly issues. Though every paper, especially every one directed by a single mind, must have a certain individuality, recognized by all who habitually read it, and which cannot fail to make its impress upon the community from which it derives its support, it is in this distinctive impersonal character alone that the press is generally known, or its influence permanently felt.

The history of the press of Geauga county, in the restricted sense which admits of its being brought within the scope of this volume, may be more briefly written. A few names, dates, and comments, showing what papers have been published, and who have conducted them, with their general character, political or otherwise, and time of establishment and discontinuance (if not still in existence), will suffice. Much that might be appropriate under this head is omitted, because in other articles.

The first paper ever published within the present limits of Geauga county was the *Chardon Spectator and Gazette*, established, probably, early in the summer of 1833, Alfred Phelps, esq., editor and proprietor. Prior to that time, Chardon, though the county seat of the undivided county, had been dependent entirely upon Painesville for newspaper facilities, the *Telegraph* being the leading, and, for several years, the only paper published in that place. Its venerable founder, Mr. Eber D. Howe, in his "Autobiography and Recollections of a Pioneer Printer," recently published, states that local and personal dissensions, in which he had been editorially involved, led to the establishment, at Painesville, in September, 1828, of a rival newspaper, and that he soon discovered, as is often the case, that old and trusted friends were engaged in the plot. When the new paper first appeared, it was printed by two young men brought from Buffalo for the purpose, whose names he does not recall. Respecting this enterprise, and its results, he further says:

"After spending all the time and money which they [the young men mentioned above] could afford, they disappeared. Several other printers that came along were put aboard the leaky ship to navigate it as best they could. This paper was called the *Geauga Gazette*, and put on a very respectable appearance.

"The next year our old friend, William L. Perkins, esq., who had recently come among us as a lawyer, and then in the prime of life, took charge of the editorial department for about a year, with what success I know not. He was succeeded by Mr. Henry Sexton, who kept the paper going one or two years longer, when it was sold and taken to Chardon, and printed by Alfred Phelds, esq., for a year two longer, and finally disappeared from the county."

The *Chardon Spectator and Geauga Gazette* was a six-column folio of rather more than medium size. Its editor, Mr. Phelps, was a Whig in politics, of rare intelligence and conservative views, a true gentleman of the old school, whose editorials were well written, whose literary taste was apparent in his selections, and whose ideal of a model political newspaper was the old *National Intelligencer*, of which he was a careful and appreciate reader. But he was not, as every country editor should be, a practical printer, and, after publishing the paper nearly two years and a half, "at a constant pecuniary loss, besides the loss of his own services, by no means inconsiderable, however inefficient," (as he

* By J. O. Converse.

modestly suggests in his valedictory, November 27, 1835), he was reluctlantly compelled to abandon the enterprise. The establishment was sold to J. I. Browne, esq., editor of the Toledo *Gazette*, by whom it was removed to that city.

After the *Spectator*, no paper was published in Chardon until the spring of 1840, when (May 23d) appeared the first number of the *Geauga Freeman*, as the county organ of the Whig party, the late Joseph W. White, editor and proprietor. This also was a six-column folio, a little larger than its predecessor. The division of the county occurred the same year, since which event it has never been without a county paper. The year 1840 will always be remembered for the exciting and otherwise very remarkable and unprecedented campaign, which resulted in the election of General Harrison to the presidency. Of all the Whig counties in the State, Geauga, if not the banner county, was among the strongest and most enthusiastic for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Editorially, Mr. White, though styling himself a Democratic-Republican," was accepted as, like Mr. Phelps, a Whig, but in other respects very unlike him, as the kind of paper demanded for the campaign of 1840, and which Mr. White provided, was unlike the dignified and conservative *Spectator*, which answered five years before. In him was presented that strange anomaly in politics, a Whig with Democratic antecedents and proclivities. His life had been a varied and stormy one, and his character, which had doubtless been greatly influenced thereby, was both strong and angular. Born in Fort Duquesne, July 3, 1788, his parents, with many others, having taken refuge in the fort, from the Indians, then very numerous and troublesome to the settlers, his boyhood was spent in that city, where he served an apprenticeship at the printing business; and, after marrying Miss Polly Keisinger, near Beaver, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1810, he soon started with his young bride and her younger sister and husband, Porter Sawyer, also a printer, in midwinter, and in an open canoe, down the Ohio river, then filled with floating ice, for Marietta, where they arrived in safety, and, going thence to Zanesville, the two young men established at the latter place the *Ohio Patriot*, of which Mr. White became the leading editor. The *Patriot* sustained the war of 1812, and correlative issues, as it was the boast of its editor that he sustained every war in which his country engaged; while its rival the *Ohio Federalist*, supported the other side, the latter being edited by Charles Hammond, in later years connected with the *Cincinnati Gazette*. It is also related of Mr. White that he was a schoolmate of Lewis Cass, and served with him a portion of the closing year of the war of 1812. He was a man of honest motive, but great eccentricity and hard, Puritanic notions, and, as may be supposed, was an ardent and aggressive partisan, who was believed to possess just the qualifications required in a conductor of a political paper in 1840. The last of the several newspaper enterprises in which he had embarked at different times, was at Medina, from which place he was induced to remove to Chardon, to supply the want, then beginning to be more seriously felt than ever, of a paper at the county seat. For many years previous to his death, which occurred near Youngstown, November 17, 1869, in his eighty-second year, he considered himself the oldest resident ex-editor and printer in Ohio. The people of the county rallied to the support of the *Freeman*, making it a success from the outset; but Mr. White, in business as well as politics, was erratic, fond of change, and it was probably this disposition more than anything else that induced him to dispose of the paper, which he did after publishing it about two years and a half. During the campaign of 1844, his son, Thomas J. White, published a small four-column folio, called the *Geauga Polk-Eater;* and he himself, having experienced another political change, or, as he explained in his salutatory, discovered his mistake and returned to his first political love, started, on June 26th, of the same year, a six-column Democratic

folio, called *The Young Hickory and Spread-Eagle*, but, lacking the requisite support, it was soon discontinued, and is by few remembered.

The *Geauga Freeman* was purchased in November, 1842, by David T. Bruce, who changed its name to the *Geauga Republican and Whig*. Mr. Bruce was connected with the paper for six years, or until infirmity, and especially failing eyesight, necessitated his retirement. For a year or more, William P. Lindsey was his editorial associate. In 1846, he took into copartnership his two sons, William W. and Eli Bruce, the firm being styled D. T. Bruce & Sons, still retaining the editorship himself; and at the expiration of the six years, he resigned the paper into the hands of his sons, who, December 25, 1849, changed the name to *Geauga Republic*. They continued its publication until January 17, 1854, and immediately thereafter removed, with their material, to Cleveland (West Side, or "Ohio City"), and established the daily and weekly *Express*. This was at first a neutral paper, but subsequently removed to the East Side, and converted into a Know-Nothing, or American organ, and died with the party whose cause it espoused. From November 12, 1850, until the *Republic* was discontinued, William W. Bruce, only, was named as its editor.

The elder Bruce was a man of great intelligence, positive character, and earnest convictions, always forcibly and fearlessly expressed, and, moreover, an intense and uncompromising Whig; and, as his sons were not wholly unlike him, the paper, during the years of overwhelming Whig ascendancy in which it flourished, enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence and support of the people of the county. But the inevitable logic of events not only annihilated all the old issues that had divided parties, and forced the important and soon overshadowing question of slavery to the forefront of national politics, but determined the destiny of the paper, and the Whig party as well. The Whig sentiment of the county was of the anti-slavery type represented by Joshua R. Giddings, and which found practical expression first in the Free-Soil, and finally and more effectually in the triumphant Republican party. This sentiment was so strong that when, in 1848, General Taylor became the Whig candidate for president, the old Whig majority was transferred to the new Free-Soil party. But the paper, though never pro-slavery, still adhered to the Whig organization, and the result was the establishment, a few years later, of the *Free Democrat* as the organ of the Free-Soil party. However men may differ as to the wisdom of the course pursued by the Bruces, at this critical juncture, in the political history of the country, there can be no doubt that it was adopted honestly, and in accordance with their best judgment, in which many anti-slavery Whigs concurred.

As showing a marked difference between the conduct of our county papers then and now, we will here mention that a notable improvement was made by William W. and Eli Bruce, during the last year of the *Republic*, in the introduction of a local column devoted to home affairs, "which," as the former writes us, "caused some ridicule at first, but was a step in the right direction."

The first number of the *Free Democrat*, a six-column folio, was issued in December, 1849. A number of prominent citizens were interested in its establishment, but only the names of O. P. Brown and M. C. Canfield appeared as editors. Both were able writers, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Free-Soil movement which had called the paper into existence, and under their conduct it at once took a leading position in the politics of the country. Their connection with it, however, was brief, for, in August following (1850), it passed into the hands of the late Hon. J. F. Asper, whose first number was issued on the thirteenth of that month. Mr. Asper, who, in after years, became better known as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh O. V. I., and finally as member of congress from Missouri, to which State he removed near the close of the war, had

been editorially connected with the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, and was regarded as a vigorous writer. For a time, he was assisted by Dr. B. W. Richmond and Miss Harriet N. Torrey, as corresponding editors. In a political sense, the paper prospered under his management, as it had done under that of his predecessors; but, it proving pecuniarily a poor investment, after conducting it nearly twenty months, he disposed of his interest to J. S. Wright, who became its editor and proprietor March 23, 1852. Mr. Wright, being a practical printer of large experience, prudent and industrious, by his own labor and personal attention to the business interests of the paper, made it for the first time self sustaining, and thus laid the foundation of whatever prosperity it has since enjoyed.

In January, 1854, he enlarged it to a seven-column folio, and changed its name to the *Jeffersonian Democrat*. A quiet, unambitious man, his native ability was best appreciated by those who most intimately knew him. His selections, as a rule, were excellent, his editorials well considered, and none of his contemporaries were more sincerely devoted to the anti-slavery cause. The public appreciation of his efforts is evidenced by the fact that during the nearly seven years of his editorship, he was generally chairman of the Republican central committee of the county, and twice elected to the office of county treasurer. He died August 12, 1859, only a few months after resigning his editorial labors, aged forty-eight years. As our immediate predecessor, early and long-time associate and friend, we shall ever gratefully remember him.

The present editor and proprietor of the *Geauga Republican*, J. O. Converse, having purchased the *Jeffersonian Democrat*, of Mr. Wright, assumed its management January 1, 1859. January 3, 1866, he changed the name to *Geauga Democrat* as being more appropriate and expressive of its local character, and finally, January 3, 1872, to the name it now bears, which indicates alike its locality and its politics. January 7, 1874, it was enlarged to a six-column quarto, which it still remains. It is now issued every Wednesday. How well it has been conducted during the unusually long and eventful period (now nearly two decades) it has been in our hands, we leave for others to judge. We can only say that it has been our aim to make it in some measure representative, as before us it always had been, of the loyalty, intelligence, and morality of the people who have so long and so generously supported it.

The above are all the papers ever published in this county, except the *Western Reserve Times*, afterwards the *Chardon Times*, a well-printed and very readable eight-column folio, established in August, 1872, by the Times Printing company (Messrs. H. F. Canfield, E. R. Eggleston, and N. H. Bostwick), and the *Geauga Leader*, noticed elsewhere, a five-column quarto, also independent, established at Burton, December 18, 1874, by Mr. J. B. Coffin, and still published by him, being issued every Friday. The *Times*, at the close of its first year, was sold to W. C. Chambers & Son, of the Painesville *Journal*, and subsequently discontinued.

Various are the reflections suggested, and many the cherished memories revived, by this hurried and imperfect review. Some of the dates given may be inaccurate, as unfortunately no files of all the earlier papers of the county are preserved. How strange that a matter so important should be thus neglected! It is even more sad to reflect upon the changes wrought by time and death since the first paper was issued in the county. A host of names once familiar in the columns of the county papers are now unheard and forgotten. Of all our editorial predecessors, only two are still living. Alfred Phelps, Joseph W. White, Thomas J. White, David T. Bruce, Eli Bruce, William P. Lindsey, O. P. Brown, M. C. Canfield, J. F. Asper, B. W. Richmond, J. S. Wright, all have ceased from their labors, some of them many years since. William W. Bruce still lingers, a helpless invalid, but with intellect undimmed and interest

unabated, to tell the story of the past. Miss Harriet N. Torrey, no longer known to the reading public, resides in the State of Illinois. As it is ever thus with the world, its activities and associations, surely we who are actors in the fleeting present cannot realize too fully our responsibility or duty to improve its golden opportunities to honor and bless our kind.

Civil Roster.

The names of such persons as were elected, and the dates of their election to the various executive, legislative and judicial offices, together with the presidential electors, as were living within the limits of the county as originally constituted with the subsequent changes of boundaries, together with the names of such as were elected in districts where Geauga was included; also, the names and dates of those holding county offices are given, as far as could be ascertained. Some of the records were destroyed by fire when the court-house was burned; are others so incomplete as not to furnish the desired data, notably so with the commissioners' books, which do not give the name of any commissioner during a certain time. When I could not obtain the facts from records, I took the best evidence which the nature of the case admitted of, which was often unsatisfactory, even when obtained from those most interested, owing to their inability to furnish dates from memory, and often contradictory in families and others having the same means of knowing. Having done the best I could under the circumstances, doubtless inaccuracies will be found, notwithstanding the abundant time and labor bestowed. My thanks are due to the county officers for the courtesies extended and assistance rendered in examining records.

GOVERNORS.

Samuel Huntington in 1808, Seabury Ford in 1848.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

for forming a State constitution: First, in 1802, when we were incldued in Trumbull, David Abbot and Samuel Huntington; second, in 1850, Judge Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney; third, in 1873, Hon. Peter Hitchcock.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

from the district with which Geauga was connected—in 1804: ———— in 1808; David Abbot, 1812; Aaron Wheeler, 1816, Lewis Dille, 1820; William Skinner, 1824; Walter M. Blake, 1828; William S. Tracy, 1832; Jared P. Kirtland, 1836; Storm Rosa, 1840; William L. Perkins 1844; John W. Allen, 1848; E. T. Wilder, 1852; Aaron Wilcox, 1856; Samuel B. Philbrick, 1860; Seth Marshall, 1864; Frederick Kinsman, 1868; Aaron Wilcox, 1872; Benjamin F. Wade, 1876.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Delegates from Ohio, from the organization of the territorial government until the adoption of the State constitution, William H. Harrison, William McMillan, of Hamilton county, and Paul Fearing, of Washington county. Jeremiah Mor-

row, of Warren county, from 1803 to 1813. In 1813 Geauga was in the Sixth district, and was represented by John S. Edwards, of Trumbull, who resigned in April; was succeeded by David Beall, of Wayne county, who resigned in 1814, and was followed by David Glendennen, of Trumbull, from 1814 to 1817; Judge Peter Hitchcock, from 1817 to 1819; John Sloan, of Wayne county, from 1819 to 1823. Thirteenth district—Elisha Whittlesey, of Trumbull, from 1823 to 1838, when Mr. Whittlesey resigned; Joshua R. Giddings, from 1838 to 1859. In 1833 and 1834, the district was changed to Sixteenth congressional district. Mr. Giddings, of Ashtabula county, resigned in 1842, on account of the action of the house, reflecting on his anti-slavery course, but was sustained by his constituents and triumphantly re-elected by a largely increased majority. In 1843 and 1844 the number was changed to Twentieth district. From 1851 to 1863, John Hutchins; from 1863 to 1869, James A. Garfield, of Portage, since removed to Mentor, Lake county, the present incumbent; received the unanimous vote of the Republicans for speaker of the house of representatives of the last congress, and is the acknowledged leader of the house. In 1863 and 1864 it numbered the Nineteenth district, and continues the same. In 1860 Geauga was placed in the then Nineteenth congressional district, with Cuyahoga and Lake. Mr. Riddle was a Geauga boy, reared in Newbury, dependent upon his own resources, studied and practiced law in Chardon, in this county, rose to be the leading member of the bar, removed to Cleveland in 1850 to practice his profession in that city, was elected to congress in 1860, the delegation from Geauga supporting him in convention. At the next election Geauga had been placed back in association with the old district. The people of Geauga felt that they had been ably and faithfully represented, and would, no doubt, have supported him in convention for re-election, had they had an opportunity. Many members of congress, from this congressional district, have justly made a national reputation. It is not our purpose, neither will our limited space allow, of extended eulogies of public men.—For such see biographical sketches.

LEGISLATIVE.

Those representing the senatorial district with which Geauga was connected: Calvin Pease, 1806 and 1807; Daniel Abbott, 1808 to 1811; Judge Peter Hitchcock, 1812 to 1815; Aaron Wheeler and Almon Ruggles, 1816 and 1817; Aaron Wheeler and John Campbell, 1818; Almon Ruggles and John Campbell, 1819; Aaron Wheeler, 1820; Samuel W. Phelps, 1821 and 1822; Samuel Wheeler, 1823 to 1828; Eliphalet Austin, 1829 and 1830; Uri Seely, 1831 and 1832; Judge Peter Hitchcock, 1833 and 1834; Ralph Granger, 1835 and 1836; Benjamin F. Wade, 1837 and 1838; Benjamin Bissel, 1839 and 1840; Seabury Ford, 1841 and 1842; William Lake Perkins, 1843 to 1846; Brewster Randall, 1847 to 1850, Laban Sherman, 1852 to 1854; Lester Taylor, 1856 and 1857; Darius Cadwell, 1858 and 1859; John F. Morse, 1860 and 1861; Peter Hitchcock, 1862 and 1863; William C. Howells, 1864 and 1865; Abner Kellogg, 1866 and 1867; J. B. Burroughs, 1868 and 1869; Decius S. Wade, 1870 and 1871; John Casement, 1872 and 1873; I. N. Hathaway, 1874 and 1875; S. S. Burrows, 1876 and 1877; W. P. Howland, 1878 and 1879; Peter Hitchcock, present incumbent, elected for 1880 and 1881.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

George Todd, 1802 to 1805 inclusive; John P. Bissell and James Kingsbury, 1806; John W. Seely and James Montgomery, 1807; Nehemiah King, 1808; Amos Spafford, 1809; Judge Peter Hitchcock, 1810; Samuel Huntington, 1811; Samuel S. Baldwin, 1812; John H. Strong and William A. Harper, 1813; William A. Harper and Alfred Kelley, 1814 and 1815; William Kerr and Alfred Kelley, 1816; Lewis Dille and Levi Gaylord, 1817; Lewis Dille and

Ebenezer Merry, 1818; Alfred Kelley and Ebenezer Merry, 1819; John Hubbard, 1820 and 1821; Samuel Wheeler, 1822; Eleazer Hickox, 1823; John Hubbard, 1824 to 1826; C. C. Paine, 1827; Samuel Butler and C. C. Paine, 1828; Vene Stone, 1829; Isaac Gillet and Chester Treat, 1830; Isaac Gillet, 1831-2; Lewis Dille and Lester Taylor, 1832; Lewis Dille, 1833; Lewis Dille and Lester Taylor, 1834; Seabury Ford, 1835; Seabury Ford and Timothy Rockwell, 1836; Seabury Ford and Thomas Richmond, 1837; Seabury Ford and Silas Axtell, 1838; Seabury Ford and John F. Morse, 1839; Seabury Ford, 1840; John P. Converse, 1841 and 1842; Alfred Phelps, 1843; Seabury Ford, 1844; Alfred Phelps, 1845; Anson Mathews, 1846 and 1847; Isaac Lee and A. G. Riddle, 1848; John Hutchins and A. G. Riddle, 1849; M. C. Bradley and G. H. Kent, 1850, Samuel Durand, 1851 to 1853; Lester Taylor, 1854 and 1855; Lewis C. Todd, 1856 and 1857; Peter Hitchcock, 1858 to 1861; Benjamin B. Woodbury, 1862 to 1865; Peter Hitchcock, 1866 and 1867; D. W. Canfield, 1868 and 1869; Peter Hitchcock, 1870 and 1871; George Ford, 1872 to 1875; Peter Hitchcock, 1876 to 1879 inclusive; I. N. Hathaway, present incumbent, elected for 1880 and 1881.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Peter Hitchcock was elected judge of the supreme court in 1819, was re-elected three times, for the term of seven years each term, and was chief justice of the State for many years.

DISTRICT OR PRESIDING JUDGES.

Calvin Pease and Turhand Kirtland when we were in Trumbull; in 1810 Benjamin Ruggles was elected; in 1815 George Todd and continued to 1830; Reuben Wood from February, 1830 to 1833; (the date of the commencement of their official duties will include the time to the date of their successors). Matthew Birchard, 1833; Van R. Humphrey, 1837; John W. Willey, 1840; Reuben Hitchcock appointed to fill vacancy by the death of Judge Willey September, 1841; Benjamin Bissel, 1842; Philemon Bliss 1848; Reuben Hitchcock, 1851; E. T. Wilder, appointed June term, 1855; Horace Wilder, 1856: N. E. Chaffee, 1861; M. E. Canfield, 1871; E. Lee was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Canfield in 1874; D. W. Canfield, 1875; by special election of another judge in this judicial district, H. B. Woodbury L. S. Sherman—Messrs. Woodbury and Sherman being the judges in 1879.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Nehemiah King, Eleazer Hickox, Aaron Wheeler, Eliphalet Austin, Abram Tappan, Eliphalet Austin, Vene Stone, Arris Clapp, R. B. Parkman, Solomon Kingsbury, Dr. Scott, Daniel Kerr, Asa Cowles, John Hubbard, Storm Rosa, Neri Wright, John T. Bosley, Joseph W. Bracket, D. D. Aiken, B. F. Avery, John P. Converse, Lester Taylor, Samuel Bodman.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Alfred Phelps commenced the official duties of this office in 1852, M. C. Canfield in 1854, H. K. Smith in 1867 to 1879 inclusive.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Edward Paine, Jr., appointed in 1816, held the office until 1828, David D. Aiken, appointed April 12, 1828, continued until 1842, Reuben St. John, appointed June 15, 1842, resigned June 30, 1846, Lorenzo J. Rider, appointed June 30, 1846, and held the office until the second Monday of February, 1852, A. H. Gotham succeeded him under the new constitution when it became elective, continued until his death, June, 1857. H. K. Smith was appointed in June, 1857, discharging the duties of that office until January, 1858. William

N. Keeny took his oath of office the first Monday in January, 1858, holding the same until the present time, 1879.

SHERIFFS.

Joel Paine, 1806; Abram Tappan, 1810; Elisha Norton, 1812; Eli Bond, 1815; Hezekiah King, 1819; James R. Ford, 1824; Uri Seely, 1828; P. A. Tracy, 1833; Abel Kimball, 1837 (Sheriff Kimball is now living in the newly organized county of Lake); George King was appointed the spring term of 1840; Erastus Spencer commenced in 1841; T. W. Ensign, 1845; James Hathaway, 1849; C. H. Foote, 1854; J. M. Clapp, 1856; E. J. White, 1858; B. N. Shaw, 1862; A. J. Walton, 1866; S. E. Clapp, 1868; Lester Moffett, 1872; Silo P. Warriner, 1876—the present incumbent.

AUDITORS.

Edward Paine, jr., appointed in 1820. The commencement of their official duties by apppointment or election, was as follows: Eleazer Paine, in 1822; Ralph Cowles, 1827; William Kerr, 1835; Ralph Cowles, 1839; William K. Williston, 1844; Marsh Smith, 1851; C. C. Field, 1857; A. P. Tilden, 1865; M. L. Maynard, 1873, and William Howard, 1877, and present incumbent 1879.

TREASURERS.

C. C. Paine, 1820 to 1828; Sylvester N. Hoyt, 1828 to 1834; William Wilber, 1834 to 1837; S. N. Hoyt, 1837 to 1840; Samuel Squires, 1840 to 1842; A. P. Wilkins, 1842 to 1847; J. O. Worallo, 1847 and 1848; C. H. Foot, 1849 to 1851; Warren Loomis, 1851 to 1853; Job. S. Wright, 1853 to 1858; Harlow N. Spencer, 1858 to 1862; Ozro R. Newcomb, 1862 to 1866 (he died January 1, 1866, and C. C. Field was appointed at the October election to fill the vacancy); Edward Patchin, 1867 to 1869; H. T. Marsh, 1869 to 1871 (at his death Theron C. Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was subsequently elected;) ———— S. E. Bodman,————L. Chapman, commenced his duties in 1878, and is the present incumbent.

RECORDERS.

James A. Harper was appointed April 28, 1806, and served until April 30, 1811; each of the following acted in their official capacity from the date given until the date of their successors. Edward Paine, jr., May 22, 1811; Alfred Phelps, appointed deputy recorder July 31, 1832; George E. H. Day, elected in October, 1832, and William Wilder was appointed deputy recorder October 23, 1832, and did the business of the office during Wm. Day's term; Ralph Cowles, November 2, 1835; Wm. Kerr, November 5, 1838; B. T. Avery, deputy recorder, November 7, 1838; William Wilber, deputy recorder from December 3, 1840 to January 11, 1841; William Wilber, January 11, 1841; Ralph Cowles, deputy recorder, May 13, 1841; John Packard, jr., October 16, 1841; John French, October 14, 1844; Linnaeus Ludlow, November 1, 1856; C. H. Lamb, January 6, 1863; A. W. Young, deputy recorder, June 15, 1867 to September 10, 1868; A. W. Young, September 10, 1868, to November 15, 1875; W. Young, November 15, 1875—term expires January 5, 1880. The duties of the office have been very satisfactorily discharged by Miss Hannah Young, now Mrs. Doctor Dimmick, of Chardon.

CORONERS.

Joseph Pepoon, E. Norton, Isaac Palmer, Calvin Cole, William Holbrook, Horace W. Morse, Philander Kile, Sidney Bostwick, John S. Cleveland, Benjamin Bidlake, Dr. Sawyer, A. E. Miller, Joseph E. Durfee, Samuel Bodman; E. L. Chapel, one term, re-elected, declined qualifying; Lewis G. Maynard appointed. P. M. Cowles elected present incumbent.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

R. B. Parkman, 1816 and 1817; Samuel Wheeler, 1817 to 1819; Alfred Phelps, 1819 to 1828; Stephen Mathews, 1828 to 1835; William L. Perkins, 1835 to 1837; Reuben Hitchcock, 1837 to 1839; William L. Perkins, 1839 and 1840; O. P. Brown, appointed in 1840, there being a vacancy by the division of the county, continued until 1841; A. G. Riddle, 1841 to 1847; M. C. Canfield, 1847 to 1850; A. H. Thrasher, 1850 to 1854; M. C. Canfield, 1854 to 1858; H. K. Smith, 1858 to 1862; D. W. Canfield, 1862 to 1866; I. N. Hathaway, 1866 to 1870; O. S. Farr, 1870 to 1872; L. E. Durfee, 1872 to 1876; James E. Stephenson, 1876 to 1878; H. N. Bostwick, 1878; present incumbent, C. W. Osborn, elected October, 1879.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Nathaniel Doane and O. K. Hawley, 1806; Abraham Tappan, 1807; N. Doane, 1808; Jedediah Beard, 1809; Joel Paine, 1810; John A. Harper, 1811; Norman Canfield, 1812; Noah Paige, 1813; J. Beard, 1814; S. Kingsbury, 1815; J. A. Harper, 1816; J. Beard, 1817; Jesse Dodd, 1818; Jesse Ladd, 1819; Charles Curtiss and Christopher Langdon, 1822; Ralph Cowles and Robert Blair, 1824; Augustus Sisson, 1825; Isaac Moore, 1827; Vene Stone, 1828; John F. Morse, 1831; Colbert Huntington, 1832; James Thompson, 1833; Russel G. McCarty, 1835; James Hathaway, 1836; A. C. Gardner, 1838; Hiram Bishop and Alvin Kyle, appointed in 1840 to fill vacancy of other commissioners, who were transferred to the newly-organized Lake county; Samuel Bodman and Harvey Nichols, 1841; Gilbert Curtiss, 1842; Augustus Tillotson, 1843; Elijah S. Scott, 1844; Thomas A. Munn, 1845; Moses Stebbins and Sylvanus W. Gray, 1847; David Shepard, 1849; S. B. Philbrick and Horace Lampson, 1850; D. W. Mead and Jacob Thrasher, 1851; Lester Perkins, 1852; H. D. Johnson, 1853; Spencer Dayton, 1854; John A. Ford, 1855; H. D. Johnson, 1856; John V. Whitney, 1857; Marsh Smith, appointed to fill vacancy, 1857; Marsh Smith and B. B. Woodbury, 1858; J. W. Collins, 1859; Silas Gaylord, 1860; L. C. Reed, 1861; J. W. Collins, 1862; John T. Field, 1863; Alanson Moffet, 1864; J. W. Collins, 1865; Benjamin Bedlake, 1866; Alanson Moffet, 1867; J. W. Collins, 1868; John V. Whitney, 1869; Daniel Johnson, 1870; Horace J. Ford, 1871; M. V. Scott, 1872; Daniel Johnson; 1873; Darius Wolcott, 1874 to 1876; Daniel Johnson, 1877; Orrin M. Barnes, 1878; D. H. Truman and W. W. Wilbur, 1879.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

In 1839 the county commissioners, in behalf of the county, bought of Nathaniel Stone his farm, situated in the southwest part of Claridon, for the consideration of two thousand four hundred dollars, and put up suitable buildings for the accommodation of paupers, and appointed infirmary directors. The following are the names of those who were appointed and of those since elected: Erastus Spencer, Sylvester N. Hoyt, John F. Morse, Vene Stone, Elijah Douglass, James Gilmore, Orrin Spencer, T. C. Webb, Asa Cowles, Chester Treat, Ralza Spencer, Abram Woodward, Seth W. Brewster, George Manly, Alonzo Richmond, Samuel C. Douglass, A. McNish, A. D. Hall, C. P. Bail, Stephen Hollis, R. E. Waters, C. O. Dutton, J. W. Nash, L. T. Wilmot, Amander Gates, O. C. Douglass, Silas L. Beard, David C. Hollis, —— Wilber.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Daniel Kerr, Mentor; —— Harvey, Concord; Chester Elliot, Hambden; Ralph Cowles, Claridon; Levi Edson, Chardon; Peter Beals, Troy; George E. White, Claridon; George Smith, Munson; Anson Bartlett, Munson; Seth Edson, Hambden; John V. Whitney, Montville; Milton L. Maynard, Hambden;

Royal Burton, Parkman; Ledyard Phelps, Chardon; Lemuel Punderson, Newbury; Willard W. Beals, Troy.

COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

William L. Perkins, Painesville; Lester Taylor, Claridon; Ralph Cowles, Chardon; Dr. —— Denton, Chardon; Dr. Scott, Parkman; T. W. Harvey, Chardon; Abel Wilder, Chester; Harvey Swift, Chardon; William Wilber, Alfred Phelps, Rev. Mr. Carr, O. P. Brown, Chardon; —— Colgrove, Burton; John C. Treat, Claridon; B. F. Abel, Troy.

The following were appointed under the present school law: Job Fish, Auburn; A. H. Gotham, Chardon; William Russel, Dr. John Nichols, Chardon; J. O. Worallo, Richard Denton, Rev. S. Hayden, Waters, C. W. Carroll, Chardon; Rev. E. D. Taylor, Troy; Edmund Truman, Burton; Noah Pomeroy, Hambden.

Military History of Geauga County.*

The military history of any people surrounds itself with as much of interest as attaches itself to any other portion of that people's history. The true patriot, ever on the side of his country, fondly exclaims: "My country, may she ever be right," and as plainly declares, "My country, her flag forever." His patriotism manifests itself by his every-ready response to her cry for help, whether against external or internal foes.

This country has passed through three great wars; that of the Revolution, of 1812, and the war of the great Rebellion. The first, a controversy to secure the right to be a people, independent and self-governing; the second, to secure safe protection by our flag to all over whom it floated; the last, to settle the ability of the people to maintain their unity and govern themselves. The great battle of the Revolution was fought years before the birth of Ohio, or any settlement had been made upon the territory of the county of Geauga. Still quite a goodly number of those who served the country in this struggle were among its early settlers, and their sturdy descendants helped largely to fill the ranks of the early pioneers. Memory, swiftly rushing towards these early days, calls to mind one, another, and still another of these old veterans; but, fearing that in the attempt to recall names some would be omitted, and that it would be invidious to mention some and not all, I leave them with only a passing notice. Peace to their ashes, and blessings upon their memories.

The war of 1812 came, finding an infant settlement in the county. The first settler within its limits established himself only fourteen years before, and its whole population at this time, probably, not exceeding, if it equaled, fifteen hundred people. In 1810, the population of Geauga county, including the territory embraced in Lake county, was two thousand nine hundred and seventeen. In 1809, the population of Burton, then covering the greater part of the territory now constituting Geauga county, was two hundred and thirty-seven.

* By Peter Hitchcock.

This population furnished its full proportionate share of the men necessary to fill the ranks of the army. On one notable occasion, it is said, that every able-bodied man of its number fell in, and marched to the defence of the frontier port of Cleveland against an anticipated attack of the enemy. One man only, and he not able-bodied, remained to assist in removing to a place of safety the women and children, with their already packed goods, should their defenders be overcome. This, happily, was not the case, the attack not being made.

In command of the regiment marching to Cleveland at this time, was Col. Jedediah Beard, of Burton, settling there in 1779, with Eleazer Hickox as major, and Peter Hitchcock (afterwards judge), adjutant.

The fact that so many of the pioneers were descendants of, and closely related to, the soldiers of the Revolution, of the part they were themselves so soon compelled to take in the war of 1812, and that they were only separated by the lake from a province of that nation with which our country had been twice engaged in deadly strife, impelled them for many years to maintain reasonably efficient military organizations under the various militia laws of the State. Fortunately, I am relieved from giving any account of these various organizations, as this is covered in the general history of the county written by another.

From about the time named by that writer, there was, until 1861, no military organization within the limits of the county. On the fifteenth day of April, in that year, the roaring guns in Charleston harbor, and the rattling shot upon the turreted walls of Sumter, woke the nation as from a dream, telling to the people that the cloud so long hanging over the nation had burst in blinding fury upon the government and its supporters. Before the first echoing sound had died upon the ear, President Lincoln's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men had, upon the electric flash, pierced every hamlet in the country, and in response men were wildly rushing to their appointed rendezvous. Among those answering this call, little Geauga furnished her quota, more than could be received. Of those received from this and Lake counties, a company was formed, under command of Captain George E. Paine, and assigned to the Nineteenth regiment for three months' service. Readiness to respond to the call of the government for help was manifested alike by nearly all parties. No matter what had been the differences before existing, when a blow was struck at the nation's life, and by those enjoying the richest blessings flowing from the government, and until just now controling the affairs of that government, all sprang as one man to resist that blow. Forgetting personal interests and party differences, unitedly were the best energies of all bent to the accomplishment of this. True, here and there one occupied an antagonistic position, but they were exceptions to the rule, and the cases were rare indeed.

With the breaking out of the war came a revival of military spirit among the people. Companies were formed in Chardon, under command of Captain V. Ganson, in Huntsburgh under Captain Philander Kile, and in Burton under Captain H. H. Ford. By these, frequent competitive and other drills were held, making their members accustomed to the handling of arms and military tactics. The sounds of the ringing fife and the rattling drum were familiar ones. Military parades were frequent, and witnessed by large numbers of people. The crisis found the State with little efficient military law or organization, as it did the nation with no experience fitting it for the terrible struggle. These men were a law unto themselves, as they submitted to rigid military discipline that they might be prepared for efficient service when it should be required. Soon came the call for three years' men. The county, embracing within its limits no city or large town, furnished no headquarters for recruiting, and its young men were constantly finding places in organizations built up in the large towns surrounding it, of Painesville, Cleveland, Akron and Warren.

In August, 1861, five young men of Burton—Elias A. Ford, Chauncey N. Talcott, Henry W. Johnson, Lester T. Patchin, and James B. Cleveland—determined that one company at least should go into the field under its chosen officers, and all its members from the county. Procuring an enlistment roll, and affixing their names thereto, they marched from township to township throughout the south part of the county, holding meetings and taking names as they passed through, until soon they were prepared to, and did take into camp the first full company of what afterwards became the Forty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, under command of Colonel (afterwards General) William B. Hazen. Almost simultaneously was started another company in the northern townships, the result of the first movement being the placing of two full companies in the regiment, and many other men, enlisted through them, assigned to other companies of the same command. These companies were designated B and G, and were under command, the first of Captain William R. Tolles, and the latter of Captain M. H. Hamblin. To the writer, General Hazen expressed himself as under greater obligation that he had a regiment so soon ready to go into the field, than to any other source.

The same year, a little later, was organized the Ninth (independent) Ohio battery. The men of this battery were also largely enlisted, and it was partly officered from Geauga county, the men being taken to camp by the same person as the company first named above. In the same year, also, many men from the county enlisted in the Twenty-ninth regiment, organized in Ashtabula county. In filling up the cavalry regiments, known as "Wade and Hutchins' cavalry," Geauga, from her northeastern townships, also furnished her quota of recruits.

In August, 1862, Geauga furnished full Company E, under Captain Byron W. Canfield, of Chardon, and part of Company F, under Captain Sherburn H. Williams, of Parkman, to the One Hundred and Fifth regiment; as also some men in B. C. and I., of the same regiment. In June preceding, a large number of men were enlisted and taken to Columbus by the Hon. B. B. Woodbury, a part of whom were embodied in a company under Captain V. Ganson, and assigned to the Eighty-seventh regiment for three months' service, and the balance were mustered into the Eighty-eighth regiment of three years' men, for guard duty at Camp Chase, a very important but disagreeable service, which, after a short experience, they would gladly have exchanged for active service in the field. The same is true of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment, to be hereafter mentioned, in which were quite a number of Geauga men, and which was organized for and kept at similar duty at Johnson's Island.

Those mentioned constitute all the separate organizations, except for brief periods, hereafter to be mentioned, furnished and officered from the county. For reasons before given men were constantly enlisting in different branches of the service: and the names of Geauga men are found on the rolls of a large number of companies and regiments. The aggregate number entering the regular volunteer service during the war was about twelve hundred, the entire quota required of the county.

In addition to this, Geauga was one of those counties that on two occasions furnished extraordinary numbers. On the threatened attack upon Cincinnati by Kirby Smith, in 1862, two companies went from the county to aid in repelling him in what was known as the "Squirrel Hunters'" campaign, one from the northern townships, under command of M. C. Canfield, (afterwards judge), with thirty-two men, the other of thirty-five men from Burton, under command of the writer, the two companies being consolidated on reaching Cincinnati. More especially was this extraordinary aid furnished in 1864. In the early winter of 1861-62, under a law of the State providing for a volunteer militia, called the

"Ohio National Guard," a company was organized, uniformed, equipped and placed under drill by the writer in Burton, its members coming from that township and Middlefield, with a few from Claridon and Huntsburgh. In the summer of 1863, a similar company was formed in Newbury, under Captain John Cutler, being made up from that township, Munson and Russell, the two companies constituting the Eighty-sixth battalion, Ohio national guards.

In the opening of the campaign of 1864, so decisive of the result of the conflict, at a meeting, in Washington, of loyal governors of western States, by request of President Lincoln, it was determined to call into service a large number of men for a brief period—known afterward as "One-hundred-day men." Ohio, having some forty thousand of her "National guard" organized, they were, by Adjutant General Cowen, ordered out and on their way to their various rendezvous, almost before the return of Governor Brough to Columbus. Among this number were the two companies above named. They were directed to report to Colonel J. F. Asper, of the Fiftieth regiment, O. N. G., at Johnson's Island, which they did, on the fourth day of May, two days after they were ordered to their respective headquarters. In consolidation with that regiment, the Newbury company was divided, a part being assigned to the Burton company, and the balance to a company in Lake county, commanded by Captain W. D. Shepherd, the consolidated regiment being marked, One Hundred and Seventy-first, O. N. G. These men were ordered out as State troops, under command of Governor Brough, but, on arriving at the place of rendezvous, were asked to enter into the United States service, which every man present with the companies did, including Captain John Cutler, of the Newbury company, who, deprived of command by the consolidation, notwithstanding remained and served in the ranks with his men. The two companies from Geauga and Lake were on detached duty most of the time, and so acquitted themselves, while at Camp Dennison, as to be highly complimented through the public press by an officer high in position at that post. Not a man was at any time sent to the guard-house, or was publicly reprimanded. These were a portion of the troops relieving the veterans, by whom Grant was reinforced, and enabled successfully to pass through that fiery ordeal of the "Wilderness," in 1864. In the two companies from this county were one hundred and forty-five men, being that number actually in excess of the number required to be furnished from the county, and for which no credit was received. These, taken with the twelve hundred before mentioned, make nearly ten per cent. of the entire population. On the first day of May, 1866, in pursuance of an act passed in April previous, on account of this extraordinary service, the members of these companies were, by the governor, discharged from State service, and exempted from military duty in time of peace. Thereupon, their organization was abandoned, since which time there has been no military organization in the county.

While, as before stated, men of this county were found scattered in different branches of the service, very much the larger part were found in the Seventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-first, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Seventy-first, and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh regiments of infantry, the Second and Sixth cavalry, and the Ninth (independent) battery. The Seventh, Twenty-ninth, Forty-first, and One Hundred and Fifth were especially known as fighting regiments; and, while many a brave boy enrolled in them sealed his valor with his blood, none came back open to the taunt of not having well acted his part in the fiery ordeal.

The Seventh was among the actively engaged regiments in the three months' service, and in its subsequent career was known as the "Bloody Seventh." Among the fields on which it fought are mentioned: Cross Lanes, Port Re-

public, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and Resaca.

The Twenty-ninth participated in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Resaca, Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, and many other minor engagements, always bearing itself bravely and gallantly when brought to face the enemy.

The Forty-first was especially noted for its thorough discipline and exact drill. In its first battle, that of Shiloh or Pittsburgh Landing, it was called upon to occupy a very important position, and do serious work. By one of its number, who participated in that fight, it was said that its first fire was so exact and well-directed, "that the chapparel brush in its front was cut entirely away, clean shaven at a uniform height." It carried upon its banner the names of the hard-fought fields of Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Piney Top Mountain, Granny White Pike and Overton Knob. It also took part in the siege of Atlanta. Always in the brigade of General Hazen until he was placed in command of a division, the Forty-first took a very important part in the battle of Chickamauga. When the left and center of the army had given away, and General Thomas was only maintaining himself on the right, the interval separating them was filled with sharp-shooters. General Hazen volunteered to and did take his brigade across this unexplored interval, and, forming in column by regiments, met the rebels, who were advancing on the left of Thomas' line, and by firing successive volleys checked their advance and closed the fighting at Chickamauga.

The severest engagement, in which this regiment took part, was the one resulting in the charge upon and capture of the position known as Orchard Knob. It is said that Generals Grant and Thomas passed along the new line after this action, viewing the ground within fifty feet of the rebel ranks, where the fight had been fiercest, and where lay the horses of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel. Noticing the evidence of the severe struggle, General Thomas sent for the regiment's officers, and said to Colonel Wiley: "Colonel, I wish you to express to your men my thanks for their splendid conduct this afternoon. It was a gallant thing, colonel, *a very gallant thing.*" This, from General Thomas, was a very unusual compliment.

The One Hundred and Fifth was one of those regiments hastily thrown into the field in August, 1862. Before two months old, it found itself called upon, in an exposed situation, and under a flank fire, to support a battery in the opening of the bloody and non-decisive fight of Perryville. It fought also at Milton, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and the battles around Atlanta; was also with Sherman in his march to the sea. It was at Chickamauga highly complimented by General Reynolds, commandant of the division, as also by General Rosecrans himself, for the check given by it to the rebels threatening the flank of the former officer. This regiment, from the time of the Perryville battle, during its entire period of service, always was in the front of battles. As in that first fight its ranks were decimated, so all along its course were its slain helping to fill nameless graves, and raised those little hillocks that all over so thickly dotted the South. Many also came back maimed for life, but none of its whole number to blush at a banner trailing in the dust. Its history is its pride.

Illustrative of the promptness with which the sons of Geauga responded to the calls made, one incident is well remembered. As one of the county military committee, the writer visited the township of Russell to secure her quota of the three hundred thousand first called in August, 1862. While there, a dispatch came, saying, "Father Abraham calls three hundred thousand more."

The very announcement seemed to waken fresh zeal, and the evening closed with a long list of added names.

The county boasts of no officers of high rank, reaching marked positions, for none such were commissioned from her midst. Field and staff officers she had, and good ones, too. None are named, else some should unintentionally be omitted, and an invidious distinction seem to be made. She only says that every call made upon her was promptly responded to; that she furnished good and true men in full numbers whenever asked; that there is no blot upon her record; that none of the soldier boys leaving her, bound for the fierce arena of strife, but bore well their part in the bloody drama.

Early in his administration, Governor David Tod determined to, and did, appoint military committees in the various counties through the States, the business of these committees being to secure recruits under the various calls made, recommend proper persons to be commissioned for recruiting, to look after the welfare and protect the interests of soldiers in the field, and see that their families were properly cared for, and their wants supplied. B. B. Woodbury, of Chardon, Chester Palmer, of Chester, David Robinson, of Russell, J. S. Tilden, of Parkman, and P. Hitchcock, of Burton, were constituted such committee in Geauga county. Subsequently, Joseph Smith, of Thompson, was appointed in place of Mr. Tilden, resigned. This committee, by the devotion and efficiency of its members, accomplished very much in aiding the county to so fully do its part in every respect.

It is not fit to pass by what was done by the mothers, wives and sisters of the brave men who volunteered to fill the ranks of the nation's army. So soon as came the first call, as upon each successive call during those four years of trial, not only did they cheerfully surrender their loved ones, but bravely pressing back unbidden tears and stifling all murmuring, they set themselves at work to do all possible for their comfort upon the field and in hospital. On the twentieth day of April, 1861, only five days after the first call for seventy-five thousand men, was formed the "Northern Ohio Soldiers' Aid society," with headquarters at Cleveland, the first organization of the kind in the country, and which continued its operations during the entire war, by its labors doing much in aid of the government, and for the comfort of its soldiers. The townships of Geauga county had similar societies auxiliary to this, doing their full share of this work. It is regretted that no data is at hand, showing the exact amount of this aid; but an approximate estimate, made from such as is available, shows that not less than twenty thousand dollars were thus furnished, nearly half in money. In addition to this, these noble women, as opportunity offered, were constantly sending necessaries and comforts to their country's defenders direct, without intervention by any organized society, this amounting to as much in the aggregate, perhaps, as was furnished in the other manner. Upon one notable occasion, word came that our rapidly gathering recruits in camp at Cleveland, were without blankets to protect them from the chilling blasts of early spring. Not another sun was permitted to go down before a large supply, furnished by the good housewives, was on the way, under the charge of the Hon. B. B. Woodbury.

Thus much has been written that, in the published record of Geauga county, the deeds of the brave men filling the ranks of the army in deadly strife, of the sacrifices of heroic women left behind, and of all those who so loyally sustained these men, shall not be forgotten. What is written is known to be very imperfect, perhaps inexcusably so. None know these imperfections better than the writer. It has been written in snatches of time purloined from other pressing business, and must be regarded more in the nature of personal reminiscences than of complete history, which could not be embraced in the limit allowed.

Militia.

Some recollections are here given about militia trainings, regiment and brigade officer musters, with such facts as I could obtain from public documents, which are almost entirely lost, supplemented with such information as I gathered in early pioneer days from cotemporaries and older participants.

The first settlers under the great law of self-protection had good rifles, and knew how to use them to protect themselves and their crops from wild animals and procure their animal food from the woods, and the fear of Indian combinations against the settlements to obtain plunder and massacre the whites, were sufficient inducements to organize with or without law. This chapter of miscellaneous history will refer to incidents (except incidentally), to events and organizations with which the militia of Geauga were concerned.

To Colonel Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, who has taken such a deep interest in pioneer events, and who has gathered and put into form a mass of historical information which would otherwise have been sunk in oblivion, I acknowledge myself greatly indebted. I gather some facts from an interesting newspaper article published in the Cleveland *Leader*, November 22, 1879, and from some other of his publications. There are no records in the adjutant-general's office, at Columbus, of those early military organizations and events. Time and fires have done their work.

Colonel Whittlesey says that the law of Ohio made the governor and military officers nearly absolute, as they must have been in order to be effective.

"Previous to the war of 1812, there had not been any full regiments organized under the militia laws," probably owing to the sparse population, often requiring a large territory for even a half regiment commanded by a lieutenant-colonel or major. The seventeen organized counties were divided into four divisions during the sessions of 1812-13. The fourth division with which we were connected, was commanded by Major-General Wadsworth, of Canfield, then in Trumbull county. We were in the fourth brigade, commanded by General Joel Paine, of Painesville, Geauga county, embracing the territory of Geauga, Portage, and Cuyahoga, and west of those generally. The first regiment in Geauga, Cuyahoga, etc., was commanded by Captain Jedediah Beard, of Burton.

By the returns of Lieutenant-Colonel Beard, August 30, 1812, of the First regiment, Fourth brigade, Fourth division, Ohio militia, I make some corrections from personal knowledge of their locations as affixed to their names. Major, Samuel Jones, major, Eleazer Hickox, Burton; adjutant, Eleazer Patchin, Newbury; quartermaster, Samuel W. Phelps, Painesville; paymaster, S. S. Baldwin; clerk, Peter Hitchcock, Burton; surgeon, William Kenedy, M. D. Burton; surgeon's mate, Erastus Goodwin, who was subsequently attached to the medical staff under General Perkins at Huron and after the war located at Burton, where he practiced for nearly sixty years.

Sergeant major, Fred E. Paine; quarter master sergeant, James Strong; drum major, Stephen Bond; fife major, David Hill; captain, Vene Stone, Newbury; captain, Charles H. Payne, Geauga county; captain Clark Parker, Mentor; captain, Norman Canfield, Bondstown (now Hambden); captain, James Thompson, Middlefield; captain, Wm. H. Hudson, Chester; captain, Alvin Gaylord, Cuyahoga county; captain, —— Harvey, Cleveland; captain, David Hendershot,

Euclid; lieutenants, Eli Fowler, J. Forbes, Theron Graham, Allyn Humphrey, Claridon; Samuel Hardy, Walter Strong, Dyre Sherman, Lewis Dille, Euclid; ensigns, Simeon Moss, Huntsburg; Hezekiah King, Painesville; Horace Taylor, Claridon; John Hopkins, Elijah Nobles, Elias Cozan, Caleb Baldwin. After the war the new or unsettled townships began to fill up rapidly with permanent settlers, so that new companies were formed, and the numbers of the divisions, brigades, and regiments, were often changed. When companies were organized in the various townships of Geauga, they were divided into three regiments, constituting one brigade. The First regiment had its headquarters at Painesville. That town had one militia company,* one light infantry, one artillery company (commanded by Captain Huntoon, who had seen service in the war of 1812), and a squad of cavalry. Some members of the independent company had enlisted from adjoining townships. Mentor, Concord, Perry, Leroy, Madison, and Thompson, each had a militia company, and Madison and Perry a light infantry company, and, perhaps some other townships had the same.

The First regiment had the following colonels-commandant: Joel Paine, Eli Bond, Hezekiah King, Justin Cole, Julius Huntington, Abel Kimball, Hendrick E. Paine, Josiah Tracy, Benjamin Frisby, Wilcox and Billings.

The Second regiment (Chardon) had one militia company and one light infantry company; Kirtland, one militia and one rifle company. The following townships had each a militia company: Chester, Munson, Claridon, Hambden, Huntsburgh and Montville.—Colonels-commandant: C. C. Paine, Jeremiah Ames, John F. Morse, Lester Taylor, Erastus Spencer, Col. Ames, of Chester, Huron E. Humphrey, and L. J. Rider.

The Third regiment (Burton) had one militia and one light infantry company; Bainbridge, one militia and a squad of cavalry. The following townships had one militia company each: Parkman, Troy, Middlefield, Newbury, Auburn, Russell.—Colonels-commandant were: Jedediah Beard, Major Allyn Humphrey and Major Horace Taylor, each commanded one or more regimental musters.—Colonels P. D. McConoughey, C. C. Paine. Until this time it had embraced the territory of the Second regiment. S. H. Williams, Chester Treat, Stephen Ford, Elijah Ford, of Troy; Seabury Ford, John McFarland, Colonel Henry, of Bainbridge; Colonel Riddle, of Newbury. Benjamin Mastick, and Henry Ford were their respective colonels.

The mititia of Geauga connected with divisions who were commanded by major-generals: E. Wordsworth, of Canfield; Peter Hitchcok, of Burton; Eli Bond, of Painesville; General Brainard, of Willoughby, and General Knapp, of Conneaut.

The commanders of brigades with which the Geauga regiments were conneced were as follows: Joel Paine, Eli Bond, Hezekiah King, C. C. Paine, Abet Kimball, Seabury Ford, James H. Paine, Eleazar Paine, a cadet graduate of West Point.

During the latter part of the decade preceding 1840, the efficiency of the militia system, and good discipline, began to decline, no fears of aggressive wars, or insubordination to civil government were sufficient incentives to those who were able to pay their fines, to induce them to turn out at musters; the rank and file grew less; independent companies, well uniformed, became more numerous, and the militia were stigmatized as the "rag-shag, barefooted companies," until the system gave way to the popular will.

Regimental training and brigade officer musters are among the institutions that were—now unknown to young America—may be classed the militia trainings. One day, in the fall, for company training, when the captains drilled their

*The independent companies in different years.

companies ready for regimental display. Regimental training, one day, soon after the company muster. The colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, with the regimental staff, drilled the regiment in evolutions according to Baron Stuben or Scott, as fashion, caprice, or knowledge of modern military tactics were in ascendancy. The companies were inspected and reviewed by the brigade major, under the eye of the brigadier with his staff, accompanied by the regimental staff officers. It was a grand holiday for old and young to meet and have a good time—shaking hands with their acquaintances, and living over their lives in their boyhood native States, and telling marvelous stories of their forest homes and progress in their adopted places of abode.

The boys were jubilant over the new cider, ginger-bread and watermelons. It is but just to give the officers and soldiers a complimentary notice of good subordination to law and order. They went home, and were in better subordination to civil law, and better citizens and neighbors for such a day of military rule and display.

Brigade-officer musters were held two days, and prior to the company and regiment trainings, that officers might be better posted to drill their respective commands. The general and his staff, the colonels with their staff, had each their marque, and each captain with his subaltern officers a tent. As Chardon was the most central place, it was generally selected as headquarters for muster. Inspection and drills were given by the brigade and field officers for the two days.

At night, guards were set on lines for self-protection, respective beats for sentinels assigned—watch-words and countersigns given. Gentlemen and ladies of the village were promenading; many young, and some old boys out for fun—to run the lines, or plague the sentinels, which was sometimes carried to an extent resulting in capturing and putting the culprits under guard for the night, or into the county jail until morning. Some amusing incidents occurred. A young man in running through the lines, was shot at with blank cartridge with such a heavy wad that, striking the heel of his boot, it tore it from the upper leather half-way to the toe. Another burning wad from an old musket produced such a concussion that, passing through between his legs, the man stopped on his race-course, and jumped up with all his might, supposing he was wounded, until captured. Many threatening conflicts between the civil and military powers were made, which generally ended in a war of words. In some instances, good citizens, only mere lookers on, were treated rudely on suspicion. The officers did not always make proper discrimination.

In the fall of 1846, the brigade officer muster was held in Burton—Brigadier-General Eleazer Paine, commandant. A fatal conflict occurred between Lieut. Allen, a subordinate company officer from Montville, when on duty as sentinel, and Luther Britton, of Burton. Britton was a stout, thick-necked and bull-headed fellow, and had been classed as a dissipated man. On being arrested, or when the attempt to arrest him was made, he stabbed the officer fatally. He was indicted for murder, and convicted of murder in the second degree. He was most ably defended by Judge Carter (now a judge of the court in the District of Columbia), William L. Perkins, of Painesville, and Judge Andrews, of Cleveland. Judge Andrews made the closing speech for the defense. It was a happy display of eloquence and pathos. He dwelt upon a fact drawn out in evidence, that when Britton was staked down in his tent, surrounded by the enraged officers, his little dog came into the tent, ran round his master who was lying helplessly on his back, nestled down by his side nearest his heart, apparently to find if there was pulsation, to warm it into activity and restore his loved master. Tears flowed down the face of many a stalwart form who had never been suspected of delicate, moral sensibilities or tenderly enlightened consciences.

The current of a popular feeling had long been increasing against militia trainings. The fatal occurrence at that officer-muster caused a tidal wave of sufficient strength to break up in a few years, the old time-honored system. Many of those militia officers were well posted in drill exercises, exerted a magnetic influence over their comrades which made subordination cheerful, had moral worth and decision of character, and were respected as citizens. They had been accustomed generally to hard drill in bone and muscle in clearing up their farms; they had a practical knowledge of back woods, full of endurance, and would, doubtless, have made better officers in the late war, where so many of the battles were fought in woods and thickets, in handling men, and in strategy, than many such irregulars as were taken from behind the counter, or from the offices of professional men. My cotemporaries of the occasional "tented-field" are nearly all gone. Peace to their ashes. To the living ones, peace and good will.

MASONS.*

A grand convention of Free and Accepted masons assembled at Chillicothe, Ohio, January 4, 1808, for the purpose of forming a grand lodge. Brother Robert Oliver was called to the chair, and Brother George Tod appointed secretary. There were six lodges represented, by about a dozen members, at the convention. But for some reason, which does not fully appear, the delegates of New England Lodge, No. 4, were not allowed to take seats in the convention, and a part in its deliberations. On the evening of January 7th an election of grand officers was had, and Rufus Putnam was elected grand master. January 8th, each member having subscribed to the proceedings, they adjourned.

The first grand communication of the Grand lodge of Ohio, was held at Chillicothe, January 2, 1809.

At the grand communication held in January, 1810, Samuel Huntington, grand master, but who was succeeded by the election of Lewis Cass during the session, we find it ordered "that the dispensation granted to the lodge in Geauga county be continued in force until a warrant, or charter, be procured and issued to said lodge, by the name of Meridian Orb," and, "that the grand secretary cause the same to be done as soon as conveniently may be." We also find that Edward Paine, of said lodge, was a member of a committee of one from each lodge, to consider the constitution and by-laws of the grand lodge, and report such amendments, alterations and additions, as they deemed expedeient, to the next annual session for action by the grand lodge. We find no date of dispensation, or charter, nor do we know who were its charter members. The last representative it is credited with in grand lodge was L. Humphrey in 1829. This lodge was located in Painesville, Geauga county.

The first masonic organization within the present limits of Geauga county was Western Phœnix Lodge No. 42. May 28, 1817 a dispensation was issued by

*By Harlow W. Spencer.

Henry Brush, grand master of masons in the State of Ohio to brothers Otis Guild, Jairus T. Andrews, Charles C. Paine, Bill Kennedy, Oliver R. Guild, John Chapman, Jarius Guild, Theodore Dowd, Lewis Smith, Simon Burroughs, jr., and Allen Humphrey, as Western Phœnix Lodge No. 42, to be located at Parkman.

On the tenth of July, 1817 Edward Paine, jr., past master of Meridian Orb Lodge No. 10, at Painesville installed the officers of No. 42 at Parkman, to wit: Otis Guild, W. M.; Jarius T. Andrews, S. W.; Charles C. Paine, J. W.; Lewis Smith, treasurer; Bill Kennedy, secretary; John Chapman, S. D.; Oliver R. Guild, J. D.; Jairus Guild, steward; Simon Burroughs, jr., tyler.

The officers of a lodge under dispensation are considered as proxies of the grand master for certain purposes and are not installed as these seem to have been. When a trial of their skill has satisfied the grand lodge of their ability they received a charter and number from the officers of the grand lodge which determines their rank in that body. The grand master by himself, or proxy, then appoints a time and constitutes the new lodge and installs its officers. December 15, 1818, the grand lodge granted a charter to Western Phœnix Lodge No. 42.

March 11, 1819, the first election of officers took place in Western Phœnix Lodge No. 42 and resulted as follows, to wit: Charles C. Paine, W. M.; John W. Scott, S. M.; Sherburn H. Williams, J. W.; Barton F. Avery, secretary; Erastus Goodwin, treasurer; R. Scoville, S. D.; R. Hopkins, J. D.; I. Davis and A. H. Fairbanks, stewards. The last communication of said lodge was held October 30, 1828, as per record.

December 23, 1856, Benjamin F. Smith, deputy grand master, issued a dispensation to the following brethren, to wit: Hardin Bennett, Henry Inman, Alexander Dunn, Nathaniel Moore, M. E. Francis, Martin McClintock, Ephraditus Fuller, F. B. Smith, Wm. A. Hopkins, Nathaniel Moore (second), Josephus C. Hinkston, E. W. Young, Alonzo Hosmer, and John Young, to be called Western Phœnix Lodge U. D. N. D. Smith, and A. P. Tilden were the first initiates. A charter was granted said lodge, and No. 296 assigned it at the annual session of the Grand lodge, in October, 1857—Horace M. Stokes, grand master They held their first annual election December 31, 1857, which resulted in the election of the following officers, to wit: Henry Inman, W. U.; M. E. Francis, S. W.; N. D. Smith, J. W.; Nathaniel Moore, treasurer; A. B. Sessions, secretary; Ezra B. Hopkins, S. D.; Nathaniel Moore (second), J. D. M. McClintock, tyler. The officers for the centennial year (1876) were: T. L. Cadwell, W. U.; C. D. Hosmer, S. W.; J. W. Davis, J. W.; R. L. Blackmarr, treasurer; J. L. Johnson, secretary; P. B. Scott, S. D.; W. B. Payne, J. D.; Ezra B. Hopkins, N. D. Smith, stewards; W. Hodkinson, tyler. Number of members, in 1876, 51; stated communications on second Saturday evening of each month.

The second lodge organized within the present limits of Geauga county, came by a dispensation from Charles R. Sherman, grand master, some time in 1824, to brethren living in Burton and vicinity, to be called Village Lodge, No. ——. Said dispensation was continued to said brethren at the annual communication of the Grand lodge, in January, 1825. According to the printed proceedings of the Grand lodge, they agreed to the following resolution, January 10, 1826:

Resolved, That a charter be granted to Amos Upham, and his associates, for a lodge, to be called Village Lodge, No. 78, in the town of Burton, and county of Geauga.

In January, 1828. said lodge was represented by Charles C. Paine, who also represented Western Phœnix Lodge, No. 42, in the Grand lodge for the last time. The records and charter of Village Lodge, No. 78, may be still in existence; at least they were some twenty-five years ago, and the record book was being used as a private account book—but they are beyond our reach at present.

On the twenty-third of June, 1855, Benjamin F. Smith, deputy grand master, issued a dispensation to Erastus Goodwin, Isaac Chatfield, S. M. Sumner, Harlow N. Spencer, Merritt Nettleton, Franklin Spencer, Stephen Ford, Laban Patch, Arad Way, Joel Way, Lewis S. Pope and Lyman Millard to open a lodge under the name of Village Lodge No. —. On the twenty-sixth of October, of the same year, the grand lodge granted them a charter and numbered it 274 —Harlow N. Spencer, W. M.; Isaac Chatfield, S. W., and S. M. Sumner, J. W. William B. Dodds was grand master. This lodge flourished, built a hall, which, at the great fire in Burton in December, 1871, was consumed, together with their charter, furniture, and lodge funds. A dispensation to meet and continue work until the annual communication of the grand lodge, was soon after issued by Alexander H. Newcomb, grand master, and on the sixteenth of October, 1872, that body granted them a new charter in place of the one destroyed by fire. They now have a convenient hall in the brick block, and are in a flourishing condition. Their membership in 1876, the centennial year, was sixty. Their officers were: Elias L. Ford, W. M.; George W. Dayton, S. W.; Henry E. Ford, J. W.; Henry H. Ford, treasurer; George H. Ford, secretary; William R. Norton, S. D.; A. J. Spencer, J. D.; Morris Truman, tyler; Almon B. Carlton, Daniel L. Johnson, Aaron Williams, trustees. On the fifth of May, 1878, they buried Joel Way, one of their charter members, and possibly the oldest mason in Ohio. He was made a mason in Connecticut in 1806, and was ninety-three years of age at the time of his death.

January 15, 1828, the Grand lodge of Ohio granted a charter to Chardon lodge U. D., and gave it the No. 93. The date of dispensation, etc., we have failed to find. It was probably issued in 1827, by John W. Goodenow, who was grand master that year. The charter was signed by Thomas Corwin, grand master, who was elected to that office on the day said charter was granted. The members named in the charter are Edward Paine, jr., David T. Bruce, C. S. Ferris, Stephen V. R. Laraway, Thomas R. Wheeler, Asa Foote, D. St. Clair, jr., Orrin Spencer, Chandler Pease, Merrick Pease, Reuben Bowen, and Roderick White. Edward Paine, jr., W. M.; Reuben Bowen, S. W.; David T. Bruce, J. W. It was last represented in grand lodge by William Coolman, in 1829, though borne upon the grand lodge rolls some time longer.

May 27, 1842, a dispensation was issued by William R. Reese, grand master, for Chardon Lodge, No. —, to be holden at Chardon, Geauga county. October 18th, of the same year, the grand lodge granted the charter under which they are now working, giving it the old number, as well as name. The charter members were Barton S. Avery, Henry H. Merrill, Roderick White, Edward Paine, jr., Orrin Spencer, E. P. Norton, David T. Bruce, Manning Shumway, John Wiley, Hiram Wescott, Samuel Force, Jeremiah Johnson, Stephen V. R. Laraway, and Watrous T. Menter. William J. Reese, grand master; David T. Disney, deputy grand master. The first officers were: Henry H. Merrill, W. M.; Barton E. Avery, S. W.; Roderick White, J. W.; Orrin Spencer, treasurer; David T. Bruce, secretary; Watrous T. Menter, S. D.; Manning Shumway, J. D.; John Wiley, E. P. Norton, stewards. This lodge had several places of meeting, and finally built and owned a hall, clear of debt, and were prospering finely, when, on the twenty-fifth of July, 1868, the disastrous fire swept their hall and part of its contents, with all the business portion of the town. They, however, saved their charter and records, built a larger and finer hall, furnished it, and are prospering. Their new hall was dedicated June 24, 1869, which, with its new furniture, cost five thousand dollars and over. Their stated communications are on the second and fourth Saturday evenings in each month. Their membership in 1876 was one hundred. It officers were: A. W. Benton, W. M.; L. M. Moffitt, S. W.; L. C. Cowles, J. W.; B. N. Shaw, treasurer; I.

W. Canfield, secretary; C. W. Osborne, S. D.; Mark Toop, J. D.; William G. Munsell, tyler; Silo P. Warriner, James A. Wood, stewards; Henry K. Smith, Henry Bartlett, Byron W. Canfield, trustees.

At the annual convocation of the grand chapter of Ohio in October, A. D. 1867, a dispensation was issued to the following named Royal Arch masons: Harlow N. Spencer, Isaac N. Hathaway, Henry K. Smith, Royal P. Munsell, Perley Fuller, Joel T. Sherman, Tracy W. Scott, Hercules D. Carroll, Luther P. Scott, Rufus H. Tucker, Henry S. Wood, Henry Bartlett and Byron W. Canfield, to open a chapter of Royal Arch masons in Chardon, Geauga county, to be called Chardon Chapter No. —.

This organization suffered by the fire July 25, 1868, about three hundred and fifty dollars. No insurance. At the grand chapter in 1868, George Rex, M. E. G. H. P., and Charles Keifer, D. G. H. P., a charter was issued to Chardon Chapter No. 106, and bearing date October 17, 1868, A. I. 2,398.

The first officers of this body were H. N. Spencer, H. P.; I. N. Hathaway, K.; H. K. Smith, S.; H. S. Wood, C. of H.; R. H. Tucker, P. S.; T. W. Scott, R. A. C.; H. Bartlett, G. M. 3rd V.; P. Fuller, G. M. 2nd V.; J. T. Sherman, G. M. 1st V.; R. P. Munsell, treasurer; B. W. Canfield, secretary, and L. P. Scott, guard.

The number of members, August 1, 1876, was sixty-four. The officers of the chapter at the same time were: I. N. Hathaway, H. P.; B. W. Canfield, K.; John Gloin, S.; L. M. Moffitt, C. H.; T. C. Smith, P. S.; J. A. Wood, R. A. C.; O. S. Farr, G. M. 3rd V.; S. P. Warriner, G. M. 2nd V.; L. V. Carpenter, G. M. 1st V.; W. C. Parsons, treasurer; J. W. Canfield, secretary, and A. W. Benton, guard.

Stated convocations on the first and second Wednesday evenings in each month. This chapter has recuperated from its losses, has funds in its treasury, and is flourishing; as are all the masonic bodies now in Geauga county.

Odd Fellows.*

The first lodge of Odd Fellows in Geauga was "Geauga Lodge No. 171 instituted at Claridon December 3, 1850, by Horace Beebe, grand representative and special deputy. The charter members were T. W. Ensign, J. S. Cleveland, C. C. Fields, A. E. Ensign, Warren Heaton and Wanton Hathaway. The first officers were: Wanton Hathaway, N. G.; T. W Ensign, V. G.; Emory Ensign, R. S.; C. C. Field, P. S. The officers for the year 1878 are N. C. Woodward, N. G.; E. J. Eggleston, V. G.; W. McCalmut, R. S.; D. B. Ladd, P. S.; and W. H. Hathaway, treasurer.

The past grands of said lodge are Wanton Hathaway, T. W. Ensign, J. S. Cleveland, C. C. Field, Warren Heaton, A. E. Ensign, C. J. Bellows, F. C. Conly, C. C. Clapp, H. T. Bradley, G. I. Stanhope, J. M. Clapp, C. S. Field, Alvord Church, Charles Stafford, H. S. Pomeroy, A. W. Strong, D. B. Ladd. N.

*Judge H. K. Smith.

C. Woodard, J. C. Hathaway, George Waters, C. S. Hathaway, J. E. Woodard, Horace Tucker, A. Beardsley, W. H. Hathaway, John Houghtaling, Russell Gray, I. F. Hughes, P. K. Tucker, A. S. Watts, C. H. Chace, E. E. Hodges, E. E. Warren, G. B. Hathaway, B. Armstrong, J. T. Field, E. R. Knapp, S. T. Crofeet, C. H. Chace, and L. L. Segar. This lodge held its meetings over the office of Dr. R. Dow, until the year 1854, when a new hall was erected over the store of C. C. & C. S. Field, which hall they occupied till the month of May, A. D., 1868, when the hall, with all its contents, including regalias, emblems, and records, was destroyed by fire. After this, for about six years, the order met in the second story of the dwelling house of W. H. Hathaway, when in the year 1874, they erected a new hall at the P. & T. railroad station, some eighty rods east of the village of East Claridon, which they now occupy. The society has a library of about one hundred volumes, and is prospering financially and otherwise; and as one of its oldest members remarked, that as Geauga lodge was the first one established in the county, it may be regarded as the father of the lodges subsequently established in the county of Geauga.

CHARDON LODGE.

Chardon Lodge, No. 213, was next instituted at Chardon, March 5, 1853 by the grand representative.

The charter members were: L. A. Hamilton, J. L. Comstock, A. L. Rogers, Daniel Warner, jr., and L. E. Durfee, The first officers were: A. L. Rogers, N. G.; L. A. Hamilton, V. G.; L. E. Durfee, secretary; David Warner, jr., treasurer; A. H. Gotham, C.; S. McGonigal, W.; Eli Bruce, I. G.; J. S. Wright, R. S. S.; A. Cook, L. S. S.

The past grands of said lodge who are now members of the same, are: L. E. Durfee, A. Cook, Samuel McGonigal, Alonzo Pease, D. L. D. Pease, O. C. Farr, Philo Pease, O. C. Smith, D. W. Canfield, Z. S. Warren, O. O. King, B. W. Canfield, H. K. Smith, I. T. Hathaway, Austin Canfield, C. A. Sanger, W. S. Hayden, E. A. Johnson, J. W. Buttery, S. L. Griffith, F. C. Conly.

The officers for the year 1878 are: H. Bickle, N. G.; A. H. Chamberlain, V. G.; Z. S. Warren, W.; W. S. Canfield, C.; I. W. Canfield, R. S.; L. D. Pease, P. S.; O. O. King, R. S.; E. A. Johnson, L. S.; A. Pard, I. G.; C. A. Sanger, R. S. S.; M. H. Hamilton, L. S. S.

Present membership, sixty; regular meetings Monday evening of each week, in Odd Fellows hall, second story, No. 9, Union block. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.

AUBURN LODGE.

On the fourteenth day of July, 1853, Auburn Lodge, No. 226, was instiued at Auburn Corners, with D. L. Pope, G. M. Baird, John H. Williams, A. G. Ethridge, O. L. Gilson, Jerome Hinkley, F. Wilmot, L. C. Ludlow, Miles Punderson, George Parker, Laban Patch, and J. Patch, as charter members. The first officers were: Laban Patch, N. G.; D. L. Pope, V. G.; F. Wilmont, R. S.; A. G. Ethridge, P. S.; Jerome Hinkley, treasurer.

The officers for 1878 are: N. M. Goff, N. G.; T. C. Bartholomew, V. G.; C. S. Harrington, R. S.; W. N. White, P. S.; C. C. Carlton, treasurer.

The lodge is in a very prosperous condition. It owns a fine hall, over Union hall, at Auburn Corners, and an interest in the real estate upon which the building stands; has a library, etc.

PEBBLE ROCK LODGE.

The last lodge organized in this county was Pebble Rock Lodge, No. 535. This lodge was instituted at Thompson, August 1, 1872, by Amri Axtel, D. G. M. The charter members were: Joseph Smith, J. Johnson, A. M. Stocking, Set Barnes, R. C. Smith, H. Webster, S. W. Hickok, N. Ganis, N. Stratton, jr.,

R. M. Smith, and J. B. Cottam. The following named persons are the past grands of said lodge, to-wit: A. M. Stocking, S. N. Barnes, J. Johnson, R. M. Smith, R. C. Smith, Horace Webster, J. B. Cottam, N. Ganis, J. McKough, E. Hulbert, William D. Wilber, J. W. Fowland, L. N. Long. The first officers were: S. N. Barnes, N. G.; James Johnson, V. G.; R. M. Smith, R. S.; A. M. Stocking, P. S.; and Joseph Smith, treasurer. The present officers are: H. M. Pike, N. G.; S. O. Billings, V. G.; J. W. Smith, R. S.; R. M. Smith, P. S., and R. C. Smith, treasurer. The lodge, until this year, have held their meetings in the town hall, but have this season built a new hall (which they now occupy) at a cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars. They have a library of one hundred and fifty volumes, and are in a very flourishing condition. The regular meetings are Thursday evening of each week.

The first and only encampment of Odd Fellows, organized in Geauga county, is Chardon Encampment, No. 204, instituted at Chardon, June 20, 1876. The charter members were: S. L. Griffith, C. A. Sanger, George D. Colby, J. W. Buttery, C. M. Turner, O. O. King, and M. H. Hamlin. The first officers were: S. L. Griffith, C. P.; O. O. King, H. P.; C. A. Sanger, S. W.; C. M. Turner, J. W.; A. H. Chamberlain, scribe; J. W. Buttery, treasurer; B. W. Canfield, guide; E. A. Johnson, first W.; H. D. Osmond, second W.; J. W. Bickle, third W.; H. Bickle, fourth W.; M. H. Hamlin, J. S.; G. W. Stillwell, first G. of T.; E. E. Warren, second G. of T.

This institution is in a very flourishing condition at the present time.

GRANGERS.*

The first grange in Geauga county was organized in Thompson, May 30, 1873, and was called Union Grange, No. 62. 2d, Middlefield Grange, No. 539, in Middlefield; 3d, Montville Grange, No. 666, Montville; 4th, Bennett Grange, No. 976, Bainbridge; 5th, Claridon Grange, No. 1187, Claridon; 6th, Russell Grange, No. 1203, Russell; 7th, Chester X Roads Grange, No. 1257, Chester; 8th, Huntsburg Grange, No. 1257, Huntsburg; 9th, Hambden Grange, No. 1264, Hambden; 10th, Centennial Grange, No. 1287, South Newbury; 11th, Westfield Grange, No. 1293, Troy; 12th, Parkman Grange, No. 1295, Parkman. The above is the order in which the granges were organized prior to, or during, 1876. Union Grange had, during the year 1876, seventy-two members, and, I think, the granges in the county would average forty-five or fifty each, making, at tha ttime, five hundred and fifty or six hundred patrons in the county.

*By Mrs. George Wilbur, of Thompson.

Geauga Bar.

The legal profession is pre-eminently calculated to arouse and constantly exert a powerful influence in developing the mental energies to the utmost tension. To such as are endowed with a logical mind, and had the industry and perserverance, with suitable helps, devoting much time to the study of first principles, the only sure foundations on which to build and attain eminence as good counselors, advocates, and jurists, a thorough knowledge of Jewish, Roman, and Grecian laws and literature, passing through to English jurisprudence—a familiar and profound understanding of the organic laws of our own country, with the genius of our institutions—familiarity with statutory laws, with their frequent changes; a practical knowledge of men, with their different characteristics, on the bench, the jury-box and witness-stand, arising from different temperaments, occupations, education, and modes of thought, and local causes—memory's storehouse filled with treasures, new and old, to be used at will, as questions of interest involving their reputation for legal profoundness and acumen are met and answered impromptu. Such qualifications, with its wide range of thought in philosophical investigations, have produced the most eminent men in the executive, legislative, judicial, and ministerial offices—men of letters, filling places of highest honor and trust in our country; and in every civilized country throughout the world, the legal profession have directed the machinery of government, and swayed the public mind.

Geauga county was fortunate in having, at first, men in the legal profession of established character, which has given a moral tone to the bar. Peter Hitchcock and Samuel W. Phelps were the first. Judge Hitchcock is too well known to need any comment. [For particulars see biography in this volume.] Mr. Parkman was largely engaged in the real estate business for himself, and in agencies for others, so that his energies were not directed in prosecuting suits for others extensively. Mr. Phelps was reputed a good lawyer, with an extensive practice. In the early settlement of the county the business was in the direction of Pittsburgh. Black salts was the most extensive article of exchange with the farmers, for Pittsburgh manufactures. Much of that commodity passed through or was disposed of at Warren, which accounted, in some measure, for the professional business being done so largely by the Trumbull county lawyers. Elisha Whittlesey and Thomas D. Webb were for many years engaged on almost every important suit, and generally on opposite sides. When the old Commercial bank of Lake Erie, at Cleveland, failed, Leonard Case and Alfred Kelly had for years much business in collecting and foreclosing mortgages in our courts. Ralph Granger, from Canandaigua, New York, located at Fairport about 1820. His natural and acquired abilities were exceedingly good. As a classical scholar, and for general and varied knowledge, he had no peer, probably, on the Reserve. He had a large real estate business in lands belonging principally to his father, General Granger, paymaster-general under Madison's administration. Subsequently, Reuben Wood, S. J. Andrews, John W. Willey, Judges Prentice and Bolton were the most prominent of the Cleveland bar doing business here. Giddings, of Ashtabula, and Sloan, of Ravenna, were for years regular attendants with business at our courts. Governor Huntington was a prominent attorney in Painesville in early times. In 1818 Noah D. Matoon

located in Painesville, where he practiced many years. When Benjamin Bissel became his law partner the business of the office largely increased. Soon after the dissolution of the law firm, Mr. Matoon located in Madison, Lake county, where his business was mostly in magistrate courts and as a conveyancer. The latter part of his life is said to have been very exemplary. Stephen Mathews and James H. Paine located in Painesville in 1821 or 1822. Their business increased rapidly. The docket shows they had more cases than any others for some years, generally in opposition. Samuel Wheeler and Robert Harper, of Unionville had a large amount of business, especially the former, who had the reputation of being a profound lawyer. William L. Perkins, of Painesville, commenced practice in our courts in 1824, and rapidly rose to eminence in his profession. He was noted as a safe counsellor. A good advocate, systematic in business arrangements, courteous to the court and his associates, gentlemanly in his demeanor to all classes, his business was large. His life has been exemplary. He lives while his cotemporaries in profession are gone. Benjamin Bissell had for many years a good share of legal business. After his official business as judge of the court, and his return to the bar, his business was not as great as before. He was considered a good lawyer. He was of a nervous sanguine temperament, and at times was a good deal nettled when he was overruled, after he had been judge. Seabury Ford was admitted to the bar in 1827. Reuben Hitchcock inherited a strong mind, which was well cultivated in educational and legal science. [See biographies.]

Eli T. Wilder, for many years a prominent member of our bar, was reputed a good attorney; had a large run of business, and had the confidence of the court and bar. [See a short biographical sketch, prepared by an eminent member of the bar, from an adjoining county, whose experience and intuitive knowledge of judging of men and character are well known. The sketch of H. and E. T. Wilder was forwarded to me with a request to publish, and doubtless unknown to the Messrs. Wilder.] Mr. Axtell, a young practitioner of Painesville, had considerable business here. He was a promising young man in his business, much respected, and removed to Cleveland, where he died. A. L. Tinker, of Painesville, has done more business in our court than any other lawyer, out of the county, for twenty years, and is one of the strong men in his profession, in the judicial district a noted advocate, and his opponents never "catch a weasel asleep" in business with him. L. P. Burrows, of Painesville, stands next in amount of business done at Chardon. C. T. Blakeslee, lately located at Chagrin Falls (since dead), with others in the profession, had considerable business in this county, owing to their location so near the line of Geauga. Members within the limits of the present county: Alfred Phelps commenced business in Parkman, and subsequently removed to Chardon. Not being an eloquent advocate he was not, for many years, credited with as much good sense and knowledge of law as he was entitled to—until young Riddle entered the office as his law partner. Their business rose rapidly, until they were retained and did more business than any other firm, if not all others in the county. For some time Judge Phelps developed powers, while doing business in this firm, as counselor [he wanted time for consideration], and system in preparing cases creditable to himself and bar. Mr. Riddle rapidly rose to the head of his profession in this and adjacent counties. [See biography.]

Messrs. Knights, Hawes, and Hurlburt, successively, planted themselves in Chardon, but did not take deep root, and the former ones soon left, and the latter died soon after his location there.

O. P. Brown came from Ashtabula county here. He read law in J. R. Giddings' office. His politics were unfavorable to bring him forward in business for many years. Although acting with a party so largely in the minority, he

continued to gain in business until he had a fair practice. Leaving here, he established himself in Ravenna, where he had a good business, and was a leading member of the bar. He was elected to the State senate from that district, in 1856. He was reputed by that body as a strong debater; was a radical Free-soiler, and a determined and outspoken opposer of slavery, which brought him into frequent collision with opponents of talents and legislative experience—in which he sustained himself well. Being engaged with strong minds, debating on first principles was sufficiently exciting to wake up his large brain to great effort. He was re-elected to the senate, and died a few years after with a tumor, after being successfully operated upon, by Cleveland surgeons, once. He was a great sufferer.

Arthur Thrasher was raised in Troy, in this county, son of Doctor Thrasher, and inherited a sterling mind; read law with Hitchcock and Wilder, of Painesville; was admitted to the bar in 1848, and was very successful in business, gaining a high reputation, as was expected by all who knew him. Such a close student, with such untiring industry, with a perseverance unsurpassed, could not fail to bring him to the front. He made his client's case his own, and fought it out on that line. His close application to business hurried on that disease, which he was constitutionally predisposed to—consumption, which closed his earthly career. Greer, from Munson, judge of the court, in Michigan. [Since dead.]

Milton Canfield, a Chardon boy, son of Hilen Canfield, was a long time member of the bar; was a good, candid counsellor, a close student, diligent in business, gentlemanly in deportment, and enjoyed the confidence of court and community; was probate judge many years, and was elected judge of this sub-judicial district, and died, before his first term expired, universally respected.

We now come to the living members of the bar doing business in Chardon. L. E. Durfee is now the oldest member of the bar. I. N. Hathaway is next. [For particular account of their history and professional business, see their biographies, and D. W. Canfield, Henry Canfield, and O. S. Farr's.]

It is not my purpose to enter into the details of those practicing at the bar living in this county—want of space precludes it. I have been obliged to clip from the early practitioners, especially the dead, some facts and anecdotes of interest.

BAR ROSTER.

L. E. Durfee, James E. Stephenson, under the firm of Durfee, Stephenson & Co.; I. N. Hathaway, G. W. Osborn, and W. H. Osborn, under the firm of Hathaway & Osborn; D. W. Canfield, O. S. Farr, and — Metcalf, of the firm of Farr & Metcalf; H. N. Canfield, N. H. Bostwick, of Chardon; [In Geauga and Lake history it is said "Bostwick died in June, 1865." Any one stepping into his office, in the Bank block, will find him alive and ready for business.] George H. Ford, Charles E. Ward, of Burton; N. C. Woodard, of Huntsburg; L. P. Barrows, of Troy; B. F. Abel, of Troy; [Since dead.] Charles Baldwin, E. D. Ford, E. Wood, R. H. Merrill.

Many young men of this county have studied law and located in other counties and States, notably, Gen. Halbert Paine represented the Milwaukee district in congress, and now practicing law in Washington, District of Columbia; W. O. Forrest, of Missouri; Homer and Lewis Goodwin, of Sandusky City; S. E. Blakeslee, of Williams county; A. C. White, of Jefferson, Ashtabula county; Lucius Goodwin, of Illinois; John Tyler, of Cleveland, and A. A. Benjamin, of Cleveland. Several are pursuing other occupations—J. O. Converse, editor; C. L. Taylor, farmer.

The Geauga bar has sustained the reputation of preparing their business and contesting their cases as critically and judiciously as in any of her sister counties.

Equal Rights in Newbury.

D. M. Allen, of Newbury, says of this report:

"It is a record of one of the most important events in the history of the county, and one that will be read with interest when the consummation of this great work shall have been reached. It seems also but just, that inasmuch as the prime movers in this effort have been so extensively misrepresented and vilified throughout the county, a fair and impartial statement of their actual work should go down to posterity."

In the fall of 1871, a more decided demonstration was made by the proposition of Mrs. Lima H. Ober, that the women attend the October election. The idea met with considerable favor, and Mrs. Lima H. Ober, Lovina Green, Mrs. Hopkins Smith, Mrs. Ruth Munn, Mrs. P. M. Burnett, Mrs. S. L. O. Allen, Mrs. Mary Hodges, Mrs. Lydia Smith, and Mrs. Sarah A. Knox, presented themselves before the judges of election, and offered their ballots, which, of course, were refused.

A mass convention for the discussion of human equality before the law, was convened at the Union chapel, South Newbury, April 23, 1873, and continued two days. Mrs. M. S. Organ, M. D., of Yellow Springs, Ohio, delivered the principle addresses. The meetings were well attended, and much interest was manifested. The following month a memorial, signed by eighty-two persons, was forwarded to the constitutional convention, then in session at Columbus.

January 4, 1874, pursuant to call, a number of citizens of South Newbury and vicinity convened at Union chapel, for the purpose of organizing a woman suffrage political club. D. M. Allen called the meeting to order, and nominated Deacon Amplius Green for chairman. Henry Redfield was made secretary. The following constitution was unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, We believe in the absolute social, civil and political equality of the entire human family, without regard to race, sex or nationality; and, whereas, the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States recognize the fundamental truth that "all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed," we, the undersigned, in order to promote the practical realization of these principles, do hereby organize ourselves into a woman suffrage political club, adopting the following:

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—This society shall be called the Newbury woman suffrage political club.

Art. 2.—The object of this organization shall be, by the circulation of newspapers and tracts, by lectures and discussions, and all legitimate instrumentalities, to aid in placing woman on a pecuniary, social, and political equality with man.

Art. 3.—The officers of this society shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a recording and corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee of five.

Art. 4.—The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the second Monday of January of each year, and may be adjourned from time to time, as the members shall determine.

Art 5.—Special meetings may be called by the executive committee.

Art. 6.—All monies paid out of the treasury shall be on order of the executive committee.

Art. 7.—Any person may become a member or the society by signing the constitution and contributing to the funds.

Art. 8.—This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the society by a majority of the members present, the proposed amendment having been submitted in writing at a previous meeting.

Twenty-four persons signed the constitution, and the organization was completed by the election of the following board of officers: Ruth Munn, presi-

*Reported by Miss Ellen Munn.

dent; Joel Walker, D. M. Allen, vice-presidents; Ellen Munn, recording secretary; Julia P. Green, corresponding secretary; Mary Hodges, treasurer; William Munn, Sophia L. O. Allen, Anna M. Green, Apollos D. Green, Ransom Knox.

GEAUGA COUNTY SOCIETIES.*

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF GEAUGA COUNTY.

This is an organization which was one of the outgrowths of the temperance agitation of 1874 and 1875, commonly known as the "Crusade." The ladies of Geauga county were perhaps less active in carrying on the "Crusade" element of warfare against the liquor interest than those of some other localities, but they strove diligently, nevertheless, for the accomplishment of their object by other means, and early in 1875 a county organization was formed in addition to the merely local societies which existed in nearly all of the larger townships. The first officers elected were the following: president, Mrs. Julia Spencer; secretary, Mrs. O. S. Farr; treasurer, Mrs. C. S. Herrick; vice-presidents—Chardon, Mrs. D. W. Canfield; Chester, Mrs. H. W. Johnson; Newbury, Mrs. Ann Jenks; Troy, Mrs. Maria Welsh; Burton, Mrs. Seabury Ford; Auburn, Mrs. Ellen Crafts; Parkman, Mrs. Dr. Flint; Russell, Mrs. Dwight Tiffany; Thompson, Mrs. Truman Hardy; Hambden, Mrs. Melissa Potter; Claridon, Mrs. H. B. Fry; Middlefield, Mrs. O. N. Glendenning; Munson, Mrs. Thomas Carroll; Bainbridge, Mrs. C. P. Haskins; Huntsburg, Mrs. Lucy Strong; Montville, Mrs. Dr. Baldwin.

UNION MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the old Geauga county musical association held at Thompson, August 23, 1861, it was resolved to disband that organization and establish one which should comprise the singers of both Geauga and Lake counties. In accordance with this plan a meeting was held at Painesville, October 12, of the same year. But little was accomplished at this meeting, besides the adoption of some resolutions, and it was not until November 14th, when a meeting was held at Hambden, that the constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, John H. Merrill, Painesville; vice-president, C. L. Warren, Thomson; secretary, E. F. Adams, Hambden; executive committee, E. A. Merrill, Chester; J. C. Wells, Claridon; S. S. Wheeler, Madison.

The organization soon obtained a very large membership, held monthly meetings through the winters from 1861 to 1868, inclusive, and then the interest seemed to decline, and the association relapsed into an inactive condition. The flourishing condition of this musical organization, during the several years above named, enabled the association to employ the best conductors, and to take up for study a high class of compositions. The musical spirit in Geauga and Lake counties was quickened to a great degree, and a permanent effect for good was caused. An interesting episode in the history of the association was the

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*Taken from Williams Bros.' History of Geauga and Lake Counties.

breaking up of a meeting, held at Hambden, September 4, 1862, by the reception of the news that Cincinnati was in danger of invasion and destruction by the Confederates. The meeting had only been called to order a few minutes and three or four tunes sung, when a messenger dashed up to the door on horseback and conveyed to the assemblage the news of Ohio's peril. "Governor Brough," he said, "wanted every man who had a rifle, and knew how to use it, to go immediately to Cincinnati." Had a firebrand been thrown by the enemy's hand into the midst of the peaceful convention of people, who supposed themselves safe from war's alarms, the result would not have been more startling or stirring. The meeting was immediately and informally adjourned, and in a few minutes the men were hurrying in all directions to prepare for the memorable trip towards the Kentucky border, which the "minute-men" of Ohio made for the protection of their State.

THE GEAUGA COUNTY HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The society, having for its chief object the dissemination of knowledge concerning the culture of fruit, was organized February 24, 1869, at a meeting held in the Agricultural hall at Claridon, of which J. O. Converse was chairman, and J. C. Wells, secretary. An address was delivered by the late Colonel S. D. Harris, editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, after which the following officers were elected: president, J. V. Whitney, Montville; vice-president, Sylvester Clapp, Huntsburg; secretary, J. C. Wells, Claridon; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. Nichols; treasurer, E. V. Canfield.

THE GEAUGA COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY,

auxiliary to the State society, was organized in 1851 or 1852, and is consequently, at the time of the compilation of this history, twenty-six years old. Another society [Judge Hitchcock was president] existed before the formation of the present organization. The first president of the society, as reorganized, was Judge Lester Taylor, of Claridon, and the secretary, W. C. Parsons, of Chardon. J. O. Worrallo, of Chardon, has been treasurer and depositor of the new and the old societies for thirty years. The society is in a prosperous condition, and has been for many years, not only doing the work in its own field, but frequently making liberal gifts to the parent society.

GEAUGA COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association, having for its object the diffusion of knowledge valuable to the profession, was organized in 1865. Its members were: L. A. Hamilton, Chardon; L. A. Baldwin, Montville; D. G. Proctor, Thompson; S. D. Steer, Huntsburg; Aaron McGraw, Newbury; D. Martin, Burton; E. S. Chappel, East Claridon; J. R. Culvertson, Chardon; Orange Pomeroy, Munson; John Nichols, Chardon. The original officers were: L. A. Hamilton, president; J. R. Culvertson, vice-president; Orange Pomeroy, corresponding secretary. Dr. Nichols was elected president on the death of Dr. Hamilton, in 1867, and the other officers were continued in their respective places.

GEAUGA COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

was organized January 19, 1878, at Chardon, the members enrolled at the first meeting being twenty-six in number, as follows: Edward Truman, Chardon; C. W. Carroll, Chardon; C. E. Williams, Burton; G. R. Stephenson, Chardon; E. J. Thwing, Chardon; Frank Smith, Chardon; Alvan Smith, Chardon; Worrallo Whitney, Montville; D. A. Carver, Chardon; Ida Robinson, Chardon; Fina Shuart, Chardon; Emma Shuart, Chardon; Ella L. Leland, Huntsburg; Olive M. Osborne, Burton; Mary Bennett, Chardon; Florence Westcott, Chardon; Laura Bartlett, Chardon; E. M. Rogers, Chardon; Rose Burnett, Chardon; Ella Fox, Chardon; Jennie Hollis, Chardon; Nona Dudley, Chardon;

Ella Pitkins, Chardon; Chloe Parks, Bundysburg; Esther A. Larraway, Fowler's Mills; Henry C. Durfee, Chardon.

The officers elected upon organization were: C. W. Carroll, president; Edward Truman, vice-president; E. Metta Rogers, secretary; George R. Stevenson, treasurer; Abram Smith, H. C. Durfee, and Laura Bartlett, executive committee.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES

OF

GEAUGA COUNTY.

CHESTER.

BY S. B. PHILBRICK, ESQ.

The territory now known as Chester Geauga county, Ohio, was partially surveyed in the year 1796, under the general direction of the "Connecticut Land Company," and under the immediate superintendence of Joshua Stowe, of Middletown, Connecticut. It was at that time designated by its relative position, being described as the township number eight, in the ninth range of townships of the Connecticut Western Reserve. This early survey consisted mainly in running its outer lines and two others east and west through the township, dividing it into three tracts of unequal size. The northern division, known as tract number one, was estimated to contain four thousand six hundred and ninety acres. The middle division, known as tract number two, was supposed to embrace four thousand and thirty-eight acres; while the southern division, or tract number three, comprised six thousand and seven acres. That part of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga river, was divided into ninety-two drafts, each draft being owned by one or more individuals, and consisted of one whole township, and what was annexed thereto by an equalizing committee. Tract number one was attached to Northampton, Summit county, and was owned by Solomon Stoddard and others of Northampton, Massachusetts. Tract number two was attached to Aurora, Portage county, and was owned by certain residents of Suffield, Connecticut. Tract number three was attached to Hudson, Summit county, and was owned by sundry persons residing in Goshen, Connecticut, and Bloomfield, New York.

It is not known at what time tracts numbers one and two were fully surveyed. In 1801 tract number three was surveyed and laid out into forty lots, under the direction of Thaddeus Lacey. During the same year General Edward Paine, as commissioner, employed Mr. Abraham Tappan as surveyor to lay out and open the Chillicothe road, which extended from Painesville to where Coshocton now stands, passing through Mentor, Chester, Aurora, Hudson, etc. By laying out and opening a road in that early period, was meant little more than running a line, marking the trees, and cutting out some of the brush in the vicinity, so that a yoke of oxen might be able to get along with a sled.

In the month of April, 1801, Justus Miner, esq., then residing in Charleston, Genesee county (now Lima, Livingston county), New York, in company with Philo Miner, his son, Harvey Sheffield, son-in-law, Harvey Nettleton, and a Mr. Allen, started on a tour to the Reserve, for the purpose of locating land previ-

ously purchased in tract number three, embracing the southern portion of what is now Chester. Of the forty lots into which this tract was divided, Esquire Miner selected three hundred and twenty acres, embracing a part of lot twenty-eight and the whole of twenty-nine and thirty situated south of the road, leading from Cleveland to Meadville, Pennsylvania, and extending eastward to the town line. They drove before them some forty head of cattle.

On the first of May, 1801, Esquire Miner, with his son, Philo Miner, and his son-in-law, H. Sheffield, commenced the first clearing, and built the first log cabin in the town on lot thirty. They cut the timber from some three or four acres, and in June, returned to New York, intending to return with their families in the following winter.

In February, 1802, they again set out for what was to be their future home. The colony consisted of Justus Miner, esq., and wife, and five unmarried children, four daughters and one son; Philo Miner and wife, and Harvey Sheffield, with a wife and infant daughter, and John Sheffield, in all eleven persons. They traveled over the snow by means of sleds drawn by oxen. Their way lay through an almost unbroken wilderness. After traveling three days, the snow mostly disappeared, on which account they were prevented from prosecuting their journey for a week. At the expiration of this time they were enabled to move forward again. As night overtook them, they were sometimes fortunate enough to find a log cabin, in which to lodge, but were not unfrequently obliged to camp out, making of the boughs of the hemlock such couches as they were able. At the end of two weeks they arrived at Buffalo. Here the wife of Philo Miner was left with a sister, while the remainder of the company went forward, and in the course of three or four days, succeeded in reaching Cattaraugus. The snow having mostly disappeared, and deeming it unsafe to rely upon their former mode of conveyance, they hired a block house of the Indians, for the use of which, with the privilege of allowing their cattle to feed on the rushes, they paid one dollar per week.

After having made such arrangements as they were able for a temporary sojourn here, Messrs. H. Sheffield and P. Miner started on foot for the Reserve, in order to obtain a boat that they might convey the party, with their effects, over the lake, to some point near their place of destination. They came to what is now Willoughby, with the expectation of finding a boat at that place; but being disappointed, and learning that one might probably be obtained at Austinburgh, they went thither, and finally succeeded in obtaining a small, open boat, with six oars—one end of it, however, being mostly stove in. After spending considerable time and labor in repairing it, they started down the lake for Cattaraugus, taking care to keep within hailing distance of the shore. A few days sufficed to bring them to Cattaraugus, after having encountered a severe gale, before which their sail and cordage gave way, and which compelled them to sail before the wind some forty miles. Prosperity and hope still reigned in the humble camp, and they were welcomed with such cordiality and gratitude as their circumstances were adapted to excite. On going to Buffalo for Mrs. Philo Miner, they were joined by Judge Phelps, then a resident of Painesville, who, with a wife and two children, was returning to the Reserve. Having been familiar with boating, and, moreover, being somewhat acquainted with the route, as well as with the country to which they were emigrating, his accession to the party was hailed with very great pleasure.

Having returned to Cattaraugus, preparations were at once made for a general embarkation. Their freight, consisting chiefly of articles of furniture and agricultural implements, was deposited in the bottom of the boat, and thirteen persons disposed of as favorably as possible above them—two of the company, viz: John Sheffield and John Miner, having undertaken to drive their teams

and cattle through the forest to Burton, that being nearer to Chester than any other settlement. The party in the boat, which took its departure April 17th, coasted along the south shore of the lake by day, and at night, unlading the boat, they erected tents on the shore, beneath which they encamped, and in the morning struck their tents, packed their effects and themselves into the boat, and rowed on till the gathering shades of another night reminded them of the necessity of a fresh encampment. Sometimes the state of the weather required them to remain for a day or two in one spot, and it was not till the first of May that they entered the mouth of Grand river, and finally disembarked, having been occupied thirteen days in passing over the distance now traversed by the steamers in the same number of hours. The females were left at General Paine's, near the landing place, while Esquire Miner and his son Philo started for Burton to obtain the teams, which had arrived there previously. Ten days more elapsed and the little colony was complete again in the union of its members at Burton. The removal was effected by means of sleds, wagons not being obtainable.

As soon as arrangements could be made, the male members left for the partial clearing, which had been effected the previous year, accompanied by Mrs. Philo Miner, who came to preside over the domestic department of their affairs; being, so far as is known, the first white woman who trod the soil of Chester. The rest of the females remained at Burton. The last year's chopping was logged off, and soon the corn was waving where for centuries the forest trees had swayed to and fro beneath the breath of the storm.

About the first of July, Esquire Miner moved his family from Burton into the town, and about the first of August, Mr. Harvey Sheffield removed his family thither, they having been detained by the illness of his wife, who had presented him with a second daughter. By general consent the town was called Wooster.

About the first of September, H. Sheffield moved into his house, erected on lot No. 28, the three families having, up to this time, occupied the same house.

The year following (1803), Dr. John Miner, brother of Esquire Miner, came on and took up a lot in the vicinity, cleared up a small piece, and sowed wheat. Mr. Amariah Beard came also during the same year. During the spring following Dr. Miner and Mr. Beard erected dwellings and moved into them with their families, making a settlement consisting of four dwelling houses. On the seventeenth of March, of this year, H. Sheffield had a son born, which was the first white child born in Chester.

Dr. John Miner completed, and moved into, an improved habitation on the twenty-first of July, and the next day, being Sabbath, the town was visited by a fearful tornado, which destroyed nearly one-sixth of the whole timber in the township. Dr. Miner was asleep at the time of its approach, and was awakened by his children, whom he directed to provide for their safety by lying down below the sleepers—there being as yet no floor laid. While it was still raging, Dr. Miner stepped to the door, to observe its effects, when three large trees were blown over on the house, knocking down the timbers, and killing Dr. Miner instantly. This house stood near the northwest corner of the public square, at Chester Cross Roads. Dr. Miner's remains were buried within what afterwards proved to be the limits of the Chillicothe road, and hence in the winter of 1818–19 they were removed to the burying ground, some distance east of the Cross Roads, in the vicinity of what is still called the "old settlement." The bereaved family were removed and provided for by their friends. This calamity so affected Mr. Beard that he almost immediately left the town, and produced such a general feeling of discouragement, as threatened entirely to depopulate the whole town.

Some little time previous to these occurrences, the first marriage was solem-

nized in Chester by David Hudson, esq., of Hudson, who came twenty-five miles for that purpose. The parties concerned in giving this original application to the law which makes "of twain one flesh," were Mr. John Sheffield, brother of Harvey Sheffield, and Miss Anna Miner, daughter of Justus Miner, esq. Some time subsequent to this, William Archer was married to another of the daughters of Esquire Miner.

No other additions seem to have been made to the population of the town until 1809. On the second day of May, of that year, William N. Hudson, set out from Aurora—the nearest settlement south—in company with a little brother, with a view of settling and making improvements at Chester X Roads, three-fourths of a mile south of the centre of the town. The road had been travelled so little, and had been so obstructed by trees blown across it, as to become almost impassable. It was with great difficulty that Mr. Hudson found himself able to lead a horse forward; the path was frequently lost, and in one instance, a half hour's search was requisite to its discovery. He erected his first cabin near a spring, a little southeast of the Cross Roads, which he continued to occupy until seven years afterwards, when he removed to the Cross Roads. After completing his cabin he returned to Hudson for his wife; and on the twenty-second of August, of this year (1809), they started for their future home. They came only to Aurora the first day, expecting to reach Chester on the afternoon of the day following. The roads, however, were in such a condidition that on the approach of evening they found themselves at Silver Creek, still four miles from their destination. A bell was put on one of the oxen, and they were turned out to feed for a short time, while it was raining—Mr. Hudson intending to yoke and chain them for security before dark—but on going out for that purpose, after having made such arrangements as were possible for supper and lodging, they were nowhere to be found. The night proved a very rainy one, and Mr. and Mrs. Hunter lay beneath their brush shelter perfectly drenched, getting such sleep, and enjoying such dreams as their circumstances permitted. On looking about in the morning for the oxen, it became evident that they had shown their disinclination for pioneer life by retracing the path to Aurora. They were pursued, but not overtaken till they had reached the latter place—the starting point of the previous day. However, they were secured and driven back to Silver Creek, in time to reach Chester on the evening of the following day.

John Miner, son of Justus Miner, esq., having been married the same season, in this year (1809), the population consisted of seven families, making the rate of increase average one family per annum.

During the same year application was made to the commissioners of Geauga county for aid in opening the road more fully from Aurora to Chester, to which they responded by granting ten dollars, a sum which allowed twenty-five cents per day to the laborers, who boarded themselves and camped in the woods while thus occupied. It may reasonably be supposed that the applicants for official distinction and civil service were not very numerous, or that their desire to serve the public had a very unselfish origin.

In 1811, Mr. Jeremiah Iles married Miss Betsey Miner, and settled in Chester. Mr. Alpheus Sheffield also took a wife, which increased the number of families to nine. In the autumn of this same year, Ashbel Gilmore came to the town from Chester, Massachusetts, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, and erected a cabin about half a mile southeast of the center of Chester. A few weeks later, James Gilmore, jr., brother of Ashbel, arrived, being unmarried. The next year (1812) Mr. James Gilmore, sr., father of Ashbel and James, arrived with a family of five children, and built a log house half a mile east of the center of the township, and subsequently he built the

first frame house in the township, near where the town hall is now situated.

In 1815, Mr. Reuben Hulbert, with a family of five children, arrived, and settled in the northern part of the township; and in the winter following, Mr. John Roberts arrived with his family, giving a population of fourteen families, fourteen years after the settlement, showing the regular rate of increase to be still one family per year. Not far from this time arrived Messrs. Silas Tanner, Stephen Bassett, Lebbeus Norton, and brothers, David Allison, Asa Winsor, John Scott, William Scott, Asa Scott, and others. From this time the rate of increase became morerapid.

One reason for the slow growth of the settlement is doubtless to be found in the severity and frequency of the tornadoes with which the town and vicinity were visited. The death of Dr. Miner from this cause, in the infancy of the settlement, contributed to make these an object of special dread to the inhabitants, and more or less aggravated the fears of others. The first was in 1803. In 1809 the town suffered from another, which, though of less violence, did no inconsiderable damage, blowing down trees and almost entirely destroying a barn belonging to H. Sheffield. In 1812 the third visitation was suffered. The tornado expended its greatest force a few miles south of Chester, but this town felt its influence deeply. Two persons have been killed in the township by lightning—Alexander Miller, in 1851, and Thomas Norton, in 1857.

The early settlers of the town found themselves surrounded by rattlesnakes, many of them from four to six feet long. They had a hiding-place on what is now Sand hill, in Munson. One morning, in spring, the inhabitants turned out on a war of extermination. They succeeded in killing about thirty, which thinned them out considerably, and relieved themselves of the annoyance.

The forests gradually disappeared; agricultural operations grew more extensive; the conveniences of life multiplied; roads were projected and improved; wider and freer intercourse was carried on, and life in the forest was more and more an experience of the past.

In August, 1812, the inhabitants were thrown into great consternation by the report that the Indians were approaching the settlement, bent on the destruction of the inhabitants. The circumstances were as follows: A family of the name of Carpenter had, a short time before, moved from Euclid to Chester, for security against Indian depredations. A young girl, belonging to this family, was one day left alone, for some little time, in the house. On the return of the family she stated, with apparant fear and sincerity, that five men, from Burton, had called during the day, and stated that the Indians were approaching, slaying and scalping the inhabitants. As an additional feature of terror, the adult male residents were nearly all absent at Cleveland, having been summoned thither on the surrender of General Hull, at Detroit, to protect the State from invasion by the British forces. Justus Miner, esq., James Gilmore, Asa Gilmore, and John Sheffield, were the only adult males remaining. The alarm spread rapidly. Snatching such things as seemed necessary, and were at hand, nearly the whole people left their dwellings, and betook themselves to the woods, in confusion and terror. During the afternoon Esquire Tracy came over from Mesopotamia, by the way of Burton, intending to stay for a time in Chester; but, on approaching the settlement, he saw no signs of life. He visited the habitations, and found them deserted and the apartments in confusion. Finally Esquire Miner succeeded in inducing the larger part of the stragglers to return, being well satisfied of the falsity of the rumor. They assembled at the house of Harvey Sheffield, where he and John Sheffield assumed the office of sentinels. News, of an authentic character, arrived from the reputed scene of slaughter, in the evening, showing that their fears were groundless, as the report had no rational foundation. Mr. Gilmore's family having become separated

from the rest of the company, it was midnight before they quitted the forest and their fears, and sat down in quietness and gratitude beneath the shelter of the cabin and the joyous sympathy of their friends. Whether the story was a willful, mischievous fabrication on the part of the girl, or whether she was under the influence of a sort of mental hallucination, and really imagined that such revelations had been made to her, is not positively known.

In the winter of 1813–14, Jeremiah Iles, while chopping, on his farm, three-fourths of a mile east of the Cross Roads, was struck by the limb of a falling tree, and rendered senseless for some time. His limbs were so benumbed that he never afterwards obtained the full use of them.

In the latter part of the summer of 1816, the inhabitants applied to the county commissioners for an incorporation of the township, and, as there was another of the name of Wooster, not far distant, they decided to call it Chester. The petition was granted, and it was incorporated the same year.

FIRST ELECTION.

November 16, 1816, was held the first town meeting subsequent to the incorporation of the township, at the house of Wm. N. Hudson. Justus Miner, was called to the chair, and Silas Tanner and Dr. Wm. N. Hudson were appointed judges, and the following persons were chosen as officers of the town:

Dr. William N. Hudson,	Town Clerk.
Amos Satterlee, Silas Tanner, Justus Miner,	Trustees.
James Gilmore, Lebbeus Norton,	Overseers of the Poor.
Philo Miner,	Appraiser of Property.
Lebbeus Norton,	Lister.
David Allison, John Roberts,	Fence Viewers.
James Gilmore,	Supervisor.
Philo Miner,	Constable.
Ashbel Gilmore,	Treasurer.

At this time there could not have been much difference between the number of officers and the number of persons to choose them. The state of the highways at once secured attention, as appears evident from the rapid increase of the number of supervisors appointed. Thus, at the first meeting, one only was appointed; at the second, three, and at the fourth, seven, etc. In the year 1826, *i. e.*, ten years from the incorporation of the town, the number of electors present at the polls was fifty-three.

In the year 1828, April 7th, a meeting of the electors was held at the usual place, at which a committee was appointed, consisting of Reuben Melvin, Lebbeus Norton, James Gilmore, jr., Aaron C. Jacobs, and Asa Winsor, to consider the propriety of purchasing a lot to be used as a burying ground. After examination, they reported that Mr. James Gilmore had offered an acre of ground, a little distance north of the center, for fifteen dollars, which they deemed well adapted to that purpose, and recommended its purchase. The report was adopted and the same committee instructed to circulate a subscription to raise the money, and in case of failure to obtain the requisite sum they shall report to the trustees, who shall then be authorized to levy a town tax sufficient to purchase and enclose the lot. Failing to procure the necessary sum by subscription, application was made to the trustees to make the purchase. It was found that this could not legally be done. The Presbyterian society then bought the lot. Thus was set apart "God's Acre," where so many of the early

toilers in the work of pioneering lie in their last sleep. There are three other places for burial—one at the southeast part of the town (the oldest), one at the northeast part, and one a little west of the Cross Roads.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

A division of the town into road districts was effected at a meeting of the electors, March 7, 1831. The number of divisions at the first division was twelve. The whole amount in the treasury to be expended for road purposes, in 1831, was nineteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, and in the same year the number of electors who voted was seventy-seven. The first of April, 1839, the number of votes cast was one hundred and fifteen, and the number of road districts was twenty-four. In April, 1842, the whole number of votes cast was one hundred and fifty-three; the number of road districts, twenty-four. The largest number of votes ever cast was in 1876—one hundred and eighty-one for Hayes, and twenty for Tilden.

For a considerable number of years the town meetings were held in a block house a little northwest of the center, called the "center house;" afterwards in the school-house just north of the Presbyterian church. At a meeting of the trustees, held May 7, 1850, a contract was made for a site on which to build a town hall. The land was purchased of Dr. Ira Lyman, and as soon as practicable the building was erected. A tax of four hundred dollars was levied upon the town to meet the expenses of building. It was completed that year.

Several acres of land had been deeded to the inhabitants of the town several years before its incorporation, by David Hudson, as a site for public buildings, etc., but on account of its distance from the center of the town, and other causes, it has never been used for the purpose for which it was designed. It is now occupied (1877) by several buildings which do not belong to the town.

The first jurymen selected from Chester were Justus Miner, James Gilmore, John Roberts and Eber Norton, in 1818; Jared Hulbert, Charles Odell, Harvey Sheffield and Ashbel Scott, in 1819; Stephen Bassett, Lebbeus Norton, and Samuel Satterlee, in 1820.

EDUCATION.

To provide for the education of the young has always been a primary object with the pioneers in the wilderness, especially those who have been trained under the discipline of New England. Some of the members of the earlier families were sent to Burton for the educational advantages afforded at that place. The first school-house was erected, and the first school begun in Chester in the spring of 1810, and was taught by Miss Susannah Babcock, of Burton. It was the place still known as the "Old Settlement." No authentic records are found, showing the progress of educational interests till the year 1827, when it appears that there were three school districts in the town. At this time the number of householders in the first district was twenty; in the second, twenty-five; in the third, thirty. In 1829 the number of districts was increased to five; whole number of families, eighty. In 1834 the number of districts was increased to seven, beside setting off a few families in the northwest corner of the town to Willoughby. In the year 1837, as the result of the modification of the school law, a board of school examiners was appointed in the town, consisting of John Packard, jr., Austin Turner and Urban Palmer. In 1838 they were succeeded by Austin Turner, Abel Wilder and S. B. Philbrick. Another modification of the school law occasioned, the following year the addition of superintendent of common school, to the office of town clerk. In 1838 the number of children of school age was three hundred and eighty-seven; in 1850 there were four hundred and two.

GEAUGA SEMINARY.

This institution began operations August 3, 1842, under the superintendence of Asahel Nichols, of Chester. The seminary had been established chiefly through the influence of members of the Free Will Baptist denomination. At a meeting held in Chester October 26, 1842, a plan for a suitable building was adopted. The building was erected as soon after this time as practicable. Until it was so far completed as to warrant its occupancy, the school was kept in the Free Will Baptist meeting-house.

In February, 1843, the legislature passed an act incorporating the society, but for reasons which are sufficiently evident upon an examination of section second of the act, it was rejected. Section second is as follows: "That, if the managers of said institution shall receive blacks and mulattoes into the same upon an equality with the white persons, it shall work a forfeiture of all the powers hereby granted without the intervention of judicial prodeedings.'

At a subsequent meeting of the society resolutions were adopted, expressing the views of the society from which the following are selected:

Resolved, That a petition be put in circulation, praying the legislature of Ohio to grant a charter to our society not embracing any restriction on account of color. This petition was granted at the next session, and the society was left to pursue its own line of policy and its work of humanity.

Mr. Nichols had charge of the school during two terms, assisted the second term by Miss S. J. Curtis, afterwards Mrs. Nichols.

February 1, 1843, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Branch, formerly teachers in the preparatory department at Oberlin, and subsequently teachers in Farmington academy, took charge of the seminary, where they remained for several years, during which the seminary was prosperous. It continued its operations till 1854.

In 1856 a new society was formed, called "The Union Educational Association," which purchased the seminary property. The proceeds of the sale were given to Hillsdale college, Michigan. Under the auspices of this society the buildings were repaired, and a school has been in operation up to 1874.

TEMPERANCE.

Few towns have been freer from the evils of intemperance than Chester. The writer does not know that any person has ever heen licensed to sell intoxicating drinks within the limits of the township. Such drinks have sometimes been sold during limited periods, and in at least one instance application has been made for a legal grant to engage in the traffic. But the opposition on the part of the inhabitants has usually been so strong and so general, that unlicensed dealers have either ceased the sale or carried it on in secret, after a short period; and the strong remonstrances from the citizens prevented the sale from receiving, at any time, the sanction of law. Yet, there are some facts to show that Chester has not been wholly free from this almost universal curse.

The party which surveyed the territory in 1796, in conformity to the prevalent sentiment at that early time, deemed it necessary to provide themselves a *quantum sufficit* of whiskey, to keep off colds and to ward off fevers. Several barrels of the article were brought on, and the contents dealt out with considerable liberality. As in modern times, however, some of the appetites were not satisfied except by having the ration constantly increased. Accordingly, one of the barrels was secretly broached and the contents gradually abstracted by a few of the company, until the barrel was emptied, when it was carefully filled with water, and left to the supervision of the chief surveyor, Mr. Joshua Stowe. In its turn this barrel was approached, tapped on the opposite end and a quantity of the contents distributed to the company, when, of course, the cheat could no longer be kept a secret. Mr. Stowe was very much vexed, but the wit of the policy soon affected him quite as much as the dishonesty, and per-

ceiving that complaint and ill-humor were likely to affect nothing in repairing the loss, he finally agreed that if some one of the company would verify the transaction, nothing more should be said about it, whereupon a waggish fellow rising to his feet, and "standing" a becoming attitude, thus delivered himself:

"Our Savior divine
Turned water into wine;
But Josh Stowe, the boater,
Turned whiskey into water."

Whether the muses have continued to visit the town and give their inspiration to souls equally appreciative and promising; or whether they became satisfied that they had mistaken the theatre for their influence, after having witnessed this primary effusion, is not certainly known. Probably few of the inhabitants of the town know how near Chester came to being a modern Parnassus.

The first settlers of the town were accustomed to use liquors very sparingly, but after some years came the habit of introducing them freely at "raisings." Mr. Justus Miner endeavored to check this tendency. He drew up a paper requiring that when the names of twenty persons should be obtained who would consent to the arrangement, no liquor of an intoxicating kind should be used at "raisings." The effort failed for the same reason that Sodom was not saved—the men could not be found.

In March, 1828, while raising a barn near where the seminary now stands, a little son of Lebbeus Norton, esq., unwittingly drank so freely of the whiskey provided for that occasion, as to produce his death before the next morning. This incident—as well it might—produced a strong impression on the minds of the people, and at the town meeting, held on the first Monday in April, it was voted by a large majority that hereafter buildings should be raised without spirits. This called out opposition from the few, and operated in a few instances to retard the work on such occasions—the disaffected ones declining to assist unless the stimulus was furnished. Not long after this, in erecting a barn belonging to Mr. Oliver Ranney, after an unsuccessful effort to raise one portion, it was declared that the work could not be effected without liquor. The declaration was responded to by the father of the little boy over whose premature grave the turf was hardly grown, who declared that the barn *could* be raised without the liquor, and that the timbers should rot on the ground before whiskey should be brought forward on such an occasion. Many sympathetic hearts were touched, and with the energy which these fine words inspired, the timbers were grasped and the structure went up toward heaven, a monument to courage and temperance.

About the year 1829, John Roberts located near the south line of the town, and made application to the court of common pleas for a license to sell liquors, but through the influence of a remonstrance which was very extensively signed by the citizens, it was refused. He soon sold out to Orlo Judson, who began selling without license. An indictment was soon found; he was heavily fined, and the sale was stopped.

The first temperance society was formed in 1830, its pledge excluding ardent spirits except for medicinal purposes. No records of this society are at hand. After its formation an appointment was made for "raising" three houses the same day. The work was performed by the temperance men of the town, and before the day had closed the task was completed. One of these houses was converted into a hotel, and burned down. It stood on the southwest corner of the Cross Roads, where J. Warner's hotel now stands, in 1877; another, that of Mason Ames, near the center; the third, that of William Pratt, one mile north of the center.

At a meeting of the citizens held in the Presbyterian meeting-house, July 4,

1837—Justus Miner, esq., chairman, Hezekiah Clark, secretary—a committee, consisting of S. B. Philbrick, William N. Hudson, and Hezekiah Clark was appointed a committee to draft a constitution with a view of forming a total abstinence society. On the tenth of the same month, at an adjourned meeting, a constitution was reported and adopted. The pledge is almost precisely identical with the total abstinence pledges of the present day. The board of officers was as follows:

Justus Miner,	President.
William N. Hudson,	Vice-president.
Adam Sanders,	Treasurer.
S. B. Philbrick,	Secretary.
Alpheus Morrill, Samuel Wisner, Origen Miner,	Executive Comm.

This society existed ten years. During this time it provided for the instruction of the town in facts and principles of temperance, which were successively developed both by means of lectures and temperance periodicals; discussed the subject in almost every one of its phases; petitioned for the withholding of licenses throughout the county; provided for the sale of alcohol for chemical, mechanical and medicinal purposes under various restrictions by temperance men, so that there should be no necessity for purchasing of those who sold it as a beverage; encouraged the young people of the town to effect an organization of their own, and made its influence felt in towns beyond its direct agency. Under date of February 23, 1847, is found the following brief but significant record: "The annual meeting of the society was duly notified by the secretary, to be held at the Presbyterian meeting-house, to-day, at one o'clock, P. M. The secretary attended; no one else attended; no business transacted." Beyond the page containing this announcement, the paper remains unstained.

A temperance society, called the good templars, was organized about the year 1855, and continued its operations about two years. Most of the young people of the town were members of this society.

About the year 1874, a lodge of the sons of temperance was formed, and has been in a flourishing condition ever since (February, 1877).

ANTI-SLAVERY.

There are a few facts in the history of Chester which have a bearing on the great questions of human freedom, so intimate as to be appropriately referred to under this head.

At a meeting of the citizens, held on the first Monday of April, 1835, Wm. N. Hudson was appointed a committee to make such alterations in the constitution of the Geauga County Anti-slavery society as might be necessary to adapt it to a society to be formed in this town. The following named persons were appointed a board of officers, to serve until the first annual meeting, viz:

Rev. E. Scott,	President.
Dr. A. M. Cathin,	Vice-president.
Dr. Wm. N. Hudson,	Secretary.
Col. John Packard,	Treasurer.
Heman Scott, Levi Culver, N. R. Lyman,	Directors.

The object of the society was defined, in the constitution, to be "to aid, by every reasonable moral means, in the abolition of slavery in these United States, and the restoration of natural rights and protection, by law, to all, of life, liberty,

property, and the pursuit of happiness." The number of names found on the records of the members is somewhat above two hundred. The annual meetings of this society were held on the fourth of July, and for several years this day was celebrated under the direction of this society. At the annual meeting, in 1836, the following resolutions were publicly discussed, and adopted:

Resolved, That those of the North who would suppress the discussion of slavery, upon the plea of patriotism, deserve rebuke equally severe with Southern slave-holders.

Resolved, That the church is highly responsible for the continuance of the sin of slavery in this (so-called) christian land.

The society continued its operations for seven or eight years, when the anti-slavery enterprise took on its political phase, and the associations based on moral effort, to a great extent, "fell on sleep." The Anti-slavery society of Chester did not escape this fate.

CHURCHES.

No very important items in the earlier religious history of the town are found recorded. Up to the year 1809 but two discourses had been delivered in the township. These were preached by Rev. Thomas Robbins, who was the third missionary ever sent to the Reserve. In 1809, Hosea Sheffield, an exhorter in the Methodist connection, came on a visit to his friends, and preached and held some meetings. Early in 1810 the Rev. Thomas Barr passed through the town, preached and urged the inhabitants to meet regularly on the Sabbath and hold religious meetings. As there was no one professing religion, and accustomed to conduct religious exercises, it was proposed that Doddridge's "Rise and Progress" should be read, one chapter occupying each exercise, and the meditation at the close of each chapter be used in the place of prayer, the congregation standing. His suggestions were carried out, with more or less advantage to the people. These meetings were continued until supplemented by meetings of another character. It was at one of these meetings that Dr. W. N. Hudson, was unexpectedly called on to pray, which he did with a great deal of embarrassment. It had been reported that he prayed in his family, hence the public invitation. This is believed to have been the first public prayer made by a layman in the township. Immediately on the completion of the school-house (1810), in the old settlement, the place was made a point for circuit preaching, by ministers who had a circuit of four hundred miles in extent.

In the autumn of 1811, some religious interest was enjoyed, during which eight or ten persons, mostly members of the family of Justus Miner, and their associates, made a profession of religion and united in forming a Methodist class, which continued until 1828, when it was dissolved as the result of the removal of most of the members. In the autumn of 1818 another season of unusual interest was enjoyed, which resulted in the conversion of quite a number of persons, many of them heads of families, which laid the basis for the Presbyterian and Baptist churches.

Methodist Church.—For many years its house of worship, was a few rods south of the center. It grew out of a class formed in the north part of the town. It had its seasons of prosperity, like almost all other churches. For some time previous to 1875, changes occurred by which the membership was greatly reduced in numbers, and in that year the meeting house was removed to Russell.

Seasons of special religious interest were enjoyed in 1820, 1828, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1837, 1838, 1842, 1843, 1848, 1864, 1875.

The Baptist and Presbyterian churches were formed at nearly the same time; the Baptist being formed a little earlier than the Presbyterian.

Baptist Church.—The first discourse preached in Chester, by a member of the Baptist denomination, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Root, who passed through

the town in 1812. The church was organized on the fourth of August, 1819, consisting of seven members three males and four females. On the same day five other persons were baptized and united with the church. Their first pastor was Rev. Warner Goodale, then a resident of Mentor. Rev. T. B. Stephenson commenced his pastoral labors with the church in 1828, and continued till 1840. He was followed by Rev. A. Woodard, who for a single year preached one-half the time. Rev. Lyman Wilder was then ordained and preached half the time for two years. After this Mr. Stephenson preached three years, when in 1846 Rev. Lycius Andrus took the pastoral charge for two years. Revs. J. B. Dibble and J. M. Smith succeeded him, the former serving two years, and the latter one. Mr. Stephenson became pastor again in 1851, and continued several years. The longest continuous pastorate is that of the present pastor (1877), who has served the church sixteen years. The largest number of members connected with this church at any time, is a little over one hundred. This society held its public meetings in the old log town-house until about 1834, when they were removed to the center school-house, which they continued to occupy till 1843, when the meeting-house was built at the center. This house was removed in 1871, and a new one built near the Cross roads.

Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized November 12, 1819, by Revs. Luther Humphrey, William Strong, of the Grand River presbytery, and Joseph Treat, of the Portage presbytery. At its organization it consisted of three males and four females. After this no records are found till 1828, when several members of the Grand River presbytery were present, and Azariah Lyman, Stephen Bassett and William N. Hudson were elected a standing committee of the church. Rev. Urban Palmer first took the pastoral care of the church, though, on account of ill health, his labors were more or less interrupted. On the seventeenth of February, 1830, a committee was appointed to report upon the propriety of taking measures to erect a house of worship. Up to this time, and afterward till the house was completed, the meetings for public worship were usually held in the school-house. After a plan had been reported and modified till it met the wishes of the society, the present building was erected and dedicated early in 1835. In 1848 it was remodelled and improved. It was again remodelled in 1858.

In 1833 Rev. Mr. Swift preached for a short time to the congregation, and was succeeded by Rev. E. S. Scott. In 1835 he was succeeded by Rev. E. Ward, who remained about one year. In 1837 Rev. Mr. Burbank was employed for a short period, and was succeeded by Rev. B. Page. In 1841 Rev. Alvan Nash accepted the pastorate, and was suceeeded in 1846 by Rev. Mr. Backus, who, after remaining a year, was followed by Rev. M. Holmes. In 1850 the society purchased the house then occupied by Mr. Holmes for a parsonage. At the close of this year, Mr. Holmes left, and was succeeded in May, 1851, by Rev. William Dempsey, who served two or three years. He was followed by Rev. J. L. Janes, who held the office of pastor until 1868. He was succeeded by Revs. Severance and Taylor, who each served about a year. They were succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Jones. The largest number of members the church has had is about one hundred and fifty.

Free Will Baptist Church.—It was organized June 2, 1837, by Rev. Messrs. Samuel Wise and Dan H. Miller; the number of members ten—four males and six females. Its meetings were holden for some time in the center school-house, and in the school-house district No. 1. In 1838 the church secured an act of incorporation, and at the first meeting called to effect a regular and legal organization, December 1 of this year, the following board of trustees was elected, viz: S. B. Philbrick, clerk; Thomas Philbrick, treasurer; Edwin Jones, Origen Miner, and Thomas Law. Soon after receiving the charter,

measures were taken to erect a house of worship, which was completed and dedicated in 1840. The pastors of this church have been, among others, Messrs. Dan H. Miller, A. K. Moulton, Daniel Branch, Ranson Dunn, George H. Ball, George T. Day, Darius Woodworth, O. Blake, and R. E. Anderson. A large number of persons have been connected with this church, many of whom have been dismissed to go abroad and exert their religious influence elsewhere. A very large company of those who came here as seminary students have connected themselves here, and at the termination of their stay have removed their connection. The largest number connected with the church at any one time is about one hundred and fifty.

Christian Church.—The organization took place in September, 1852, with thirty-seven members, and held their meetings in the town hall the first year. Soon after the organization, they took measures to build a church edifice on the public square, and in September, 1853, it was dedicated. Elders Calvin Smith, William A. Lillie, Ransom Storms, A. Burns, and others, have done the preaching. About forty members is the greatest number this church has ever had at one time. It had about that number in 1877.

MRS. WILDER'S NOTE.

Mrs. S. C. Wilder, of Chester, writes to the president of the Pioneer Historical society that there is but very little said, in the history of Geauga and Lake counties, about the settlement of the northeast part of Chester township, and wishes him to insert the following in the Chester township history:

"In 1807, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Hathaway and Mr. Robert Blair came from Massachusetts and settled on farms near the Chagrin river. Mr. Amos Satterlee came in 1815, settled on the west side of the Chagrin river, tract 1, No. 1; Mr. Hitchcock on the east side, tract 1, No. 10; Mr. Hathaway on tract 1, No. 20. Mr. Isaac Kingman came from Massachusetts in 1830. Winthrop Norton and Kingman built the first saw-mill in Chester, in 1830, on the Chagrin river, near lot No. 10. Mr. Kingman purchased the farm of Mr. Hathaway, and in 1848 sold the farm to Mr. Leverett Barnes, the present owner, and removed to Wisconsin. Mr. Abishai Williams and Harvey Nichols came from Massachusetts in 1833 and settled on tract 1, Nos. 29 and 30. Mr. Nehemiah Prichards, Zenas Gurney and Mr. Kellogg were pioneers in the early settlement, but do not know what year they located. Mr. James Thomson came from Maine in 1835, and settled on tract 1, part of lot No. 10. William I. Wilder came from Oneida county, New York, in 1836, and purchased the farm of Mr. Satterlee, where the family still reside on the old homestead. In early times a Methodist class was formed, and Mr. Satterlee was the class leader. For many years past there has been a good interest manifested in schools, which has resulted in usually having good schools, and many young gentlemen and ladies have been educated here for teachers."

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Justus Miner, elected in 1816 and 1819; served five years.

Silas Tanner, elected in 1819; served three years.

Lebbeus Norton, elected in 1822, 1825, 1828 1839, and 1842; served fifteen years.

Hatsel Hulbert, elected in 1823, 1826, 1829, and 1832; served twelve years.

S. B. Philbrick, elected in 1831, 1834, 1857, 1860, and 1863; served fourteen years.

James E. Stephenson, 1843, 1846, 1849, 1854, 1860, and 1863; served sixteen years.

John Packard, jr., elected in 1845; served one year.

Charles A. Bisbee, elected in 1836; served three years.

Erastus Bates, elected in 1835; served one year.

Bela Shaw, elected in 1837, and 1840; served six years.

Philetus Hovey, elected in 1846; served two years.

Henry Damon, elected in 1848; served three years.

Mason Ames, elected in 1851; served three years.

Silas T. Gilmore, elected in 1851; served two years.

Henry H. Harris, elected in 1857; served three years.

James B. Hinkley, elected in 1853; served one year.
Lucius Bartlett, elected in 1864; served three years.
T. W. Scott, elected in 1864, 1867, and 1871; served eight years.
John Curtis, elected in 1868, and 1871; served four years.
Tracy E. Smith, elected in 1873, and 1876.
Robert Downey, elected in 1873; served three years.
John Reed, elected in 1877.

CLERKS.

Wm. N. Hudson, elected in 1816 and 1817; served two years.
Charles Odell, elected in 1818; served one year.
Lebbeus Norton, elected in 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1830, and 1831; served ten years.
Nelson Ferry, elected in 1827, and 1829; served two years.
James A. Davenport, elected in 1828; served one year.
S. B. Philbrick, elected in 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1853; served seven years.
John Packard, jr., elected in 1838, and 1845; served two years.
Austin Turner, elected in 1839 and 1840; served two years.
Jay Odell, elected in 1841; served one year.
Mason Ames, elected in 1842, 1844, 1846, 1847; served four years.
James E. Stephenson, elected in 1843, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863; served five years.
E. O. Lyman, elected in 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1854; served four years.
James B. Hinkley, elected in 1851, and 1852.
Geo. A. Russell, elected in 1855, 1856, and 1857; served three years.
Wm. H. Stocking, elected in 1858; served one year.
T. W. Scott, elected in 1859, 1864, and 1865; served three years.
M. V. Scott, elected in 1866, and 1867; served two years.
B. D. Ames, elected in 1868, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.
F. F. Shaw, elected in 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872; served four years.

TREASURERS.

Ashbell Gilmore, elected in 1816; served one year.
John Roberts, elected in 1817; served one year.
James Gilmore, elected in 1818, 1820; served two years.
Eber Norton, elected in 1819; served one year.
Orrin Blossom, elected in 1821; served one year.
Charles Odell, elected in 1822, 1823; served two years.
Franklin Scott, elected in 1825; served one year.
Julius Hulbert, elected in 1826, 1827; served two years.
Silas Tanner, elected in 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834; served seven years.
John Packard, elected in 1835, 1836, 1837; served three years.
Mason Ames, elected in 1838; served one year.
Benjamin Fisk, elected in 1839, 1840; served two years.
Edwin Jones, elected in 1841, 1842; served two years.
Elijah S. Scott, elected in 1843, 1844; served two years.
Hezekiah Clark, elected in 1845, 1846, 1847; served three years.
Ira Lyman, elected in 1848, 1849, 1850; served three years.
James E. Stephenson, elected in 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858; served eight years.
S. B. Philbrick, elected in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1870, 1871, 1872; served six years.
O. G. Kent, elected in 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866; served five years.

T. W. Scott, elected in 1867, 1868, 1869, 1873; served four years.
F. F. Shaw, elected in 1874, 1875; served two years.
Cyrus F. Pugsley, elected in 1876; served one year.
Elmer Lyman, elected in 1877.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office was established at Chester Cross Roads, in the year 1827. Dr. William N. Hudson was postmaster. He held the office nine years, and was succeeded by Dr. Alpheus Morrill, in 1836. Austin Turner was appointed in 1838; James E. Stephenson, in 1843; David Morrill, in 1845; James E. Stephenson, again, in 1848, and in 1853 Dr. William McLellin received the appointment, and the office was kept by David L. Herrick, his deputy. In 1856, S. B. Philbrick received the appointment, and in 1859 was removed to give place to William Ames, who held the office nine months, when S. B. Philbrick was reappointed. In the autumn of 1860, having been counted in as a presidential elector by the returning board, he resigned the office of postmaster, and T. W. Scott received the appointment, and not removing the office from S. B. Philbrick's store. In the spring of 1861, S. B. Philbrick was again reappointed, and held the office until October, 1870, holding the office about fourteen years under three appointments, two expulsions, and one resignation. In 1870 he was expelled from the office, and F. F. Shaw received the appointment, and held the office till the spring of 1876, when he was succeeded by Cyrus F. Pugsley.

The post-office was established at Mulberry Corners, in March, 1852, E. O. Lyman, postmaster. On the first day of April, 1865, C. C. Shaw took the office and held it until January, 1867, when E. O. Lyman was again appointed.

MILITARY ROSTER—WAR OF THE REBELLION.

THREE MONTHS' MEN.

Salmon P. Beckwith,
Erastus C. Chilsoon,
Charles H. Gurney,
William H. Kelley,
Charles L. Lilley,
Elisha Morton,
Randall P. Packard,
Lorton Prince,
Daniel G. Reed,
F. F. Shaw,
F. B. Story,
Frank Tiffany.
Alfred Gould,
Truman Garrett,
Frank Keeny,
Russell Keeny,
John C. Linderman,
Frank Parris,
Lowell M. Palmer,
John R. Reed,
John Roe,
Jerome Stebbins,
Austin B. Turner,

All returned alive and well.

BATTERY C.

Enlisted in 1861, for three years; re-enlisted in 1864, for the war, as veterans.

Henry C. Cotterel,
Richard King,
Albert Ladow,
A. G. Sanders,
John R. Reed,
Frank F. Shaw,
Storer Wise,
Alfred Gould,
Osias W. Lewis,
John Linderman,
Oliver Sanders,
Daniel G. Reed,
Jerome Ladow,
Zebidee Whitman.

The above all marched with Sherman down to the sea, and returned to their homes, alive and well, at the close of the war, except Daniel G. Reed, who was killed in the last battle of the war.

The following were enlisted in Battery C, in 1861, for three years:

Brainard D. Ames,
John Roe,
Darius Gilbert,
Newton Whitman,
Alden Whitman.
Lowell M. Palmer,
Randall P. Packard,
Jerome B. Stebbins,
—— Wisner,

Darius Gilbert was killed, and Alden Whttman died; the remainder served out their time, and returned to ther homes.

SECOND OHIO CAVALRY.

James Downey, was wounded, and died in the hospital at Washington.

SIXTY-SIXTY OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Thomas Reed.

NINTH OHIO BATTERY.

Alvin Keeney,
Frank Keeny,
Edwin Keeny,
Horatio Culver.

All returned at the close of the war.

FORTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Joel Strong, killed at Stone River, Tennessee,
Charles Lilley.

John Ladow was discharged, at Nashville, Tennessee, in ill health—the last ever heard of him.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Dwight G. Elder,
Percival Hilbert.
Oscar Dusenbury,

All returned at the end of the war.

John Whitney enlisted in the same regiment; was killed in the first battle in which he was engaged, at Perryville, Kentucky. James Beckwith died.

The following enlisted in 1864:

D. W. Herrick,
W. Prince,
—— Barnes,
F. Frizzell, died.

Salmon P. Beckwith and Lucian Beckwith were both in the service, returned sick, and died at home.

RUSSELL.

BY SAMUEL ROBINSON, ESQ.

Russell township is No. 7, range 9, in the Connecticut Western Reserve.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers were the Russell family, consisting of Gideon Russell, wife and five children—three sons and two daughters, namely: Ebenezer, William, Alpheus, Jemima, and Sally. They moved into the woods, in the year 1818, on the Chillicothe road, a little south of the center of the township. For about two years they were the only inhabitants that we know of. In the fall of 1820 Mr. Simeon Norton moved in with his family, consisting of himself and his wife, Sally, and one daughter, Melinda. He built a split and hewed log house, which is now standing, about half a mile south of the center on the north part of what is now known as the Benjamin Mathews farm, but was then the Russell farm. The house has been removed. It was built by Mr. Norton back from the Chillicothe road some sixty rods or more, near a spring and not far from a road that was laid out from Cleveland to Warren, and partially opened for travel. The Norton family was the second in town, and Orson Norton, the pioneer baby, was born on the thirty-first day of March, 1821, being the first white child born in Russell, now living in Solon. Mr. Norton moved, in the fall of 1821, to what was then known as the Eggleston Mills, in the southwest part of Bainbridge, now owned by James Fuller, son of Thomas Fuller the founder of Fullertown, at the northeast corner of Russell, in 1821 or 1822.

THE CHILLICOTHE ROAD

was laid out in 1802, when Chillicothe was the territorial seat of government. Gen. Edward Paine, Captain Paine's father, who was then a very young man, was one of the committee to lay our and open the road. It commenced at Painesville, running through Mentor, Kirtland, Chester, and Russell. It is said that they followed an Indian trail from the Tuscarawas river to the Scioto, where the Indians traveled from one river to the other. The old Chillicothe road passed the center of Russell to Bainbridge Center, and was, and is now, one of the leading roads of the township.

NAME—EARLY PROPRIETORS.

The township was named Russell in 1827, I suppose, in honor of the first settlers. I think it was the last township settled and named in the county of Geauga, which at that time embraced Lake county within its limits. At the commencement of its settlement, it was called the West Woods by the people of Newbury. The reason why it was not settled as soon as the adjoining townships, I suppose, to be that the speculators who bought of the Connecticut Land company, held it out of the market, or held it above the market price. In 1810 Samuel Huntington owned four hundred and fourteen acres. A little later Nathaniel Matthews had about four hundred acres in the northwest quarter of the township. Henry Champion owned one thousand acres, and the heirs of Daniel L. Coit owned a large quantity in the north and east parts of the township. Thomas and Frederick Kinsman owned a strip, about a mile wide,

through the center of the town east and west, and Aristarchus Champion owned a large part of the south half of Russell.

EARLY EVENTS.

Clark Robinson moved from Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vermont, to Middlefield, in the fall of 1820, and in 1825, moved to the west part of Newbury, and bought a lot of land in Russell Center, division of Thomas Kinsman, on the east line of the township, at three dollars per acre. He commenced in the woods near the spring, where his son, David, now lives, and on the eighth of November, 1825, moved his family, consisting of his wife, Rebecca, and four children—three sons, Clark, Edwin and David, and one daughter, Phebe, into the body of a log house, put up the day before, with no roof; had some loose boards for a floor, and in the night, had to get up and put up some boards endways to keep of the rain and snow. The old lady, between eighty and ninety years of age, lives with her son, David, on the same old farm. She has probably done more hard work in the township than any other woman, having lived in it more than fifty years.

Clark Robinson built the first frame buildings. The first was a cheese house, and is yet standing. The next was a barn. It was the custom, at that time, to name buildings when they were raised, and have a jug of whiskey at the raising. At this raising the boss, Samuel Coleman, took the jug and stood on the ridge-pole, and as many as had a mind to, and were sober enough, went up and stood with him and swung their hats and hurrahed while he named the building and threw the jug down into the gulley below the spring. Three of the first settlers in that part of the township came from Vermont, and married sisters—William Jones, Thomas Manchester, and Clark Robinson. Jones located on the north side of the center road, on the east line of the township, opposite the Clark Robinson farm, and paid two dollars and seventy-five cents per acre for his purchase, cash down; and Manchester made his purchase and located farther to the west. Roswell Jones, son of William Jones, lives on the old farm, and is the most extensive land owner in town. The three sisters were smart, energetic women, reared among the hills of Vermont, near the Green mountains, and were well calculated to endure the hardships of a new country. When David Robinson was six weeks old he started from Vermont for Ohio, in his mother's arms, on a pillow in a wagon. But few women would undertake a journey of five hundred miles under such circumstances.

First School House.—The first frame school-house in town was built on the Jones farm, and is now used as a blacksmith shop at the center, by William Chase, an ingenious workman.

We have two blacksmith shops at the center. The other is run by Jacob Chase, at present a justice of the peace, township clerk, and postmaster.

John Robinson was the first teacher in the new house, and was followed by Esquire Utley, an old settler of Newbury.

The first election held in the township was on the second day of April, 1827. There were twelve votes cast. Ebenezer Russell was elected clerk; Gideon Russell, Clark Robinson and John Lowry were elected trustees; Jonathan Rathbone and John C. Bell were elected overseers of the poor; Thomas Manchester and James M. Smith were elected fence viewers; William Russell was elected treasurer; Alpheus Russell was elected constable; Ebenezer Russell was elected supervisor of highways for district No. 1. April 10th, the trustees met and laid off the township into two highway districts.

Clark Robinson was the first justice of the peace elected in Russell. His commission bears date October 25, 1827.

Mr. John Bell came to Russell with his family of seven children from Mass-

achusetts, in the fall of 1821. Jonathan Rathburn and family moved in from Newburgh in 1823. Then Lewis Sweet, Silas Barker, Mr. Black, Mr. Goodwell and others soon after, settled in the south part of the township.

First School Teacher.—Lucy Squire taught the first school in the back part of Jonathan Rathburn's house, in 1829. She has been unfortunate, and became partially deranged, and after wandering about the streets for many years, became an inmate of the insane asylum at Newburg in 1877.

The first meetings were held in the south neighborhood, by a missionary sent by some society, with instructions to get what pay he could by contributions where he preached, and the society would make up the balance of his salary. It is said that the contributions were rather dry, the six pences being scarce at that time.

First Wedding.—Mr. John Bacheldor, of Newbury, and Miss Sally Russell were the first couple married in the township. The ceremony took place on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1825.

First Death.—Abel Brockway was the first man who died in Russell. He was living with Mr. Rathburn, and had been boiling sap until about nine o'clock in the evening; he came in, and went to bed apparently as well as usual, was taken sick in the night, and yelled, and then came down stairs with his pants in his hand. They saw that he was very sick, and sent George Bell to Aurora for the doctor, but before he came to Brockway, he was dead. His death, perhaps, was the most sudden of any that has occurred in the township, without any known cause.

Blacksmith.—The first blacksmith shop was built near where David Robinson now lives. William Chase, sr., was the first blacksmith.

Doctors.—The first physician located in the township, was Dr. Brown. He came to the Center in 1842, staid about a year, and was of the regular practice.

Doctors Eggleston and Ayres, both botanic physicians, came soon after Dr. Brown left, and staid a few years. Then Dr. Clark, botanic, located a little west of the Center, staid a short time, and left. It has always been too healthy in Russell for doctors to stay long.

Clark Robinson started the first store, traded in anything the people had to sell, and kept for sale such goods as were then needed. One of the staple articles of commerce at that time was black salts—something that every one could make that had land to clear up, by saving the ashes from the burnt log heaps and leaching them, and boiling the lye down to salts, which he would buy and haul to Pittsburgh and trade for nails, glass and other necessaries, there not being many superfluities when calico was forty-four cents a yard, and girls worked out for fifty cents a week. C. Robinson took the job to cut the timber and log out the east and west road through the center of the town; he built the store and hotel at the center; was the first man in the township that bought cattle and drove them east. He died March 21, 1840. Clark Robinson, jr., married Emeline Munn, and died in Newbury, December 6, 1848. Edwin Robinson married Almena Prouty, and now lives in Newbury with his third wife. David Robinson married Candace Scott and lives on the old farm. Phebe Robinson married Theodore King, and lives in Harpersfield, Ashtabula county. Nathan Robinson, jr., half brother of C. Robinson, came to Russell in September, 1826, married Mary Morton of Newbury, and went into the grist-mill and distilling business in Newbury. They had one daughter, and in a few years his wife died, when he married Miss Laura Chase for his second wife. They had three children—George, Calvin, and Sophia, who are all living. Nathan moved from Newbury to Orange in 1837. N. S. Robinson built a saw- and grist-mill there on the Chagrin river, sold out in 1843 and dissolved partnership. Nathan Robinson moved to Russell and bought the saw-mill west of the center; run it

until July, 1851, when he was killed while breaking a pair of colts, being run over by the wagon, and died in about an hour, at the age of forty-seven. After a few years his widow married Mr. Irben Green, and lives in the western part of Ohio.

Edwin Robinson says that about fifty years ago the winter was so mild and warm that the herbage grew in the woods so that Esquire Hickox, of Burton, drove a hundred head of cattle down to Russell, in March, to feed them there. He helped to watch and yard them nights, and they did well without any other feeding. In 1832 N. S. Robinson took a job to make a road across the gulley on the east and west center road in Russell, about three-quarters of a mile west of the center. They took an ox-team and sled, with tools and provisions, and followed the newly cut road until they came to the river, went up stream to find a place to cross, had to cut away the underbrush to get along, built a brush shanty to sleep in nights, had straw and blankets for bedding and built a fire to cook pork and potatoes over. There the writer did more cooking than ever he has done before or since. It took three of them and a team a week to do the job, for which they received seventeen dollars in cash.

LOCATION—NATURAL FEATURES.

Russell township lies about fourteen miles south of Lake Erie, and is generally of a rolling or uneven surface, and yet not very hilly; not much swampy or waste land in the township. There is a large quantity of sandstone, suitable for building and bridging purposes, in a great portion of the township. In almost every part of the east half nice sandstone quarries may be found, and in a part of the southwest quarter. The north branch of the Chagrin river rises in Munson, and is the outlet of Bass lake, or what used to be called Munson pond. There was a project talked of at one time by the mill owners at Chagrin Falls, and along the stream, of making a dam at the outlet of the lake, and putting in a floom and gate, thus making a large reservoir to supply the mills in a dry time, but has not yet been done. The river comes to this town not far from the northeast corner, at Fullertown. Thomas Fuller built a saw- and grist-mill, on the river, in the northwest corner of Newbury, about 1822, and about 1847, built his new grist-mill, a little way down the stream, in Russell, and it has been doing a good business about thirty years. This northeast corner of the township was not settled very much until about 1834. Lester Alexander, William Buck, Levi Savage, and some others came before. Charles Jackson bought the corner lot. Richard Ladow came from Onondaga county, New York, in 1835. Jonathan Danforth, in 1836, bought of General Simon Perkins, agent for heirs of Daniel L. Coit, of Connecticut, at five dollars per acre; then Henry Cummins, William Wyckoff, Elder Willis, James M. Smith, and others.

The river runs from the northeast corner in a southwesterly direction, winding its way to the southwest corner, and leaves Russell, plunging over the rocks at the Falls, and runs about a mile farther, where it meets its twin sister, the south branch, from Aurora, where they mingle together and flow to the north through Orange, Mayfield, and Willoughby, and goes peacefully into the bosom of Lake Erie. Russell township is well supplied with water power; there have been six saw-mills started in it; only two yet remain, timber for sawing having become scarce. Silver creek, a clear, rapid stream, comes to Russell in two branches. The east branch rises in Newbury; the south branch comes from Bainbridge. They unite about a mile east of the center, just above where Lovel Green, an old settler of Newbury, who came to Russell, in 1834, built his saw-mill about 1835; thence it runs northwesterly, and unites with the Chagrin river. Griswold brook comes in from Chester on the north, and is clear, spring

water. It is said that the speckled trout live in it. It runs southwesterly through the northwest quarter of the township, going into Orange before it reaches the east and west center road. About 1842, there were two saw-mills built on this brook—one by the Colton brothers, and run a short time; the other by Charles Graham, and is running yet.

This township abounds with large, beautiful springs of cold, clear, soft water. The timber is mostly beach and maple; some ash, whitewood, chestnut, cucumber, oak, and basswood. On the low lands black walnut, butternut, elm, sycamore, etc. Rail timber is getting scare, but stone is plenty. Line fences are quite common now. There are some beautiful hedges, mostly of osage orange, generally, by the road side; some of willow. They grow rapidly in wet soil. Russell was five miles square before we lost the nine hundred acres taken from the southwest corner in 1841. It is in 41° 30′ north latitude, and in longitude 4° 20′ west from Wasington, and 81° 20′ west from Greenwich. The climate is healthy, soil good for grass and grain; dairying and stock-raising the leading occupation; sheep doing well on the uplands; fruit grows in abundance generally. The people are quiet, civil, and industrious; mostly Yankees; some foreigners.

MILLS.

Mr. Orton Judson built a saw-mill in the north part of Russell, on the north bank of the Chagrin river, a little east from where it crosses the Chillicothe road and got it running in 1834. He put in a run of stone, and so we had a grist mill. Mr. Cyrus Bailey came about 1832, and took up two lots about half a mile west from the center, where the river crosses the east and west centre road. In 1833, his father, Iddo Bailey, sr., and family, came from Gustavus, Trumbull county, Ohio, and they—Iddo Bailey, his two sons, Cyrus and Daniel, and David Patridge—built a saw-mill there, and got it running in 1833. There was yet another built by Aaron Bliss, on the river, down near the falls, about 1838.

From 1833 to 1837, the settlers came in very fast—Nicholas Dowen, G. S. Pelton, Mr. Shaw, Eliphalet Johnson, Robert O. Roberts, John Williams, Harvey Pelton, Jesse Pelton, and others, settled west of the center, about that time.

SCHOOLS.

The laws regulating the common schools were re-organized by the general assemby of the State of Ohio, March 1, 1853, making each township one school district, and confined to the control and management of a board of education, and the whole divided into sub-districts, and to be controlled by local directors. In 1876, the centennial year, there were nine sub-districts and a fraction, in Russell, and the average wages of teachers was: males, thirty dollars per month, and females sixteen dollars a month. Whole amount paid teachers that year was one thousand and ninety-two dollars.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—This was the first church established in Russell township, organized a little west of the center, about the year 1838, by Elder West, a circuit preacher. The first members were Charles T. Bailey and wife, David Patridge and wife, G. S. Pelton and wife, and Charles Shaw—seven members. Their first resident preacher was Orrin Ford, a very zealous man. Under his labors the membership increased in a few years to about sixteen. They held meetings around in private houses for a few years, when they built the first meeting house in the township, about the year 1842, on land then owned by Nicholas Dowen, now owned by S. Robinson, about a quarter of a mile west of the center. The house has been moved across the road, and is now used as a dwelling house. It was not very large, or elegant, and did not suit them

all. It is reported that a large, fat brother, said that if they were going to build such a house as that they need not put in anything for a pulpit, he could stand and hold out a shingle for the preacher to lay the Bible on.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church.—About the year 1848 there was a division among the Methodists on the slavery question, a part of the members withdrew, and a Wesleyan Methodist church was organized embracing two families that were left of a Congregational church, that was formed in the northwest part of Russell, in the summer of 1840, when J. M. Childs was chosen deacon, and A. H. Childs was chosen clerk, which had become reduced to the two families mentioned, when their organization was given up, and they, uniting with those who came away from the Methodist Episcopal church, formed the Wesleyan Methodist church, and in 1850 they bought a piece of land of L. T. Tambling, two miles north of the center, on the west side of the Chillicothe road, a nice sandy knoll for a burying ground, and to build a meeting house on, and four of them paid for it, to-wit: H. Cummins, John Wesley, David Nutt, and J. M. Childs, and had it deeded to the trustees of the first Wesleyan Methodist church in Russell, and to their successors in office. The first three named that paid for the burying ground are dead and gone to their reward; Mr. Childs is living yet. He says that in 1851 they began to make preparations to build a meeting house, but, being poor, and new beginners, it went on slow, but with a hard struggle with poverty and bad management, it was finished.

Free Will Baptist Church.—July 25, 1839, a Freewill Baptist church was organized in the south part of Russell. The first members were: Henry Whippple, John Walters, R. R. Walters and wife, Sarah S. Morse, Hannah M. Mason, Thortine L. McConoughey, and Jehiel Goodwill. Their first preachers were: A. K. Moulton and Henry Whipple—eight members. They met at the Isham school-house, and, after a few years, located at Chagrin Falls, and are alive yet.

The Baptist Church.—The regular Baptist church, of South Russell, was organized, about 1841, by Elder Stephenson, of Chester. The first members were: Jackson Gifford and wife, Mrs. Josiah Nettleton, Harry Isham and wife, Parley Wilder, Lydia Warren, and Lemuel—eight members. Elder Stephenson preached for them awhile; also, Elders Green, Jackson, Thompson, and Willard, until he united with the Disciples. After awhile they became reduced in numbers, and finally sold their house, and it was moved away, about 1868. The Baptist meeting house was built, in 1846, two miles south of the center, at Soules Corners.

The Disciple Church.—The edifice of this organization was built, in 1848, on the east side of the road, opposite the Baptist house. The Disciple congregation was organized, in 1843, by Charles Bartlett. The first members were: A. L. Soule, Myron Soule and wife, Benjamin Soule and wife, Delia Soule, Anson Matthews and wife, Oliver Nettleton, David Nettleton, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Benjamin Matthews and wife, and Mr. Hyne and wife. Elder Wm. A. Lillie was their first resident preacher. Elder Wm. Hayden was the first to call the attention of the people to the principles of the reformation. A. Bentley, J. H. Jones, Jonas Hartzel, Dr. Belding, and other preachers, have labored there. Isaac Errett, and A. S. Hayden held the first meeting in the Disciple house, January, 1849.

Three brothers, A. L. Soule, Myron Soule, and Benjamin Soule, came to Russell, in 1839, from Onondaga county, New York. They were active business men. A. L. Soule, Benjamin Soule, and Richard Robinson, with their families, moved to Michigan, about 1855. A. L. Soule died there in a few years. Myron Soule died, March 22, 1863, in Russell.

The Union meeting-house at the center was built in 1850. Elder A. B. Green held a protracted meeting there, in the spring of 1851, and fourteen converts

were added to the congregation of the Disciples. Elder A. Burns is at present preaching at the Disciple house one-half of the time.

About 1850, the ladies of the Disciple congregation organized a sewing society. Mrs. A. L. Soule was the first president, and Cordelia Robinson, treasurer. Its object was to help the needy. It continued but a few years.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The Soldiers' Aid Society.—This was started in 1861—Mrs. James Cooper, first president; Mrs. Ahira Haven, vice-president, and Mrs. Myron Soule, secretary. Mrs. Cooper acted a few months, when Mrs. David Robinson was chosen president, and acted during the war. The society labored faithfully for the brave soldiers in the field. There was no estimate made of the value of the large amount of hospital stores sent on. They packed one dozen boxes, and sent some packages. The contents were twenty comforts, thirty quilts, twenty-nine sheets, fifty-five pillows, seven pillow-ticks, fifty-eight pairs of pillow-cases, one hundred and seventy-one shirts, fifty-six pairs of drawers, eighty towels, one hundred and twenty-one handkerchiefs, one hundred and nineteen pairs of socks, fifty-eight pounds of bandages and compresses, one hundred and one pounds of dried fruit, twenty pounds of lint, one-half barrel of pickles, one and a half bushels of onions, one blanket, plates, spoons, pins, etc.

The village of Chagrin Falls until 1841 was about equally divided, lying in two counties, one-half in the southwest corner of Russell township, Geauga county, and the other half in Orange, Cuyahoga county, making it inconvenient for the inhabitants. Dr. Vincent was at that time a member of the Ohio legislature, and living at the Falls, secured the passage of an act transferring nine hundred acres of land from the southwest corner of Russell to Cuyahoga county, and attached it to Orange, and in order to make a fair show of honesty, gave in exchange nine hundred acres from the northeast part of Orange to Geauga county, and attached it to Russell While that taken from Russell was good farming land with half the village on it, that given in exchange from Orange, was nearly worthless, being rough, hilly land, lying along the east side of the Chagrin, cut up with deep gulleys. Then, when the people of Geauga county found that they had got shaved, an effort was made to get the law repealed, but failing in that, they got so much of it repealed, as compelled them to take the Orange land. Consequently Russell lost her best corner.

SECRET SOCIETY.

About the year 1854 there was an American order or subordinate council organized in Russell. Their object was said to be, to purify the body politic, and place our country upon an American platform, to Americanize America, and to resist all efforts to unite Church and State. It seemed to spread rapidly for a while. It is said that there were organized in Ohio within a year, over one thousand councils with a membership of one hundred and twenty thousand, called Know-Nothings.

A constitution and by-laws for a Grant club was signed in Russell, by one one hundred and forty-three members, in 1868.

SOUTH RUSSELL.

The South Russell cemetery is located about a half mile west of Soule's Corners, on a nice, dry, gravelly knoll. One-half acre was purchased of S. R. Willard, November 15, 1849, for forty dollars. In 1863 it was enlarged. A strip two rods wide, on the south side, was bought of Isaac Rairick for ten dollars, and added to the lot. The first one buried there was Stephen Losey, who was killed by a tree falling on him while chopping. This was the first public burying-ground located in Russell. Before this time, for about thirty

years, many of the dead were buried in family burying-grounds. There are quite a number of them in the township.

Nathan Robinson, sr., died in Russell, December 2, 1860, at the age of ninety-seven, and was buried in the family burying-ground of his son Clark. Asa Robinson came to Newbury in 1818, from Massachusetts, and died at the residence of his son Benjamin, in Russell, in 1844, aged seventy-three. He had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters—four sons now living in Russell. Artemus and Benjamin came in 1835. Artemus located at the center; Benjamin a little south. John Robinson was one of the clerks at an election held in Russell in 1827, and now lives about a mile north of the center. David lives in the southwest part of the township.

Anson Mathews was a justice of the peace of Russell in 1833. He was a prominent business man, and a member of the legislature about 1847.

David Osborn, an early settler in the southwestern part of the township, died March 26, 1849, aged eighty-nine years and nine months. His wife, aged fifty-six, died the same day, and both were buried in the same grave.

Benjamin Mathews came to Russell from Massachusetts in 1832, with his family. Mrs. Mathews died in April, 1873. The children are married; some living in Ohio, some in Michigan.

Harry Isham and Tabor Warren came to Russell about 1835, and located on the Chillicothe road, about one and one-half miles south of the center. Mr. Isham died in 1855. Mr. Warren is still living there.

Harry Burnett, one of the early settlers of Newbury, came to Russell in 1843. Mr. Burnett and wife are living with their son, Joshua, west of Soule's Corners. Both are between eighty and ninety years of age.

Ithiel Wilber and wife, also from Newbury, are living where A. L. Soule did before he went to Michigan.

Parley Wilder, one of our oldest citizens, lives east of the corners.

John Lines, living southeast of the center, on the Champion tract, paid eight dollars per acre in 1848.

POPULATION—DROUTH.

The population of Russell in 1840 was seven hundred and forty-two, and in 1850, was one thousand and eighty-three; from about that time it has been growing less. In 1852 there were over fifty scholars in the center school district, now less than ten (in other districts the decrease is less), and there are some reasons for it. One is, the children have grown up and gone, another is, one man has bought out his neighbors, their farms have become larger, and schools less. It is estimated that the population has decreased about one-third.

The great drouth of 1845 was very severe. The district of country that suffered the most, was about one hundred miles in length, and fifty or sixty in width, extending along the southern shore of Lake Erie. Geauga county suffered greatly. There was no rain from about the first of April until the tenth of June, when it rained a little for one day; no more until the second of July, when it rained enough to make the roads a little muddy; no more until September. Many wells, springs and streams of water became dry, and others nearly so. The grass crop almost entirely failed, the pastures in some places were so dry that the dust would rise in walking over them. The grass in meadows would burn like a stubble. Corn and oats were nearly a failure, some fields of wheat were not harvested; scions set in the nursery dried up; forest trees shed their leaves much earlier than usual; many witheredr The grasshoppers were so plenty, and green herbage so scarce that they trimmed thistles and elders by the roadside.

DAIRY INTERESTS.

The first cheese factory started in the State of Ohio was the Maple Hill factory, in Munson. It was built in 1862 by Anson Bartlett, who went to Rome, New York, and spent one summer learning the factory mode of making cheese. The second year he conducted the factory it worked the milk of one thousand cows.

F. B. Pelton built the first cheese factory in Russell, in 1868, near the center of the town, and ran it successfully several years, then sold it to Messrs. L. M. Smith and Harry Burnett, and they have been doing a good business there the seasons of 1876–7, and are running now (1878); cheese low from five to seven and one-half cents. About fourteen years ago, at the time of the great Rebellion, it was high. It ranged from ten to eighteen cents per pound.

The Union cheese factory at South Russell, was built in 1871, by R. U. Roberts, Mark Mathews, Isaac Rairick, and other stockholders, at a cost of two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, is yet running and doing a good paying business.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

July 13, 1876, there was a division of the order of the sons of temperance organized at the center of Russell, with about forty charter members, called Russell Center Division, No. 44, Sons of Temperance. The first officers were: Jacob Ghase, W. P.; Mrs. Marion Wilber, W. A.; W. A. Chase, R. S.; A. E. Pelton, A. R. S.; S. Robinson, treasurer; Joseph Wooley, chaplain; H. S. Black, P. G. W. P.; W. A. Pelton, O. S.; Mrs. W. A. Pelton, I. S.; Herman Green, C.; Mrs. Herman Green, A. C.

AN EARLY EVENT.

About forty years ago it was said that there had been some land cleared in the northwest part of Russell, and had grown up to bushes and briars, and it was called Huntington place. No one seemed to know when it was done, until now, I have found a sister of the pioneer. She says her brother, David Huntington, came to Russell about 1820 or 1821, and bought a piece of land in the northwest quarter of the township, built a log house on what is clalled the Burgess farm, made a clearing, raised a piece of wheat there; that his health failed him, and he left the place in four years. Being unable to work, he wrote to his brother Daniel, and in 1827 he came from New York State, and went on the place and lived there a while; that their neighbors were in Chester, on the north, and in Orange, west; that he went over the river and worked for a Mr. Dean, to get corn; would take a bushel and carry it home on his back at night, and the next day take it to Fuller's mill to be ground, and home again the same way, making in all about ten miles' travel with a bushel on his back. No wonder he left.

POLITICAL AND MORAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The politics of Russell have changed somewhat; the Democrats used to have a majority. At the presidential election of 1844, they had seven majority for Polk. Now the Republicans have a very large majority—some over a hundred.

The inhabitants of Russell are a reading people. In 1877 there were about two hundred periodicals taken in the township. The number taken at each house varied some. They ranged from none to five; generally one.

The great Murphy temperance wave that is sweeping over the country, struck Russell in the spring of 1877, and the National Christian Temperance union of Russell was organized May 29, 1877, by Messrs. Rising and Jackson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. First officers: Cyrus Mathews, president; Jacob Chase, first vice-president; Marion Wilber, second vice-president; Henry Hill, third

vice-president; Miss Lucy A. Robinson, secretary; Haven Roberts, treasurer.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Wagon Makers.—The first wagon makers in town were Alfred Smith & Bro. They came about 1844, built a lot of wagons for Nathan Robinson, at the saw-mill, then located at the center, and stayed until 1852, when C. L. Bartlett, our present wagon maker, came.

Shoemakers.—The first shoemaker, that I know of, in town was Thomas Manchester, who located in the east part of Russell; then Hiram Jones, Ansel Savage, Emery Savage, and others. Hiram Jones built the first shop at the center; had plenty of work for a number of years. There has been no shoemaker here for the last ten or fifteen years. All have left; as also have the tailors. The people buy their boots, shoes, and clothing, ready-made.

Tailors.—Benjamin Goodell was the first tailor in town. He located in the south part, and was there in 1832. Mr. —— Heath had a tailor shop at the center for a few years. He left the place in 1850, or about that time.

Postmasters.—Ebenezer Russell was the first postmaster in the township. His compensation, the first quarter, amounted to about thirty-one cents. Christopher Edic was the next postmaster. He, living at the center, held the office awhile under postmaster Russel—when he was appointed. Iddo Bailey, jr., says that he has carried the mail from Russell to Cleveland, nineteen miles, several times on foot—but generally on horseback.

THE CONTRAST.

In the art gallery at the centennial were found two portraits, in the exhibit of that enterprising photographer, Ryder, of Cleveland: one of Col. A. S. Parks, of Elyria, Ohio, who, in 1820, carried the mail from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Cleveland, Ohio, on horseback; and, by the side of it, that of General Geo. S. Bangs, who, in 1875, inaugurated the means of carrying the mail over the same route, in fifty ton lots, a mile a minute.

Samuel Robinson came to Russell, in 1830, was married to Miranda Patterson, of Newbury, December 2, 1832; went into partnership with his brother, Nathan; continued in it about fourteen years, under the firm name of N. & S. Robinson; bought a grist-mill and distillery, that Harry Burnett and Ithiel Wilber had built, in Newbury, on the east branch of Silver creek, just before it runs into Russell. They ran them about seven years; did custom work in the mill. Besides grinding for the still, they ground many grists that men and boys brought on their backs from Russell and the west part of Newbury. They had the underbrush cut out through the woods, from the Bell settlement to the Chillicothe road, so that the people could come to mill with ox-sleds, stone-boats, on horseback, or a-foot. Some came from Bainbridge. The mill was in the woods, between two roads that were a mile apart; yet it was not very lonesome there. They had a good run of custom, for some reason or other. The mill-stones were worked out of solid flint rocks, or large hard-heads; were four feet across, and the runner would weigh over a ton. Mr. Thomas Billings, of Newbury, said that he helped get them out, and that they cost about sixty dollars. They have been at works in three places—first in Newbury, next in Orange, and then in Russell, where they now lie buried, where the Bailey saw-mill stood.

CASUALTIES.

The saddest affair that has ever occurred in Russell was the burning of Mr. Cyrus Millard's house, March 7, 1843, when a brother of Mr. Millard's, aged fourteen, and four children, the oldest seven and the youngest two years old (one son and three daughters), were burnt to death in it, while Millard and wife were gone to a neighbor's in the evening. How it took fire is not known.

Joseph Holland, a young man about seventeen or eighteen years of age, just over from England, was drowned while trying to cross the Chagrin river in a canoe, December 2, 1847. About this time, or perhaps before, there was a man by the name of Jerome living near the northwest corner of the township; a lame man. One stormy day, late in November, he went to the center and got a jug of whiskey, started for home towards night but failed to reach there. The next day search was made for him. It having snowed that night he was not found until the following day. When found he was sitting up against a tree, dead and frozen, with his jug standing beside him.

In the spring of 1851 Mr. Lyman Washburn was killed by the fall of a tree.

In the fall of 1851 Frank Newel was killed by the fall of a limb from a tree during a shower. He was the first one buried in the new burying ground of north Russell, but it has filled up quite fast since then.

Northwest Russell began to be settled about 1833. Charles T. Bailey, George Edic, and John Wooley were about the first in the woods, about 1836. Alexander Frazer, David Nutt, and Joseph Wooley came soon after. In 1838 and 1839 provisions were very high and scarce. Joseph Wooley said that he and some others traveled in four townships before they could find anything to make bread of. They would eat coons, woodchucks and wild turkeys, but deer were then scarce, and the first settlers not used to hunting, being mostly foreigners.

In 1840, 1841 and 1842 J. M. Childs, James Logan, Allen Burgess, Orrin Ford, Van Valkenburghs, Judd, Barber, David Houghton, Washburn, the Coltons, and others, all built log houses, had logging bees, were sociable and friendly, went to meeting on foot or with ox and sled, wagon or stoneboat, worked hard, slept well, and took comfort. About 1838 there was a revival of religion when Joseph Wooley joined the Methodist church. He was very active and took a prominent part in the cause; was recommended by the class to the quarterly conference, and was licensed to exhort in 1845, appointed deacon in 1854, and ordained in 1859, by Bishop Scott. He is yet with us, a good, faithful, christian man, well liked as a neighbor and preacher. There have been two other preachers raised here in the woods—Henry Whipple who became an eminent preacher of the Free Will Baptist order, a self made man In 1840 he had a little hut made of poles and covered with poles and brush. It stood near where the Weslyan meeting house now stands. It was called "Henry Whipple's study." Henry S. Childs was born and brought up here, he went to Oberlin a year, and is now preaching for the Wesleyan order.

I am indebted to Mr. J. M. Childs for a considerable portion of the history of northwest Russell.

THE GREAT FRESHET.

On the morning of September 13, 1878, the Chagrin river rose higher than it had ever been known to rise before. It had been raining steadily for three days, the rain falling in torrents on the night of the twelfth. The destruction of property was very great. Cattle, sheep, fences, fields of grain, mill-dams and bridges were swept away.

MILITARY ROSTER.

It was the policy of our fathers to prepare for war in time of peace, hence we had company trainings and general trainings; but the militia system was so changed that trainings ceased, and the Rebellion found us unprepared for war.

The first company training held in Russell was in 1835, and they were kept up until about 184–, when the law was repealed.

SOLDIERS FROM RUSSELL IN THE WAR OF THE GREAT REBELLION, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

George Terrell, killed in battle.
Samuel Beswick, died of measles.
George St. John, killed in battle at Perrysburgh.
Henry Pelton, died.
Alonzo Van Valkenburgh,
William Dines,
James Dines, killed.
Henry Logan, died at Andersonville.
Henry Scott,
Edwin Potter,
Henry Ladow,
Frederick Bose,
Clay Robinson,
Zethan Perkins, died.
John Sours,
Avery Jones,
Truman Phinney,
Stephen Cates,
H. C. Burgess,
Albert Ladow,
John Mason,
David Ladow,
Herbert Fisher,
Benson Rose,
Charles Danforth,
John Schuyler,
Cornelius Eames,
Melvin Chappel,
Erastus Sherman, in the United States Navy.
James Moneysmith,
— Allen, substitute for Matthew Isham,
John Mason, substitute for Joshua Burnett.
William Terrell,
John Beswick, died of measles.
Westel Hunt.
Harlow Pelton,
Philip Dines,
Joseph Dines,
Sherman Logan,
Silas Childs,
A. A. Judd,
Elwood Potter,
Sylvester Ladow,
William Hall,
John Pugsley,
Orrin Snedeker,
Charles Ellis,
Joel Boswell,
George Gates,
Samuel Woolley,
Warren Green, came back—died from a wound.
Daniel Nettleton,
Thomas Sanders,
Christopher Cubler,
Nelson Rose, killed.
Joseph Ayres, killed at Perrysburgh.
Robert Schuyler, killed.
Henry Schuyler, wounded.
Frank Chappel,
Charles Van Valkenburgh,
Mortimer Snedeker,
James Boswell,
T. C. Haskins, sent substitute.
Thomas Sanders, substitute for M. L. Smith.
R. U. Roberts, drafted, was under pay one day and discharged.

I have endeavored to give as full and correct a list of the brave soldiers that went from Russell to crush out the great Rebellion, as I could gather under the circumstances, after a lapse of more than twelve years since the close of the war, and no record kept of them at the time.

BAINBRIDGE.

BY MRS. WILLIAM HOWARD.

Township No. 6, in the ninth range of townships in the Connecticut Western Reserve, is situated in the southwest corner of Geauga county, and contains sixteen thousand one hundred and thirty-eight acres of land. Originally it was divided into three tracts, the lines of which run from the east to the west lines of the township. Tract one consists of all the north part of the township, and contains six thousand and three acres of land, and was purchased of the Connecticut Land company, November 3, 1798, by Samuel Lord. The south line of tract one is the north line of land now owned by Pierce Whipple. Tract two is the central part of the township, and contains four thousand and forty-three acres, and was purchased of the Connecticut Land company, in 1800, by Judson Canfield, David Waterman, James Johnson, Nathaniel Church, Elijah Wadsworth and Frederick Wolcott, in common. In 1801 a deed of partition was executed, giving to each of the above named purchasers their proportion of the tract, viz: Judson Canfield, 1,636 acres; David Waterman, 680 acres; James Johnson, 868 acres; Nathaniel Church, 346 acres; Elijah Wadsworth, 512 acres, and Frederick Wolcott, the balance. The south line of tract two is the south line of land now owned by Rufus Pettibone. Tract three contains 6,002 acres of land, and is that part of the township south of the south line of land now owned by Rufus Pettibone, and was purchased of the Connecticut Land company, September 10, 1798, by Nathaniel Gorham and Warren Parks, and, December 19, 1798, was sold by Gorham and Parks to Benjamin Gorham. March 7, 1815, Simon Perkins purchased of Benjamin Gorham the west part of tract three, containing 4,000 acres. Soon after Calvin Austin purchased the balance, and for a time township No. 6 was called Austintown, in honor of Mr. Austin. Each of the tracts one, two, and three, were subdivided into lots. Tract one has forty-eight lots, numbering south to north across the tract. Tract two has twenty-eight lots, of unequal size, numbering from west to east. Tract three has thirty-two lots, of nearly equal size, commencing to number at the northeast corner of the tract, thence south and north across the tract.

TAX SALE.

All of lots fifteen, thirty-four, thirty-seven to forty-eight inclusive, containing one thousand and nine hundred and fifty-eight acres, in tract three, was sold to Asa Foot, December 26, 1826, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents, being the tax due for 1824 and 1825. It was subsequently redeemed by Samuel Lord, for one hundred dollars.

ROADS.

The Chillicothe is the oldest road, having been surveyed under the direction of the State, by Edward Paine, in 1801. The line of this road is north and south, a little east of the center of the township. There are two other roads running north and south, between the Chillicothe and the east line of the township, which extend across it. West of the Chillicothe there are none extending across the township, north and south, and only one leading east and west across the township, and that the center road, leading from Auburn, on the east, to Solon, Cuyahoga county, on the west. There are other roads leading westerly,

but not continuously, on account of natural barriers near the streams in the western part of the township.

There are two railroads running through the township. The Atlantic and Great Western railway crosses the southwest corner, making nearly two miles of road in the township, with a small station, known as Geauga Lake. The Canton, Bridgeport and Painesville railway crosses the northwestern corner, with about one mile of road in the township. This road is completed only from Solon to Chagrin Falls.

STREAMS.

The main branch of the Chagrin river enters the town from the south a short distance west of the center line, its source being the Harmon pond in Aurora. It continues its course northerly, and leaves the town on the west line north of the center line, continuing to run northerly to Lake Erie. A tributary of the Chagrin runs through the south part of Auburn and Bainbridge, leaving the latter at Centerville Mills, about one hundred rods from its confluence with the main branch in Aurora.

Another tributary known as the Plumb Bottom creek (it derived its name from the great number of wild plumb trees which formerly grew along its margin), rises at a spring a few rods west of the west line of Auburn, near the road leading from Auburn to Bainbridge, thence running westerly to its confluence with the main branch at a point directly west of where it rises. Nearly all the streams and the tributaries in the township are the outflow of pure springs which issue from the fissures of the drift rock, which underlies the town. So numerous are the springs that few farms lack a supply of pure spring water.

Geauga lake (formerly known as Giles pond), is situated in the southwest corner of the town in lot twenty-eight, tract three, and is the head water of Tinker's creek which empties into Cuyahoga river. The waters of this lake are very pure and of great depth. On the south of it is a beautiful gravel beach. Its location, geologically, is an anomaly, being in a basin-like depression within less than one-half a mile of the deep ravine, through which the Chagrin river passes, with its drainage in the opposite direction from the river.

TIMBER AND SOIL.

The timber consists largely of beech and maple, with an abundance of white ash and a limited supply of oak and chestnut. Whitewood, cucumber, basswood and cherry are quite abundant, and along the streams some black walnut is found.

The soil is a deep sandy or clay loam, bordering in many places on sand very rich and productive.

Stone is abundant for building purposes. The principal quarries are found on land owned by J. Patterson, K. W. Henry, R. P. Osborn, and William Hutchins.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

At a meeting of the county commissioners held at Chardon on the first Monday of March, 1817, township number six, in the ninth range, was given the name of Bainbridge, which included what was susequently called Auburn. When the separation from Auburn took place is not positively known. The chattel tax duplicate of 1817 contains names of tax payers who then resided in Bainbridge, which included the territory which is now Auburn, and in 1818 those names were separated, and are in Auburn and Bainbridge townships. Hence I conclude the separation took place in the summer of 1817.

Who the first township officers were, or when or where the first election took place it is impossible to determine, as the records are lost.

SCHOOLS.

The citizens of the township have always manifested a due appreciation of educational advantages and have taken much interest in their common schools. There are ten school-districts now in the township, four of which are union districts, composed of the territory from Solon on the west, and Aurora on the south, annexed to Bainbridge for school purposes. There has always been a good supply of resident teachers. Among the most efficient and experienced of the present time, are: C. M. Foot, J. W. Scott, S. J. McFarland, A. R. Phillips, J. J. Bliss, Sylvia Pettibone, Fanny McCollum, Mary Whipple, and others of less experience who bid fair to become teachers of the first rank. In addition to the common schools, select schools have been taught at different times in the township. One is now in session which is being taught by J. J. Bliss. The total amount of money expended for tuition, and other school purposes, during the last six years was nine thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents. The first school in the township was taught in a small log house, near George Smith's, by a young man from Windham, named Skiff, in 1816.

CHURCHES.

The pioneers of Bainbridge were men of early christian training, and had much of the puritanic regard for the rights and influences of religious society, and at a very early day religious meetings were held in the township, and on the ninth of June, 1819, the Congregational church was organized by John Leslie, a traveling missionary. The following persons were its first members, viz: George Smith, Susanna Smith, Jonas H. Childs, Gideon Russell, Justus Bissell, Jonathan Ely, Asahel North, Jemima Russell, Nancy Bissell, and Rebecca Wilber. Soon after Lydia Childs' and Hannah North's names were added, making twelve members. Jones Childs was chosen moderator, and Asahel North, clerk. For many years it was a very prosperous and flourishing society, and early in its history, 1832 and 1833, erected a very commodious church building on land leased for that purpose from Joseph North. In 1839 and 1840 there was quite an extensive revival of religion, and the church received many accessions, but soon dissensions arose and some withdrew from the society, and very few were added to its numbers for many years. Abby Kellyism and spiritualism each drew away a number from the society. In 1850 Oliver O. Brown, a man of little moral worth, purchased the farm from which the site for the church was leased, claiming he had bought the site and made an effort to prevent religious services being held in the church. Becoming exasperated by some denials of his right to the property, he entered the church, October 13, 1851, tore out the pulpit and its adornings and burnt them in front of the church. The society soon took the necessary legal measures and defeated his purpose to hold the property. By death and removal the society's numbers gradually decreased, and about nine years since the church building was sold for secular purposes. Among the pastors of this church were: J. A. Halleck, Sherman B. Canfield, S. G. Clark, Bridgman, Parmelee, Childs, and Ward. The last settled pastor was Rev. Mead Holmes.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the spring of 1822, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, with thirty members. Harvey Baldwin was appointed class-leader. The principal members were: Joseph Ely and wife, Phillip Haskins and wife, P. D. McConoughey and wife, Asahel North, jr., and wife, Jonathan Daniel and Wesley McFarland, with their wives, John Henry and wife, Gordon Kent and wife, Orrin Henry, Joseph Witter and wife, and Oliver Wheeler and wife. Services were held in private houses first, and later, in the log house built for a town hall. Some years later a small church was built at

the center; at what date we are not advised. In 1866 the old church was sold to the township, for a town hall, and a new one erected in the summer of 1867, on the site of the old hotel (kept by Stewart and others), at a cost of about six thousand dollars. We have the names of all the ministers who have labored for the society since its organization in 1822, but the list is lengthy and we name only those who were among the first, viz: William Swayze was the first presiding elder; B. O. Plimpton the first minister sent here by the Erie conference. Then followed Ira Eddy, William H. Collins, Orrin Gilmore, P. Green, W. C. Henderson, H. Hopkins, C. Jones, J. McLean, T. Vaughn, A. Bronson, W. B. Mack, D. Goddard, J. J. Stedman, and many others. The name of the present pastor is T. B. Tait. There is now a flourishing Sabbath-school connected with the church, of which C. E. Chase is superintendent.

In 1877 a Universalist society was organized by Rev. Wilson, of Akron. Services are held in the town hall every alternate Sabbath. A Sabbath-school has also been organized, with Miss Lizzie Shaw as superintendent. Rev. G. L. Perin, pastor.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In commencing the biographical history of the settlement of Bainbridge, we append a sketch of the McConoughey family, the first who settled in the township, the principal part of which was obtained from notes, written by Rev. A. N. McConoughey, the youngest of the family, and the first child born in the township.

David McConoughey was the first settler in what is now the township of Bainbridge, having moved within its limits on Thanksgiving day, 1811. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather (also named David) emigrated to America from the north of Ireland, soon after his marriage, about the year 1725. He first settled in what was then Watertown, near Boston, Massachusetts. There his son, David, was born, in February, 1732. In 1752, the family removed into what is now Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts. There the grandfather, and father of David (third) died; the 'atter, in 1806, aged seventy-four years. He was a soldier in the patriot army of the Revolution. He served with credit, and received an honorable discharge and a land warrant for his services. He had a fine education, and was clerk of the township of Blandford about twenty years. His son, David McConoughey (third), was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, August 6, 1767, and died in Bainbridge, September 25, 1840; aged eighty-two years. His wife was Mary Carter. She was of Scotch, English, and Welsh ancestry. Her father was Scotch, her mother English and Welsh. Her great-grandfather was a Scottish nobleman; tracing his descent from a sister of Robert Bruce. The name was originally McCarter, but one of his progenitors, for his gallantry in battle, received the honor of knighthood, with a change of name to Cartter. The progenitor of the family in America came over about the year 1700, and settled in Virginia. His plantation was destroyed by an incursion of the Indians, upon which event he removed to Massachusetts, and settled in Boston. His only son, James Bruce Cartter, was educated, at Harvard college, for a minister of the gospel, but preferred the sea to the pulpit; was owner and captain of an East Indiaman, and for many years was a successful trader. After a time fickle fortune deserted him. His vessel, with its cargo, were lost at sea; he narrowly escaped with his life. In reduced circumstances, he took up his abode in Westfield, Massachusetts, and engaged in teaching Greek and Latin, in which he was an accomplished scholar. He taught the first school ever taught in Blantford, where, for a time, he resided. His son, Nehemiah, was born in Westfield. His eldest daughter, Mary Cartter, was born in Westfield, June 22, 1770; was married to David McConoughey (third) in 1792, and died in Oberlin, Ohio, January 22, 1864; aged ninety-three years and

seven months. After having shared life's toils, its joys; and sorrows for more than fifty-seven years, this venerable couple repose side by side at the summit of a beautiful eminence, in the northeastern part of the township, and very near the home of their later years. There, also, rests the remains of many of their descendants.

The family left Blandford, Massachusetts, November 9, 1810. The family consisted of father, mother, and six children, three of each sex. The eldest, a son, nearly nineteen years of age; the youngest, a son, about three years old. The journey at that season of the year was extremely tedious and dreary. The distance of nearly six hundred miles, through mud and snow, with one yoke of oxen, and one horse, was traversed in fifty-three days. Of what occurred during the journey we have no account, save of the last night, which was spent in the woods in Bedford, the second town west of Bainbridge, where they encamped for the night, and were serenaded through the weary hours by bands of hungry wolves, who seemed chanting their own death song, as well they might at the coming of this family, who aided very much in their extermination. On the first day of January, 1811, they arrived at the cabin of Samuel McConoughey, a younger brother of David, who had settled in the northwestern part of Aurora, in 1806. Here the family remained till the following November.

In the early part of the year 1811, Mr. McConoughey purchased one hundred acres of land of Benjamin Gorham, in the southeast corner of Bainbridge, in lot three, tract three, now owned by Lucas Hurd. Upon this land the father and sons commenced clearing away a portion of the forest, and building a cabin, which was ready for occupancy, and to which the family moved on Thanksgiving day, 1811. It was a rudely constructed cabin, eighteen by twenty feet, of round logs, a huge fire-place, a puncheon floor made of logs split, and the flat surface upwards, a stick chimney, plastered inside with clay mortar to prevent it taking fire (a precaution not alway successful), without chamber floor, a cover of long split shingles, held in place by heavy poles, one door opening north, and not a pane of glass in the apertures which served as windows. The scanty supply of furniture was brought from the old home, with the exception of a few articles manufactured by the family. For a short time there were no other inhabitants in the tract of wilderness now known as Bainbridge. To the east of them, lay what is now Auburn township, in which there was no human habitation, their nearest neighbor being the brother in Aurora. Between the two cabins lay nearly six miles of unbroken forest, infested with bears and wolves, intersected by streams of water, and dotted with black ash swamps, which must be traversed in visiting that nearest neighbor and friend. We fancy there were many sad, lonely hours, in which the friends of their early life and the dear old home were tearfully remembered. But they were people of much practical sense; and the wife and mother had a purpose in coming to that wilderness home, which, if accomplished, would repay her for all the toil and privation of the undertaking. She was striving to save her family from the blighting curse of intemperance, which threatened the destruction of all she held most dear. The result proved the wisdom of her attempt, and rewarded her sacrifices and sufferings. She had the great joy of seeing her husband become a christian and total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks, and to see her children grow up intelligent, respectable people, utterly abhorring rum and rum-sellers.

Mr. McConoughey was a quiet, unambitious man, of clear perceptions and unquestionable integrity. He was never wealthy, and never aspired to be. When about fifty years of age he became a christian, and a year or two later united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he remained a worthy member till his death. His wife was also a member of the same church.

Mrs. McConoughey was far more aspiring and ambitious than her husband, and was more energetic and enterprising. She possessed a very superior intellect, and retained her faculties unimpaired till the last hour of life. She was a kind and devoted mother, and a true christian.

The sons of the family were all bred to farming, which occupation they all engaged in through life, with the exception of the younger one, Austin N., who, after marriage, studied four years at Oberlin college, and graduated in theology at that institution; was ordained to the gospel ministry by the Lorain Congregational association in August, 1842, and has been engaged in the ministry about thirty-eight years. During a few last years of David, jr.'s, life he studied and practiced medicine, with marked success. The daughters all married farmers, and were all estimable women.

The eldest son, Colonel P. D. McConoughey, was one of the famous hunters of this section, killing deer, bears, elk, and wolves, in great numbers. It is said he was known to have killed as many as five bears in a single day. On one occasion, while hunting in company with Josiah Nettleton, he killed four full-grown deer, and Nettleton, five, in little more than half a day—Nettleton lending his rifle to McConoughey, with which he killed his fourth.

The father was also a hunter of some note, killing scores of bears and wolves. A bear story is related of the two hunters and a famous bear dog, which may be of interest. A very large hollow tree had been felled for bears. Porter, and his cousin Jarvis McConoughey, had fired through a small opening at a bear inside of the tree, when the dog rushed into the large hollow, attacked the bear, which was but slightly wounded. The howls and growls which were heard by the hunters indicated that a furious battle was raging, in which bruin would be the victor. The father instantly threw off his coat, and went down the hollow to the rescue of the dog. It was twenty feet from the entrance to the scene of action. Here he seized the dog by the hinder legs and slowly worked himself back until Porter could reach his feet, and by his assistance all were drawn out together, the dog and bear locked in a mutual grip by teeth and claws. The bear, which was a very large one, weighing over four hundred pounds, was instantly run through the heart with a lance, called the bear-spear, in the hands of the senior. On examination the tree was found to contain two more bears, each of more than half the size of the mother.

As before stated, there were six children of the McConoughey family, who came with the parents to Bainbridge, of whom Col. Porter D., the eldest, was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, March 18, 1793, and died in Bainbridge, June 19, 1867. He was twice married; first to Miss Margaret Nettleton, in 1821. Eight children were born of this union, seven of whom survived the father, and five are still living. The mother died in 1848.

The second marriage of Porter was in 1851, to Miss Elvira Marsh, of Chagrin Falls. Five children were born of this marriage, four of whom are living. His widow is still living, and resides in Oberlin, Ohio.

Mary E., the eldest daughter of David, was born at Blandford, Massachusetts, March 20, 1795, and was married twice. First, to Zebina Kennedy, of Aurora, February 22, 1813. This was the first marriage in the township of Bainbridge. The ceremony was performed by Esquire Blackman, of Aurora. Mr. Kennedy lived but a short time after his marriage, having some connection with the soldiers near Lake Erie, where he visited and contracted a disease from which he died, very soon after his return, and in less than three months after her marriage, the young bride was called to exchange bridal robes for widow's weeds. She was married the second time in August, 1814, to Julius Riley, of Aurora (the ceremony at each marriage was performed by Esquire Blackman, of Aurora). By this marriage she became the mother of six children, five of whom

survive her. She died in Aurora, April, 1867. Her husband is still living.

The second daughter of the Conoughey's, Selina M., was born in Blandford, January 19, 1797. She was married March 20, 1826, to Horace Crosby, of Bainbridge. The fruits of this marriage was one daughter. Mr. Crosby died in Oberlin, February 26, 1873. Mrs. Crosby is now (1878) living in Oberlin, where she has resided over forty-three years. She is nearly eighty-two years old, still retains a great degree of mental and physical vigor, has walked to church, a distance of a mile, within the past year, but for a number of months has been feeble, with little prospect of recovery.

Sally, born at Blandford, March 17, 1799, died in 1802, and sleeps in Blandford.

The youngest daughter, Portia Ann, was born in Blandford, May 21, 1801. She was married to Asahel North, jr., July 4, 1822, by P. D. McConoughey, esq. Seven children were born of this marriage. She died April 4, 1870, at Clyde, Ohio. Her husband still survives her.

David C. was also born in Blandford, September 30, 1804. He was twice married—first, to Eliza Howard, of Mantua, in 1832. To them nine children were born. His wife died in Minnesota in 1858. His second marriage was with Mrs. A. McWhorter, in 1862, by whom he had one son. He died January 15, 1874, at Milan, Ohio. His widow is still living.

Eli Hector was born January 1, 1808, in Blandford. He was also twice married—first, to Miss Amanda Snow, of Mantua, by whom he had four children. She died in Illinois in 1848. He married again in 1849, Mrs. Samantha Wooster, by whom he had two children. He died in Cornwall, Illinois, April 5, 1869.

The youngest of this family, Austin Nehemiah, was born in Bainbridge, August 30, 1812, and married Miss Martha M. Nettleton, April 1, 1835, in Bainbridge. There were five children born of their marriage, four of whom are living, as are also the parents.

Very soon after the settlement of the McConoughey family in Bainbridge, came Jasper Lacey and family, and settled on lot seven, tract three, now owned by Leverett Gorham. They remained but two or three years, and removed to Aurora, Portage county. In 1813 a son was born to them, which was the second birth in the township.

The third family that settled in the township was that of Gamaliel H. Kent, who emigrated from Suffield, Connecticut, in 1805, and stopped in Warren, Ohio, one year, when they removed to Aurora, Portage county, where they remained five years, whence they removed to Bainbridge in 1811, and took up lots six and nineteen in tract three, upon which the elder sons, Elihu L. and Gamalial, jr., had cleared a few acres. In the autumn of 1811 they built a log cabin and sowed a small piece to wheat, which was the first sown in the township. Mr. Kent's family, at the time of his arrival in Bainbridge, consisted of wife and five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom eventually married and settled in the neighborhood of the homestead. The eldest son, L. Elihu, married Clarrissa Blish, of Mentor, and resided on the homestead till his death, which occurred September 14, 1827, at which time he was thirty-seven years old. His wife married again, lost her husband, whom she still survives. She is remembered by those who formed her acquaintance in her earlier life, as a woman whose mental endowments were far above the ordinary. She is now nearly eighty-five years of age, and retains her mental and physical vigor in a remarkable degree. She resides with a niece in Solon. In the winter of 1813 Mr. Kent's house, with nearly all its contents, was burned. A quantity of flax had been placed under a shed and around the house to dry, which, by some means, took fire, and a strong breeze blowing at the time, the flames were

soon beyond control. In the excitement an empty cupboard was carried carefully out and saved, while one which stood near it, filled with valuable articles, was left for the fire to consume. After the destruction of their house, the family went to Aurora, where they remained until a new one could be constructed. The work was immediately commenced by men who came from Aurora, through the woods, bringing their lunch (which was frequently frozen before noon), and returning home at night. The family moved to the new cabin in February, which was without chimney, door or windows, and in that condition they spent the remainder of the winter, which was a very severe one.

Mr. Kent and son, Elihu, purchased the first dry goods and groceries offered for sale in the township. The stock of goods was very limited in quantity and variety, consisting of such articles as were considered indispensable. Some were sold on credit, and the accounts were written with chalk upon the side of the house. Paper was not easily obtained at that period. The business was very soon abandoned.

Mr. Kent, like most of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, was of New England birth and education. He was an intelligent, honorable man, and much esteemed by the community in which he resided. His family were among the most intelligent and cultured of that period, as are also many of their descendants of the present time.

Mrs. Kent was her husband's superior in some respects. She possessed a clearer intellect and more will power. She was a woman well fitted to share the toils and privations of pioneer life, one who was ever ready to bear her full share of its burdens. In 1818, while yet neighbors were few, and they widely separated with roads nearly impassable lying between. Mrs. Kent felt that it would be for the public good to improve the roads (and thereby their condition), to that end she appointed a day, and place of meeting, and requested every man, woman, and child, who was able to assist in any way, to be ready at the time, and place appointed, to work on the road. Nearly all compiled with the request, and by her direction the men felled the tees, the larger boys trimmed off their branches and cut underbrush, while the women and children carried and piled brush. Before night they had cleared a road broad enough for a wagon to pass, from the cabin of Mr. Kent to that of George Smith, which was situated more than half a mile eastward. When the work was completed, Mrs. Kent provided supper for the company.

In the summer of 1817, Mr. Kent built the first frame barn in the township, which is still in a good condition, having been recovered in 1876. Mr. Kent was engaged in farming all his life, and occupied the farm which he purchased in Bainbridge in 1811 until his death, which occurred April 30, 1831, at which time he was sixty-six years of age.

The second daughter, Laura, married Harvey Baldwin, of Aurora, October 24, 1818. Two sons were born of their marriage. After a few years the parents separated, and both after a time, left the place, and after a few years had passed, each married again. Mrs. Baldwin married a Mrs. Fobes, from whom she separated, and is now living with her third husband in the vicinity of Cleveland. Mr. Baldwin first purchased a lot which is a part of the farm now owned by Delos Root, and the house, a log one, stood on the east side of the road, a few rods north of the residence of Mr. Root.

The eldest daughter, Delia, married Russell G. McCartey. He purchased the farm, of which Mrs. Amarilla Root now owns a part. Mr. McCartey resided upon the farm until the spring of 1853, when he sold his farm to Lyman Fowler, and removed to Dover, where he died about two years later. To Mr. and Mrs. McCartey were born seven children, six of whom, three sons and three daughters, lived to adult age. The eldest son, Henry, completed a col-

lege course, and was stricken with consumption, of which he died a few months later. Subsequently, two daughters and a younger son died of the same malady. The father was also a victim of consumption. Mrs. McCartey is still living, and resides with her son in Iowa. The surviving daughter resides in Wisconsin.

Gamaliel H. Kent, second son of Gamaliel and Deborah Huntington Kent, was born in Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut, and came with his father to Bainbridge in the winter of 1811 and 1812. He assisted his father and other pioneers in clearing the heavy forests from their farms until his marriage, which occurred in May, 1824, when he was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Granger. In the winter of 1825 they settled on a farm of fifty acres, of which Nichols and son now owns a part. He had previously cleared a few acres, and erected a log house near the large spring (now used by Nichols' cheese factory). He remained on the farm about eight years, built the barn which is still standing, planted an orchard of apple trees, many of which are in good bearing condition, and left standing the young maples which form what has been known as Andrews' grove, where various public gatherings, picnics, celebrations and religious meetings are held. Mr. and Mrs. Kent were parents of eight children, four of whom were born in this their first home, viz; Ann Eliza, Hortense, Oliver G., and Augusta D.

In the spring of 1833, Mr. Kent sold his farm of fifty acres to Alfred Thompson, and purchased two hundred acres of unimproved land in the west part of the town. He removed from the first home in April, and himself and family boarded with the family of J. Carver, in Solon, while he was preparing a home on the new farm. He cleared a small piece of ground, and built a log house, to which he removed his family in May, at which time there was neither door, chimney, nor windows, and only a loose rough floor in the cabin. For a few days the cooking was done out of doors, and two crooked sticks were driven in the ground with a pole and log-chain to hold the kettles over the fire, while a covered, flat iron kettle did duty as an oven. During the summer he cleared twenty-one acres, and sowed it to wheat in the fall. Here the remainder of his life was spent in improving and beautifying his home. He was a man honored and respected as a citizen, and much esteemed in all the relations of life. He held many offices of the township in its early history, and in 1850 was elected to the State legislature. He died May 28, 1871, having been a resident of the township sixty years.

Four children were born in the home where the father died—Gameliel H., jr., Amelia V., Eugene E., and Clarence E.

The family married and reside within a few miles of the homestead. The eldest daughter, Ann E., married Henry Root, and resides in Mantua. Hortense I. Sturtevant resides in Cleveland. Oliver G. was married to Lucy Baldwin, of Aurora, and resides in Cleveland, where Mrs. Kent died, October 13, 1873. Augusta was married to L. W. Joy, of Kansas, and resides in Cleveland. Gamaliel H., jr., married Emily Bently, and resides in Bainbridge. Amelia V. married James G. Coleman, and resides at Chagrin Falls. Eugene E. married Lucinda Bayard, of Chagrin Falls, and resides in Bainbridge. Clarence E. married Ella J. Robins, of Warren, and lived on the homestead till his death, which occurred about two years later. The north and west part of the township was settled much later than the south part, Mr. Kent being the first who moved to that part of Bainbridge. Very soon several families were added to the neighborhood, among whom were the Haydens, Holbrooks and Nieces.

Alexander Edson, youngest son of Gamaliel and Deborah H. Kent, was born in Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut, April 20, 1802. When he was about three years old his father emigrated to Ohio, where his children all accompanied him and shared the labors and privations of pioneer life. In 1812 they settled

in Bainbridge, where their parents spent the remainder of their lives, cared for in their declining years by the subject of this brief sketch, who is the only man living in the township whose residence dates from so early a period. Many changes have occurred in the years intervening, which Mr. Kent has noted with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain. The forests which covered the whole face of the country for miles around have steadily receded, and in their stead are seen cultivated fields and tasteful, attractive homes. Other changes have also occurred. Friendly, familiar faces have passed away in rapid succession till nearly a generation of strong, brave men, and earnest self-reliant women have laid down the burdens of life and are hidden forever from our sight. Sad changes have come to the household of this pioneer. The parents and brothers are gone, five children and the gentle, loving companion of his early manhood and one of his later years have been called away, and he, having nearly reached four score years, is waiting "Only waiting till the shadows are a little longer grown," and all too soon, the few remaining links which connect the present with the past generation will be severed.

Mr. Kent has occupied the farm to which his father moved, when he was but nine years old, until the present; a period of nearly sixty-seven years. He was married November 8, 1826, to Miss Lucy M. Bull, of Lebanon, New York. From this union seven children were born, viz: Lyman E., who married Emily C. Eggleston, October 7, 1856; she died, in 1858, and he was again married to Mrs. Anna Leonard, who survives her husband, who died May 16, 1862. He was a young man of genial temperament, intelligent, and highly esteemed by all his associates. Rebecca M., married Thomas Briggs; died August 7, 1860. Delia E., married Henry C. Ely; she died September 24, 1862. Laura A., married Austin Z. Mason; her death occurred April 12, 1865. Hampton H., married Jerusha Pettibone, in 1870, and resides in Austin, Minnesota. Elizabeth B. and Lucy M., both unmarried, live on the old homestead.

Mrs. Kent died September 14, 1841, and in October, 1842, Mr. Kent was again married to Hannah Morford, of Solon. From this marriage four children were born: Abiah A., who died June 23, 1853. Alexander H., who married Addie Eggleston, and resides at the center of Bainbridge. Cassandra married Lucas Hurd, and resides in Bainbridge. Henry M. resides in Auburn.

In the latter part of the same winter in which Mr. Kent settled in Bainbridge, Alexander Osborn, sr., arrived, having previously traded land which he owned in the State of New York, to Benjamin Gorham, for three hundred and twenty acres in lot eleven, tract three, in the south part of the town. Mr. Osborn emigrated from Blandford, Massachusetts, where he left his family, consisting of wife and six children (Russell, Maria, Alexander, jr., Sally, David C., and Melissa), and came to prepare a home, to which he purposed removing them the next fall; but during his absence his wife and youngest daughter died. The remaining children were placed with relatives, where they remained until their father returned to the old home, in the winter of 1813–14. He came back to Bainbridge in the latter part of the same winter, bringing his oldest son, who was about fourteen years old, with him. The younger ones remained with their friends, being too young to endure the fatigue of so long a journey and the privations of pioneer life, without the patient, loving care of a mother. Mr. Osborn started on his return with a span of horses and sleigh, with which he traveled three days, when the snow went off, and he was obliged to trade his sleigh for a wagon, with which he pursued his journey for a week, when he found it necessary to exchange his wagon for a sleigh, with which he nearly completed the journey; stopping a few miles north of Warren, where he was delayed three days by a heavy rain storm, which made the streams impassable. They came in on the road running from Warren to Cleveland, by the way of Hudson, which, after

the snow went off, was extremely bad, and scarcely passable. After several accidents and delays the father and son reached their lonely cabin, where they lived alone till Alexander, jr., came, some three years later; Russell having visited Massachusetts for the purpose of accompanying him back.

In the fall of 1817, Russell made a second trip to Massachusetts, and on his return in the following winter, his eldest sister, Maria, came with him. Soon after her arrival, their cabin, with all its contents, was burned. Among other articles of value was a fine new rifle, and a quantity of books, which were particularly prized, as new ones could scarcely be obtained at any price. A new cabin was soon erected, in which the family commenced housekeeping with a scanty supply of furniture, mostly of their own manufacture. The younger son, David, came later with Jonathan Osborn, an uncle, who settled in Ashtabula county. David remained several years in Bainbridge, but after his marriage lived several years in Munson, from whence he removed to Illinois.

The younger sister remained in Massachusetts, where she married, and died, leaving five children, who now reside in Connecticut. The elder sons aided in clearing and improving the farm, a few years, when each purchased land adjacent to the homestead. Russell planted the first apple trees in the town, on his father's farm, having brought the seeds from Massachusetts. Seven years from the time of planting many of the trees bore fruit. Several orchards now in bearing were taken from the nursery which he planted. There are trees yet standing thickly together on the old nursery ground. Russell first took up fifty acres of land where Henry Haskins now lives, upon which he chopped a few acres, and built an ashery, where he made potash, which he took to Pittsburgh with an ox team, where he could always get cash for that article, with which he purchased a few dry goods and groceries for the convenience of his neighbors and his own profit. He married Ruby McConoughey, of Aurora, built a log house on land now owned by William McCollum, a few rods south of the old cemetery, on the east side of the road. In 1831 he sold to Stephen Goodman, and purchased the farm now occupied by Joseph Eggleston, where he resided till 1834, when he sold to Jeremiah Root, and removed to Mantua, where he was engaged several years in the mercantile business. He now resides in Cleveland, is seventy-nine years old, and quite vigorous. He has two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, R. P. Osborn, resides in Bainbridge; Alexander, jr., son of Alexander sr., married Anna N. Creager, of New York, and settled on the farm now occupied by Evan Richard, in lots five and twelve, tract three, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 25, 1863, at which time he was sixty years and six months old. He was a member of the Methodist church about twenty-three years; a man just and true in all the relations of life. His wife survives him and resides in Bainbridge. They were the parents of ten children—Lorinda A. married William Howard; Caroline E. married Robert Hood, and resides in Chicago; John A. married Julia Sly, of Oberlin, and resides in Iowa; David Edson was killed in the battle of Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, in the twenty-third year of his age —he was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry; Mary C. married Dr. Azel Hanks, and resides in Iowa; Lorette M. married S. J. Hood, and died November, 1870, aged twenty-six years; Addie E., the youngest of the family, married Charles F. Phillips, and resides at Chagrin Falls; Watson C., unmarried, resides at Virginia City, Nevada; Bertley H. died at the age of nine years; Eliza F., the fourth daughter, died November 16, 1866, at the age of twenty-two years; Maria, the eldest daughter of Alexander Osborn, sr., married Robert Smith, jr., resided some years in Bainbridge, and removed to Farmington, Trumbull county.

After the arrival of Alexander Osborn in the winter of 1812, there seem to have been no accessions to the settlement, previous to the arrival of George Smith and family, consisting of wife and five children—three sons and two daughters. One child, a boy of seven years, died on the way. The children were George, jr., Harriet, Laura, William and Dillingham. The eldest son had attained to manhood, the youngest was nearly fourteen, and the daughters were young ladies, making an important addition to the population of the little settlement, which came to be Bainbridge, where they arrived in the latter part of February, 1814.

The family emigrated from Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. They came with a sleigh, two yoke of oxen and one horse, the sleighing being fine until the last day of the journey which occupied four weeks. They were detained three days at Leroy, New York, by the death and burial of one of their number, a boy, seven years old, who died of whooping cough, with which he was attacked previous to their departure from their old home. With sad hearts they resumed their dreary journey, rendered far more dreary by the recollection, which must haunt them through the succeeding years of the death of their darling, far from home with none but stranger hands to close the sightless eyes, robe the little form for the last time, and perform the sad burial rites. When, within one day's journey of their destination, the snow was thin, and the roads so rough, the family were obliged to walk most of the distance.

Mr. Smith settled on the farm, from which Jasper Lacy, sr., had removed, purchasing that and additional lands amounting to nearly four hundred acres, for which he paid three dollars per acre. Mr. Lacy had cleared a few acres, and built a log house on the land, which he had occupied. The house was without doors or windows when Mr. Smith moved his family into it, but spring was near at hand, and they suffered less from exposure than many who came earlier in the season. They brought very little furniture with them for a few weeks, and they had no other table than a large chest. Rough benches made of split logs, served as a substitute for chairs, while a saucer of lard in which was placed a narrow strip of cloth, did duty as a lamp. Mr. Smith sold most of the land which he purchased, detaining one hundred and fifteen acres, where he resided until his death. His house was the first in the township, where religious services were held. It was used several years as a place of public worship, by the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. Elder B. O. Plimpton, it is claimed, preached the first sermon in the township at the house of Mr. Smith. Rev. John Seward, of Aurora, frequently preached at the same place. Here, also, the first religious awakening commenced as the fruit of their united labors.

Mr. Smith was a large, muscular man, well fitted to endure the fatigue and hardships of pioneer life, but one whom phrenologists might say had not properly cultivated the organ of locality. Consequently, he was more easily bewildered in the dense forests which surrounded his home, than were most of his neighbors. This defect was occasionally the source of serious inconvenience to himself and anxiety to his friends. To illustrate this, we will relate an incident which occurred in his experience. About two years after his arrival in the township, it became apparent that the services of a physician would be required in the family, and Mr. Smith started for Aurora (a distance of five miles through the woods), to secure the attendance of Dr. Owen, who had established himself at that place. About sunset, in company with the doctor, he set out to return, when within a mile and a half of Smith's cabin they were overtaken by a thunder storm, making it very dark. The doctor, being wholly unacquainted in the locality, and Smith, very uncertain as to their whereabouts, they hitched their horses and decided to remain in the woods until morning. As soon as there was sufficient light in the morning they proceeded, as they supposed, to the

house of Smith; but what was their surprise, upon reaching the house, to find that it contained the family of David McConoughey (a neighbor living two miles southeast of Smith's), instead of the family of Smith. After partaking of breakfast, which Mrs. McConoughey prepared for them, and securing McConoughey for a guide, they again started for the cabin, where they arrived, weary, wet, and the doctor very blue, having on a new suit of the old style of blue drilling, which cold water would fade. It had rained all night, and his nether garments and his person, were nearly as blue as his outer ones, and as wet as rain could make them, and in sorry plight with which to enter a sick room. Here was a dilemma—something must be *did*, and *did* quickly. Accordingly the M. D. donned a suit of his host's best, and waited patiently while his own were washed, dried and ironed. The daughter born that day (now Mrs. Maria Gorham) to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, very considerately deferred putting in an appearance until arrangements were completed for her proper reception, thereby securing, very early in life, a reputation for patience and kindly regard for the wishes of others, which she still retains. Mrs. Gorham was the first female child born in the township, and the eldest of three, added to the family of Mr. Smith during his residence here. Mr. and Mrs. Smith joined the Congregational church at its organizatioa, and remained members until their death.

Mr. Smith was much esteemed as a neighbor and citizen, and had the kindly regard of all through his life, which terminated July 25, 1861, when he was ninety-three years and six months old. His wife, Susannah, died August 6, 1856, aged eighty-two years. Their eldest son, George, jr., settled on a part of the farm now owned by John K. Smith; remained there a few years, and removed to Illinois, where he died many years ago, leaving one son and one daughter. William, the second son, married Nancy Bowler, and resided with his father on the farm in Bainbridge several years, when he removed to the center and engaged in the mercantile business, where he remained but a few years and sold his store, removed to Cleveland and engaged in buying cattle. While engaged in that business he took passage on a railway train for Buffalo, where the train on which he was a passenger had arrived when it collided with a freight, and he was so badly scalded that he lived but a few hours. He left one son and one daughter.

George's eldest daughter, Harriet, was united in marriage with David McIntosh, November 2, 1818, by the Rev. J. Seward. Both are living in Shalersville, Portage county. Mrs. McIntosh is nearly eighty years old, and retains her faculties remarkably for one so advanced in years. She is the only one living of the family who came into the township with her father in 1814.

Laura, the second daughter, became the wife of Lyman Fowler, and resided in Bainbridge till 1857 or 1858, and then removed to Newburgh, where she died.

Maria, the third daughter, married Leverett Gorham. She has resided all her life on the homestead where she was born sixty-two years ago. She is the mother of three daughters and one son.

In the fall of 1814 Robert Smith came from Washington, Massachusetts, and purchased five hundred acres of land of Benjamin Gorham, in tract three, for which he paid one dollar and fifty cents per acre. The family of Mr. Smith, then consisting of wife and six children, three of each sex (four sons were added to the number in Bainbridge), found a temporary home with the family of George Smith, a brother of Robert, until a small piece of ground could be cleared and a cabin built, which was accomplished in five or six weeks, and the family removed to the log house, which served as home eight years. This was replaced, in the summer of 1822, by a very fine and commodious framed house, the first framed house built in the township. It is still standing and occupied, though in a very dilapidated condition.

Mr. Smith came from Massachusetts with a span of horses and wagon. The roads were muddy and very rough, making it necessary to travel slowly. They were six weeks making the journey, which can now be made in twenty hours. For many years Mr. Smith was quite extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful for a time, but towards the latter part of his life became somewhat involved, and sold his farm to his son, John K. Smith, who still retains possession of it.

Mr. Smith died April 11, 1852, aged seventy-seven years. His wife, Sarah, died October 15, 1865, aged eighty-five years. Nearly all their children settled in Bainbridge. Thomas married Emeline Eggleston, and resided on the farm now occupied by Mr. Abbott, in the southeast corner of Bainbridge, until his death, which occurred February 22, 1855, when he was fifty-three years old. After his death his heirs sold the farm and removed to Allegan county, Michigan, where several of them still remain. Mrs. Smith was the mother of ten children, nine of whom survived her. She died in Michigan, of injuries received at the burning of her house.

Robert, jr., second son of Robert Smith, sr., married Maria Osborn, and purchased the farm a part of which is now owned by John Hopper. He removed to Farmington, remained ten years, and returned to Bainbridge. In 1848 he removed to Illinois. Soon after he joined a company bound for California, the Eldorado of the world. He had just arrived there when he died from the effects of poison administered by a young man of the company for the purpose, as was supposed, of obtaining a few hundred dollars in cash which he had on his person.

Rachel, second daughter of the Smith family, married George Wilber, and settled in Auburn, where they resided for some time, when they removed to Aurora, Illinois, where they now reside. They are the parents of nine children, six of whom are living.

The eldest daughter of Mr. Smith married Dr. David Shipherd, December 25, 1832. They resided till their death in Bainbridge.

The youngest daughter married Orlando Giles, and is now a resident of Bainbridge, and the only one of the family left in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Giles have four sons and a daughter, all of whom are married.

Albert, the third son, died unmarried, in 1839, at the age of twenty-five. Bainbridge, the fourth son, married Miss Dodge and settled in Illinois, where he engaged in the legal profession. The fifth son, John K., has been twice married—first, to Miss Lucinda Clover, of Bainbridge, who died in 1854. In 1856 he married Mrs. Clarinda Loveland, of Parkman. He resided in Bainbridge till the spring of 1877, when he removed to Akron. The youngest son, Edwin, married Emeline Bidwell, and removed to Iowa some years since.

In the month of April, 1816, Enos D. Kingsley, of Becket, Massachusets (who had a short time previous married Miss Sally Harris), arrived and purchased land in lot two, tract three, being a part of the farm now owned by Nathan Kingsley. Here he built a log house and commenced life in the woods, in earnest. In the following November a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley. This was the second female, and the fourth child, born in the township. On the ninth day after the birth of the daughter the mother died, leaving her helpless infant to the care of strangers. What her young heart must have suffered, in view of the prospects, none but a mother can realize—far from the home of her childhood, with no mother or sister near to counsel and sympathize with her in her sorrow, or to whose care she might commit her little one. Mrs. Kingsley was a very intelligent, refined and amiable woman, much beloved by her acquaintances. Hers was the first death which occurred in the settlement, and was regarded as a great affliction to the community. The remains were

carried on a bier, through the woods, to Aurora for burial, a distance of more than five miles, with no road except what was cleared by men detailed for that purpose. The ground was very muddy, and the men frequently lost their shoes in the mud and mire. Some of the most able bodied men in the procession pronounced it the hardest day's work they ever performed. The husband was so much overcome by this sudden bereavement that it was feared his reason might be permanenty affected. He was therefore advised to return to his friends in New England—which he did—remaining a short time, and again returning to Ohio. On the sixteenth of January, 1819, he was married to Miss Mary Mann, of Mentor. Again Mr. Kingsley's second courtship, though brief, was somewhat romantic. Being called to Mentor on business, while passing through Kirtland on his way thither, he came to the Chagrin river, which was very high from recent rains, and running very rapidly. There was no bridge across the stream, and he, being on horseback, started to ford it. When about half way across he discoved a lady trying to cross on two trees which had fallen, one from either bank, and meeting midway of the stream. On reaching the bank he hitched his horse and went to the assistance of the fair one, who proved to be Miss Mary Mann, and who was teaching school in that vicinity. Her intrepidety won his admiration, and on reaching *terra firma* he introduced himself and stated to her his circumstances. They spent some time in conversation, and, when they separated, their vows were plighted to take passage on the ship "Matrimony," and cross the ocean of life together. A few weeks later they were united in marriage, and removed to the farm formerly occupied by Mr. Kingsley. Four children —two sons and two daughters—were the fruits of this marriage. Two or three years subsequent to his marriage, Mr. Kingsley had an attack of rheumatism which rendered him unable to labor for many months. Added to this misfortune was that of the loss of all their stock of cattle by murrain, and but for the persevering efforts of Mrs. Kingsley, and the assistance of neighbors, the family must have suffered for want of the necessary comforts of life. During the disability of her husband, Mrs. Kingsley performed the labor of her household, spun and wove for their neighbors, chopped, piled and burnt brush, and helped to prepare a piece of land for cultivation. To her habits of untiring industry, strict economy and skilful management may be attributed a great measure of the success which ultimately crowned their labors.

Mr. Kingsley was universally respected as a citizen, held several offices of trust in the township, and was a member of the Congregational church for many years. He died October 21, 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Sally H., daughter of Enos D. and Sally Harris Kingsley, married John M. Fitch, settled in Windham, Portage county, and remained several years, when they removed to Bainbridge, where they now reside. They have one son and one daughter; both residents of Bainbridge.

Faber, the eldest son of Enos and Mary Kingsley, married Theresa Hartshorn, and resides in Bainbridge. They have one son and two daughters.

Arvilla Kingsley married James Thompson, and resides in Solon, Cuyahoga county.

The third danghter, Jane, married Warren S. Fairbanks, of Troy. They reside in Bainbridge. They have two daughters. Nathan D. has been twice married; first to Caroline Asper, who died in 1867; the second marriage was to Eunice Lewis, of Farmington. They reside on the homestead.

Mary, second wife of Enos Kingsley, died June 6, 1875; aged seventy-nine years.

The year 1817 witnessed the arrival in Bainbridge of John Fowler, Joseph Ely, and Simon Henry, and their families.

John Fowler, with his wife, two sons, and Lucinda Howard, a niece of Mrs.

Fowler's, came from Washington, Massachusetts, in the spring of the year above mentioned, and moved into the house of Enos Kingsley (then vacant), and remained there until a log house could be built on land purchased by Mr. Fowler of Jonathan Ely, Robert Smith and Elihu L. Kent, situate in tract thirty-three, lots nine and ten; amount, one hundred and eighty-three acres. The house was soon completed, and the family removed to it. In 1824, an additional purchase of fifty-four acres was made of Alexander Osborn, sr., and later other purchases were made. Mr. Fowler was born in Sommers, Connecticut, from whence he removed to Washington, Massachusetts, where he worked at the saddlers' trade. After his settlement in Ohio his principal business was farming, in which his youngest son, Lyman, was engaged with him. In 1847, Lyman purchased the farm of Asahel North, jr., to which they removed. In 1858, he sold the North farm to R. P. Osborn, and removed to Newburgh, where John Fowler died. He was a very estimable man, and was the first justice of the peace elected in the township. He died at Newburgh, March 14, 1861, at the age of eighty-six. Jerusha, his wife, died February 21, 1846, aged sixty-one.

Horatio, eldest son of John Fowler, married Jemima Russell, of Russell township, May 31, 1821, and purchased land in tract one and lot twelve, now owned by heirs of Otis B. Bliss. He resided upon this purchase till the spring of 1832, when he sold to William Phillips, and purchased land in tract two, a part of lots fifteen, sixteen and seventeen, now owned by Justin Fowler. He removed to this farm, and continued to occupy it till his death, in August, 1873.

Lyman married Laura Smith, and resided with his father till the death of the latter. After his removal to Newburgh, he engaged, to some extent, in real estate speculations, which proved quite successful. He was a very enterprising, intelligent and influential man, and held in high esteem by all. He died in Newburgh, in 1876, aged seventy-five years. His wife died two or three years previous. They were parents of three children. The daughter, Jerusha, married Harvey Hollister; she died in 1866. The sons, John and Edwin, both reside in Newburgh; the latter is a very skilful physician.

The children of Horatio and Jemima Fowler were: Louisa, who married Joseph Burgess, and resides in Orange; Marvin married, and lived in Cleveland, where he died in 1877; Harriet, unmarried, resides at Chagrin Falls; Emily married Philip Cockerel, lived and died in Orange; Norman was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and he was a member of a Minnesota regiment; Laura died unmarried in March, 1867; Justin married Helena Christdor, of Cleveland, and resides in Bainbridge; Alfred married Lucina Hall, and resides in Newbury; John, a son, about three years old, died, and was the first person buried in the old south burying ground in 1823 the ground was donated to the town, by John Fowler, sr. Mrs. Jemima Fowler died March 23, 1866.

Next after the arrival of the Fowlers, Joseph Ely, wife and four children came from Middlefield, Massachusetts, and arrived in Bainbridge about the last of June, and lived in the house of Enos Kingsley (which seems to have been a temporary home for many of the settlers) till October. During the summer Mr. Ely put up the body of a hewed log house, laid a puncheon floor across one end, and moved his family into it in October. There was neither chimney, door, or windows in the house. Soon after their removal, there was quite a severe snow storm, which continued several days, in which Mr. Ely worked, taking cold, which resulted in rheumatism, disabling him for several months, and prevented him from finishing his house till spring. The family spent the winter in it with blankets hung up for doors and windows, while green logs piled up a few feet high, served for a chimney. When a fire was built, the smoke was as likely to fill the house as to go out of doors, and frequently the children were obliged to go to bed to keep warm, and avoid suffocation from

smoke. Towards spring Mr. Ely's health improved, and with the assistance of his brother, Jonathan, he made about four hundred sap troughs, which enabled him to make quite a large quantity of maple sugar, which he sold for twenty-five cents per pound. For some years subsequent, wheat and maple sugar were the principal sources of revenue to the pioneers of this section. Wheat could not be sold for more than fifty cents per bushel, and seldom for cash at that figure, consequently many depended upon the sale of their sugar for money with which to pay taxes, as that article sold readily for cash, at a high figure. Mr. Ely settled on the farm now owned by Artemas Howard, jr., in tract two, lots fifteen and sixteen, which he purchased of Nathaniel Church, previous to his removal from Massachusetts. He resided on the farm till his death, which occurred March 20, 1870, at which time he was eighty-one years old. He was a man who possessed an intellect of high order, but like many men of his age, he had few educational advantages. He took a lively interest in whatever seemed for the public good, and was ever ready to assist the unfortunate. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church about fifty years, and class-leader several years.

Ruby, his wife, died in December, 1854. Cordelia, the eldest daughter, died some years previous. The youngest daughter married Albert Haskins, and resides in Bainbridge. They have three sons.

Alonzo J. Ely married Ruby Howard, and settled on the farm now owned by by his son, Leander A. Ely. He died in 1857, aged forty-six. His wife died in 1863. They left a son and daughter.

The second son, Rev. L. W. Ely, has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church thirty-six years. He is an earnest student, a profound reasoner, and possesses mental capacity far above the average. He is regarded as one of the most efficient members of the Northern Ohio conference. He is now stationed at Mentor, Lake county. He married Miss Lorette Eddy, daughter of Elder Ira Eddy. Cyrus married Pamelia Brown, in 1842, removed to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he studied at Allegheny college about three years, with the intention of entering the ministry, but abandoned the idea, and returned to Bainbridge and settled on the homestead, which he sold after his father's death. He now resides at Chagrin Falls.

*On the eighteenth of September, 1817, Simon Henry and family started from Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and arrived in what is now Bainbridge, on the first of November. The family consisted of himself, wife, and ten children—Orrin, William, John, Rhoda, Nelson, Ann, Mary, Calvin, Milo, and Newton. Orrin and John came on the season before, cleared a piece of ground, raised some corn, and built a cabin to receive the family. They settled on lot fourteen, tract three, the first land being procured of Simon Perkins in exchange for the Massachusetts farm. Subsequent purchases were made from Medad Eames, and others. In Washington they were neighbors of George and Robert Smith, and John Fowler, who had preceded them to Ohio by a year or two. George Smith's family were their nearest neighbors, and when they parted with them it was without hope of meeting them again. Two years after the departure of the Smiths, they decided to try their fortunes in the wilds of Ohio, so, bidding good-by to their friends, they started on the wearisome forty days' journey.

The last night of the journey they stayed at Hudson's Corners, in Chester. Between there and the center of Bainbridge there was but one house, and that without a tenant (built and afterwards occupied by Gideon Russell, of Russell township). Orrin, the eldest son, met them in Chester with two fresh teams,

*From notes by N. C. Henry.

and the Smiths and Fowler came up soon after and kept them company through the day. Their meeting with these friends can be better imagined than described. With George Smith and Simon Henry, especially, was this a glad meeting. They worked together while young men, clearing their rugged mountain farms, and when, after a separation which both thought final, George Smith rode up to them, those men of fifty years could only clasp hands, while the starting tears expressed what their tongues refused to tell. With the help of the fresh cattle their own jaded ones were enabled to be at nightfall within a half mile of their future home. This now smooth meadow was then a black-ash swamp, and after struggling over roots and through mud till about half way across, the wagon settled hopelessly down in the mire, and in spite of all the drivers could do, had to be abandoned for the night. The mother and smaller children were carried to dry land by the grown up sons (the girls, and Calvin, a boy of nine), had been sent off before dark on the horses of their old neighbors, and were already among friends. Packing on their backs the necessary articles for cooking, they went on foot to the cabin which the sons had built, whose ample chimney gave them a view of the tree-tops waving in the November wind. They were the ninth family in the township, and with three young men and as many young women, made an important accession to the isolated settlement. When the sons came to want homes of their own, their father settled them on farms near himself. Orrin married Densey Thompson, and settled on the farm west of and adjoining his father's. Still farther west, William and John settled. Calvin owned, but never occupied, the farm now occupied by Sullivan Giles; Nelson was to remain on the homestead with the parents, but feeling called to a higher work, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and went to Missouri, where he married, and resided till his death, in 1853. He was a very able and devoted minister. Orrin, after about thirty years' residence where he first purchased, sold and removed to Iowa, and died about 1873; William and John both remained on their farms until their decease; John died in 1868; William, in 1860. After the removal of Nelson, Calvin married Lorette Jackson, of Auburn, and resided with the parents, though subsequently he also became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; he never removed his family from the homestead, where he died in 1853. He was highly esteemed as a minister and citizen. Milo married Chloe A. Osborn, and resided a few years on the farm now owned by Oscar Niece; from thence he removed to Illinois, and died near Nauvoo. Newton went to sea, and was mate of a whale ship at the time of his death. He was buried in the Pacific ocean. The three daughters married and spent most of their lives in Bainbridge. Rhoda married Robert Root, and is now (1878) the only survivor of the twelve who came from Massachusetts sixty-one years ago; Ann married Jasper Lacy, and died at Chagrin Falls in 1852; Mary married Elijah French, and died in Bainbridge in 1877. The mother, Rhoda, died in 1843, and the father in June, 1854, aged eighty-seven years. He was the second justice of peace elected in the township, and previous to his removal from Massachusetts he was elected representative to the legislature of that State. There are now forty grandchildren, about sixty great-grandchildren, and ten great-great-grandchildren who are descendants of this couple, most of whom are residents of the western States and territories. Calvin left two children—the daughter, Julia, married and resides in Newburgh; the son, Nelson C., married Mary Chase. He owns and occupies the homestead of his grandfather. K. W., the only surviving son of William Henry, resides on the farm where his father lived and died. He married Rose Case.

His mother also resides with him. She was a daughter of Samuel McConoughey, of Aurora; is about seventy-eight years old, and very hale and vig-

orous. Her three surviving daughters are married—the eldest, Emerett, married A. S. Willey, and resides in Bedford; Caroline, married Carl Blair, and resides in Aurora; Florence, married Girdon Riley, and also resides in Aurora. Harrison, the second son, and two daughters, Jane and Ellen, died in youth, and Carlos, the eldest, at middle life. The farm of John Henry is occupied by his widow, and owned by her and her son, Charles E. Henry, who resides in Cleveland. He is the well known detective in the United States mail service. Simon J. removed to Michigan some years since. The daughters married. The eldest, Maria, married S. P. Goodsell, and has resided for some years in Bainbridge. Martha Ann married Henry Brewster, and resides in Bainbridge. Eliza married James Brown, and resides in Newburgh. Newton, the second son, is a Methodist minister. He has no settled place of residence.

The next arrival in the township, after that of the Henrys, was that of Jonas H. Childs, afterwards know as Deacon Childs. He was born in Becket, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 18, 1791; was married to Lydia Kingsley, of the same place, in 1811. In 1812 he was drafted into the army, and went to Boston; was soon discharged and returned home. In 1816 he visited Ohio, making most of the journey on foot, and returning in the same way. While here he purchased land from E. Wadsworth, in lot fifteen, tract two, to which he removed his family, in the winter of 1818. The family consisted of himself, wife and two boys, the eldest about three years old. Four children were born after their settlement in Bainbridge. On their arrival here they occupied the house of Enos Kingsley (a half brother of Mrs. Childs) while a cabin was being built on their place, to which they removed in the spring, and occupied several years, when a large brick house was erected on the corners nearly opposite the residence of C. S. Sanderson, where they resided until the marriage and removal from home of all their children. Being left alone, and unable to do the work of the farm, Mr. Childs, in 1852, sold to Artemus Howard and removed to the center of the township, where he resided about fifteen years, when he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. A. Howard, on the homestead where Mrs. Childs died, August 4, 1868. Two years later he went to Kirtland to live with his youngest son, where he died, March 18, 1875, at the age of eighty-four. He was a worthy member of the Congregational church about fifty-six years, and many years held the office of deacon. Jonas Milton, the eldest son, married Charlotte Beckwith, and settled in Russell where he now resides. Albert H. was married, in 1842, to Maranda Ely. They have four children. Mrs. Childs died in 1872, in Bainbridge where the family reside. Stephen, third son of Jonas Childs, married Nancy Warren, in 1841. Alanson married Charlotte Kingsbury, by whom he had two children. She died in 1860, and he married Sarah Walters, of Russell; they now live in Michigan. Amanda married Artemas Howard in 1846. They were parents of two children, and resided in Bainbridge till their demise. Abigail, second daughter of Jonas Childs, married Thedore Burgess, in 1846. They reside in Cleveland.

Justus Bissell, a native of Middlefield, Massachusetts, came in February, 1818, and settled at the center, where C. Edick now lives. He moved from Aurora, where he settled ten years previous. P. D. McConoughey had cleared a few acres on the land at the center, with the intention of settling there, but sold to Bissell and bought in the northeast part of the township. Mr. Bissell kept the first post-office established in the township. He served as postmaster many years. The office is still known as Bissell's post-office. He also kept the first tavern in the place, for which purpose he built the house now occupied by Christopher Edick. Mrs. Bissell died in March, 1823. In June, 1825, Mr. Bissell married a Mrs. Calkins, who died in February, 1855. After after the death of his second wife he sold his farm in Bainbridge, and spent the

remainder of his life with his children. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Benjamin Bidlake, esq., in Munson, September 22, 1874, at the age of ninety two years. He was a very estimable citizen. He was the father of ten children, none of whom are now residents of Bainbridge. The two eldest sons, Randall and Amariah, died each at the age of twenty-four. The eldest surviving son, Dr. Onzo, resides at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Pizarro and Lorenzo reside in Ashtabula county. The eldest daughter married Noel Forbes, and died a few years later. Sabrina married Benjamin Bidlake, and died in Munson, in 1878. Jane married Dr. Merchant Baldwin, and resides in Allegan county, Michigan. Dr. Baldwin died September 1, 1878. Nancy married Henry Foster, and removed to Michigan, where she died. Lavencia married Levant Johnson, and resides in Chardon.

In the fall of 1818 the township received quite an addition to its population by the arrival of Daniel McFarland, sr., and Philip Haskins, with their families, and two men who came as teamsters, numbering seventeen persons. They were natives of Adams, Massachusetts, from which place they emigrated in April, and arrived in Bainbridge in November. They had no particular location in view, but thought to travel leisurely, and when they should find a place to meet their desires and expectation, there they would settle and make their future home. When passing through the central part of New York State, one of the men drove into a small lake to water the team. The bottom proved treacherous, and in turning to drive out the load of goods capsized, scattering beds, bedding, etc., in the water. They fished out all that could be found, spread them on the fence and bushes, and waited a day or two for them to dry. In this State they also stopped several weeks to visit friends. When they arrived at Saybrook, Ohio, they were favorably impressed with the location, and were nearly persuaded to purchase a tract of land from parties who claimed to be in possession of many hundred acres in that vicinity. As they considered the supply of water insufficient, they decided to prosecute their journey, which decision proved fortunate, as those who subsequently bought of the Saybrook company, could not obtain a good title, consequently lost the money they invested. From Saybrook the emigrant party directed their steps to Brinbridge, which they entered by the road running north from the center. As they approached the stream which intersects the road about a mile from the center, they paused to rest, and refresh the weary teams. At their feet, ran the clear, sparkling brook, and on either hand, rose gently sloping hills, covered with majestic forest trees. The beauties of the scene won the admiration of the weary band, and the father exclaimed, "This shall be our home," and there their home was soon afterwards made. They soon passed on, and reached, at nightfall, the cabin of Justus Bissell, then the only one at the center of the township. They remained with Mr. Bissell three weeks.

Of the McFarlands who came at this time was Daniel, sr., and wife, Clarrissa (then a young lady), three unmarried sons (Shaderach, Charles, and John), W. Abel, a married son, with wife and one child; their son-in-law, Phillip Haskins, his wife and three children. Two married sons came later. Immediately after their arrival, Daniel, sr., purchased two thousand acres of land of Lord and Barber, in tracts one and two, for which he paid two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Upon this, near the stream mentioned, he cleared a small piece, and built a double log house, which they all occupied a few weeks. During the first night which they spent in their new cabin, they were serenaded by a pack of hungry wolves, by which the elder Mrs. McFarland (who supposed them to be Indians) was so badly frightened as to cause hemorrhage of the nose, which nearly cost her life, and from the effects of which she never fully recovered. Haskins built a cabin, and in February moved to a farm east of, and adjoining

that of McFarland. Abel settled on the north part of his father's purchase. In 1820 Jonathan and Daniel, jr., sons of Daniel, sr., came on with their families. Jonathan settled north of his father's, on the farm now occupied by Lovina McFarland. Daniel, jr., took the south part of his father's purchase, which he retained till his death in 1837. Joanna, his wife, died in 1836. They had four children: Lucy, John W., jr., Daniel (third), and Louisa, none of whom are living. Lucy married Shadrach McFarland. John W., jr., married Hester A. Vincent. He died in 1846, aged thirty-two years. His wife died in 1849, aged thirty-two years. They left one daughter. In 1844 Daniel (third) married Hannah Giles. Louisa married Pierce Whipple in 1846, and died in 1876, leaving three daughters and a son. The estate of Daniel, jr., is now in possession of the heirs of his son, John W., jr., and those of his daughter, Louisa.

The children of Jonathan McFarland were Alanson, Ambrose, Sheubael, Missella, Miranda, Lorenzo D., and Eliza.

Missella married Bennett Robbens. They have six children, and have resided in Bainbridge since their marriage. Sheubael married Arthusa Richardson, and settled on a farm on the opposite side of the road, from that of the homestead. He has four children, the youngest son remains on the homestead. Eliza married Joshua Burnett, and died in 1846, aged twenty-two. After the death of Eliza, Mr. Burnett married her sister, Miranda, who died in March, 1849, aged thirty-five. Lorenzo D. married Lovina Baker in 1856, and died in 1864, aged forty-nine. They had five children. Ambrose married in 1838, and died in 1839 at the age of twenty-eight. Alanson married, and died November 19, 1849, aged thirty-six.

Jonathan, the father, died October 28, 1870, aged eighty-four; Hannah, his his first wife, died February 3, 1845, aged sixty-one. All died of consumption. They were an intelligent, estimable family, and the early death of so many of its members was greatly deplored by the community. Sheubael and Mrs. Missella Robbens are the only survivors of the family; both reside in Bainbridge. Sylvia, second wife of Jonathan, died in 1876, aged seventy-four. Shaderach was three times married. From the first marriage were two sons—D. Webster, and McKendre—neither of whom are residents of Bainbridge. His second wife left one son, Albert, who resides in Pennsylvania. The father died in 1871. Abel had five children, none of whom are residents of Bainbridge. The only son, Lucien, is a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska. Charles died many years since; none of his descendants are in the place. John W., sr., married Betsey Griswold, and settled across the road from his father. John W., sr., and wife were the parents of seven children, viz.: Angeline, Lafayette, Jacob, Mahala J., Avis A., Elizabeth, and John W., jr. Angeline married Hiram Black. Two children were the offspring of their marriage. Mrs. Black died in 1854, aged twenty-nine. Lafayette married Miss Caroline Gardner, daughter of the late A. C. Gardner, of Chagrin Falls. One daughter was born of their union. Lafayette died December 13, 1854, aged twenty-eight years. Jacob married Cornelia Gardner, of Chagrin Falls. He died February 26, 1854, aged twenty-six years. Lafayette and Jacob married sisters, and were partners in the mercantile business. Both were stricken by the same lurking, insiduous foe, consumption, and died in the same year, the death of the younger preceding that of the elder brother by a little more than ten months. Each possessed the requisites for a successful business career. They were frank, generous hearted, intelligent young men, and their untimely death was universally regretted. Mahala married Oney R. Bliss, in 1853. They have three sons and two daughters. They reside on the farm formerly owned by John W., sr. Elizabeth married Charles Brainerd, and removed to Michigan, where she died in 1876, aged thirty-six.

Two children survive her. Arvis, unmarried, resides in Bainbridge. John W., a lad of six years, died in 1848.

The death of the mother occurred in 1844, when she was thirty-seven years old. The father, John W., died February 15, 1867, aged seventy-two. He was among the most influential men in the township, held various township offices, and was three times elected to the office of justice of the peace. He died of consumption, as did also his wife and five children.

The family of Philip Haskins consisted of his wife and three children; Henry, Albert and Tryphosa. After their settlement here three more were born, viz: Hiram, Perry and Mary. Mr. Haskins purchased land in tract one, lot eleven, on which he built a log cabin, and in which he resided a few years, while clearing and improving his farm, when he built a framed house, near the old one, and made subsequent purchases of land. He was a man of unquestionable integrity, and possessed a large share of sound, practical common sense. He resided upon his first purchase until his decease, which occurred August 24, 1846, at which time he was sixty-three years old.

Lovisa, his wife, died November 22, 1869; aged seventy-three. She possessed more than an ordinary degree of intelligence, energy and decision of purpose, and was highly esteemed for her many virtues.

We will relate an incident in Mrs. Haskins' experience, as showing her energy and ingenuity: In the fall of 1822 Mr. Haskins went to Massachusetts on business, leaving his wife and his two little boys to care for the farm and their small stock of cattle. One morning during his absence their cow could not be found. Diligent search was made, which was unsuccessful, and Mrs. Haskins concluded the cow had taken the trail that led to the Chillicothe road, and gone to Aurora. With the help of the boys, she yoked the oxen and put the younger boy, Albert, (then seven years old) astride of one ox, and sent him to Aurora, a distance of six miles, in search of the cow, which was found and returned after a hard day's ride of twelve miles.

In 1838, Albert married Celestia Ely, and prepared a home in tract one, lot twenty-nine, where they have since resided. They have three sons. Henry has been twice married. First, to Mary Nettleton, who died in 1847, leaving one daughter. In 1848, he married Emily Wilder, who has one daughter. Mr. Haskins first purchased lot ten, in tract one, where he has since resided; having made many additional purchases. He has for some years been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In 1841, Hiram married Minerva Shuart, and settled on lot twelve, tract one, where he remained several years, then removed to Russell, from whence he removed to East Cleveland, where he accumulated quite a large fortune. His mind became somewhat unsettled, and, in 1873, he committed suicide. A son and daughter survive him.

Perry, the youngest son, married Cynthia Worrallo. Five children were the offspring of their marriage, of whom one died in childhood. Perry resides on the homestead, to which he has added several purchases.

Tryphosa married Oliver Nettleton, in 1836. They resided a few years on land now in possession of Henry Haskins, from where they removed several years later. They have five children.

Mary married Charles Burgess, and removed to Montville, where they still remain. They have two children.

Clarrissa, the unmarried daughter, who came with Daniel McFarland, sr., married J. Jenks, and removed to Illinois, where she now resides. An elder sister, Polly, who also married a Jenks, resides in the same State. They are the only survivors of the family.

Some years after the arrival of the McFarlands, Malatiah Hathaway came on

from the east, and settled north of Philip Haskins. Hathaway married a daughter of Daniel McFarland. The date of his arrival we have failed to obtain. He died in 1839, at the age of sixty-five. Betsey, his wife, died in 1854, aged seventy-two. A daughter, Mrs. Miranda Carpenter, is the only one of the family remaining in the place.

Joel S. Giles came from Warsaw, New York, to Bainbridge, and purchased one hundred acres of land, of Simon Perkins, for which he paid four dollars per acre. The farm is situated near the southwest corner of the township, in tract three, lot twenty-eight, a portion of it being part of the boundary of what was formerly known as Giles' pond, now known as Geauga lake. The family of Mr. Giles consisted of himself, wife, and four children—Joel, Sullivan, Daniel B., and Julia. Joel and Sullivan married and built homes in the neighborhood of their father. Some years later Joel, jr., removed to Orange, where he died, in the winter of 1867. Daniel remained with his father. Sulliven's first wife died, leaving two daughters and a son. He resided in Bainbridge until his death, which occurred in April, 1879.

Joel Giles, sr., and wife, were members of the Baptist church, which was organized at an early day in that part of the township. Services were held first in private houses, and later in a school-house. The church prospered for a few years, but was eventually broken up by a wolf in sheep's clothing (Sidney Rigdon, of Mormon notoriety), who entered the fold, and the sheep were scattered abroad.

Mr. Giles' house was a temporary home for ministers of the Baptist church, and also of other denominations in the early history of the township. Services were held in that part of the township by Methodist and Congregational ministers for several years, and much interest manifested. After the disruption of the Baptist church, Mr. Giles joined the Disciple church, of which he was for some years a minister.

Mr. Giles died in 1857. His wife has been dead many years. Daniel B. now owns the homestead, which is intersected by a branch of the Atlantic & Great Western railway, the station known as Geauga Lake being but a few rods from the residence of Mr. Giles, and also very near the lake, which being easy of access by rail, has become, within a few years, a very popular place of resort during the summer months, for fishing, picnic, and excursion parties. For the convenience of such parties, Mr. Giles has recently erected a hall of considerable size near the lake. The surrounding grounds are kept clean and attractive, and, without exception, this is the most charming place to spend a leisure day to be found in this section. The Cleveland Ice company have located their buildings here, which are annually packed with many thousand tons of ice of the finest quality, which is mostly shipped to Cleveland for market during the warmer months.

Those who settled near Geauga lake, at an early period, were: Joseph Witter, Sandford Baldwin, Joseph Mason, Grant Perkins, Nathan Seward, Jarvis McConoughey, Aaron Squires, and Daniel C. Goodsell [Mr. Goodsell and Mr. Squires are the only ones now living]. Joseph Witter was a soldier of the Revolution, and was one of the guards at the execution of Major Andre, the British spy. He lived but a few years in Bainbride. He was burried in that part of the town, in the burial-ground near K. W. Henry's. None of his family remain here. Aaron Squires and family left the place about twenty-five years ago. He removed from here to Five Points, Warrensville, and from thence to Michigan, where he now resides. Jarvis McConoughey was a resident of the township several years. He first took up land in tract three, lot seventeen, where he made a small clearing. He next took up lot twenty-four, now owned by D. Root, after selling which he purchased in lot twenty-one, now owned by Gideon

Kent, from where he removed to Solon, where he died. He was one of the most famous hunters of the early times. It has been often stated that he had but one equal in that pursuit, and that was George Cooks, of Aurora.

In the eastern part of the township several families settled, remained a few years and removed to other States. Among these were Seymour Dodge, who occupied the farm of J. Hopper. Daniel Bailey occupied a place south of Hopper, now a part of Mr. Abbot's farm. Horace Crosby owned the farm now owned by William Hurd. Park Brown purchased the David McConoughey farm, now in possession of Lucas Hurd. He came from the State of New York; was a resident of the place several years; himself and family were highly esteemed in the community. The eldest daughter married Joseph Chamberlain, who has since been a resident of the place. The second daughter married Cyrus B. Ely. The youngest, Laura, married Doctor Orville Vincent, and removed to Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Brown died in Russell, where the eldest son, Franklin, still resides. At an early date, Enos Hollister settled south of the old burying-ground, on the west side of the road. He was a shoemaker by trade, probably the first one who located in the town. The exact time of his arrival we are unable to determine. Harvey Sloan also resided a few years on a portion of the farm now owned by Mr. Abbott. He was a brother of Norman Sloan. He removed to some one of the western States.

In 1815 Johnathan Ely, then a young man, came into the place and entered land in lot nine, tract three, which he subsequently sold to John Fowler, and purchased in tract two, lot seven, of (now in possession of Henry Brewster) Jarvis McConoughey, who had made some improvement upon it. In 1821 he was married to Lucinda Howard, and settled at once on the farm he had purchased, where he remained till the spring of 1833, when he removed to the east part of the town, having sold his farm near the center to Deacon Joseph North, who came with his family from Marcellies, New York. Mr. Ely died in March, 1852. Three children survive him—two sons and a daughter. Since his decease, Truman, the eldest son, died in 1865, and the daughter, in 1872. Lucinda, his wife, died in 1877. Mr. Ely joined the Congregational church at its organization, and remained one of its most faithful members till his death.

In the summer of 1817 we note the arrival of Daniel C. Goodsell, a native of Connecticut. He stayed some time in Aurora, where he married Myra McConoughey, a daughter of Samuel McConoughey. He first settled in the southwestern part of town, near where Eggleston's mills were built. In 1837 he purchased one hundred and seventeen acres of land in tract two, near the center, which he has since occupied. He is now the oldest person in the township, being a few months over eighty-three years old. Though much of the time in feeble health, he has visited his native State since his eighty-third birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Goodsell were the parents of three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Samuel, married Harriet Brewster in 1845, and died in Michigan in 1872. The second son, S. P., married Maria Henry. The daughter married Hudson H. Briggs, and resides on the homestead. George, a promising young man, died of wounds received in battle, in the war of the Rebellion.

In the year 1818 or '19, the family of Asahel North came from the State of New York, and purchased the farm now owned by R. P. Osborn. There were eight sons and a daughter in the family, several of whom married and resided for some years in the township. The daughter, Sarah, married Frederick Clover, and died in Bainbridge in 1845. The sons were Alvin, Thomas, Asahel, Samuel, Jesse, Seymour, Myron, and George. Samuel lived a short time on the place now owned by Mrs. Hill, and from there moved west; Thomas first located on the farm now owned by H. H. Briggs, and later on the place recently owned by E. French; Myron resided many years in Kentucky; Alvin

spent most of his life in Madison, Lake county; Thomas died in Illinois; Asahel occupied the homestead till 1847–8, when he removed to Chagrin Falls; —he is now a resident of Clyde, Ohio, and is much esteemed as a citizen; Seymour went west, and is now deceased; Jesse remained in Bainbridge many years. He was a very eccentric individual, who ignored the counsel of the wise man, found in Proverbs xxv: 17. We presume there were few households in the county, thirty years ago, where Jesse had not made from four to forty visits, the length of which was in proportion to the amount of "goodies" placed before him. It is scarcely necessary to add that he was the butt of many practical jokes. Asahel, sr., died in 1845; his wife, Hannah, in 1844.

In the fall of 1818, Josiah Nettleton, in company with six other young men, started on foot from Penfield, Monroe county, New York, with the intention of visiting the Allegheny region of country, where they designed purchasing land, should the location prove a desirable one. The young men were Timothy Fuller, James Moore, Hiram Washburn, Joseph Thompson,, Paul Thomas, and Lewis Nettleton, a brother of Josiah. At the close of the third day, Fuller and Thompson were tired of the undertaking, and turned back. On the fourth day they met a man returning from the west, who told them they had better go no farther, as the climate was so cold near the Alleghenies, no one could succeed there in the business of farming. They inquired what the prospects were for emigrants in New Connecticut. After giving a very unfavorable report, he closed with the statement that "rattlesnakes were so numerous there that they dried them and used them for bean-poles." "Sam Hill!" exclaimed one, "I'm not going to any such country as that." The next morning two more of the adventurers took the back track. On the fifth day, at noon, Fuller and Thompson decided to return home, leaving Josiah to prosecute the journey alone. When he reached the Allegheny mountains the ground was covered with snow to the depth of four or five inches, and he decided to go to Ohio. After leaving the mountains he traveled ten miles through the dense forest, with no companion save his rifle. He arrived in Painesville in the latter part of November, where he stayed one night at a tavern kept by a man named Cowles. From Painesville he went to Chardon (at that time there were but two houses between the places), stayed over one night at a log tavern kept by Norman Canfield. The house stood on the site now occupied by the Chardon house. There were then four houses between Chardon and Punderson's mill, in Newbury. From Chardon Nettleton went to Auburn, where an uncle named Fuller had settled. He arrived at his uncle's cabin near the close of the fourteenth day of his journey, which was Sunday. Soon after his arrival he took up a piece of land in the eastern part of Bainbridge; cleared a small spot and built a cabin. During his stay he killed thirty deer, filled a barrel and a large trough (which had been used to store sap in), with venison, a part of which he hung in his cabin to dry. Previous to his return east, a grand hunt was planned, in which he participated. All the men in the townships of Russell, Bainbridge, Newbury, and Auburn, were to form a circle, the center of which was to be the point where the corners of the four townships meet, and the game not killed was to be driven towards that point. In accordance with that arrangement, they started out on the day appointed, some armed with pitchforks, and with clubs; and, all who could obtain one, carried a gun. When they met at the center, sixty deer had been killed, all of which were within sight from that point.

Mr. Nettleton remained in the place about four weeks, and returned to New York State for the purpose of moving his family to Bainbridge, which he accomplished in the month of January, 1819. When he arrived at his cabin with his family, they found it well supplied with dried venison, which was appreciated by the younger members of the group. They remained here about three years

and removed to their old home in the east, where they remained five years and again came to Bainbridge.

In the fall of 1819, Mr. Nettleton states, the first training of militia of the township took place, on the farm of Joseph Ely, two miles east of the center, where a company from Auburn met with them. After the companies were dismissed, Mr. Nettleton came very near being killed, by Edson Kent, who was about to salute the captain. Nettleton chanced to look around, and seeing Kent's gun pointing at his breast, instantly struck it down, and received the contents in his arm, instead of his breast. His clothing, being all of linen, was set on fire by the powder, and was torn from his person by P. D. McConoughey and Deacon Childs, which prevented his being fatally, though he was quite seriously, burned. Kent was a diffident, inexperiensed boy of seventeen, and deeply regretted the occurrence, which was purely accidental.

Mr. Nettleton was married when nineteen years of age, to Sally Fuller, of Penfield, New York. Nine children were born to them, viz: Mary, Martha, Fanny, Lewis, Tiffany, Daniel, Franklin, Sarah, and Lorette. Mary married Henry Haskins, and died in 1847. Martha married Rev. A. N. McConoughey in 1835, and resides in Illinois. Fanny married Jesse Robbins in 1841. They reside in Bainbridge. Eight children were the offspring of their marriage. Lewis married Maryette Eggleston, of Aurora. He died at Chagrin Falls in 1860. Tiffany married D. M. Burnett, of Russell. He is a resident of Michigan, as are also Daniel and Franklin. Sarah married William Bridgeman, and removed to Wisconsin. Lorette married Dr. H. Decker, of Newburgh, and now resides in Rome, Ashtabula county.

Mrs. Nettleton died in the autumn of 1847. She was regarded as one of the most amiable and intelligent women in the community. In 1849 Mr. Nettleton married Marilla Howard, who died a year subsequent to her marriage. After the death of his second wife, Mr. Nettleton married Lucy Ann Worrallo, of Chester. Two daughters and a son were born of this marriage.

Nettleton was quite a famous hunter. On one occasion, while on his way to the pidgeon roosts of the Cuyahoga, in Troy, he shot a deer, and sat down for a moment's rest. Upon looking up he saw a deer, drew his rifle and fired, when two deer came toward him and fell, while a third started in the opposite direction and fell also. He killed four deer in a day several times, but could not go above that number, except at the time mentioned in connexion with McConoughey, when he killed five. He killed the last deer, bear and wolf, in his native town, and the last deer seen in Bainbridge was shot by him. He was in the war of 1812 a short time. He resides on the farm where he first purchased, and, at the present writing (March, 1878), he is eighty-one years and seven months old. He is able to drive his team all day, and take care of it at night. He has boiled sap during the day, and this evening related the foregoing incidents of pioneer life, with many others which we have omitted.

He can read ordinary print without the aid of glasses; having never used them. He has never used tea, coffee, or tobacco.*

In 1820, Watts Kingsley, a brother of Enos Kingsley, and a native of Becket, Massachusetts, came to Bainbridge, and located on the farm now owned by J. Fowler, where he remained until 1832, when he sold and removed to Windham, Portage county. He is now a resident of Oscaloosa, Iowa.

In the winter of 1818, William R. Howard and John Bowles, young men of twenty-one, came from Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on foot, and stopped at the house of John Fowler, who was an uncle of Howard's. Bowles

*On the twenty-second of June, 1879, Mr. Nettleton was stricken with paralysis, from which he died March 23, 1879; aged eighty-two years and seven months.

stayed a short time, and then returned to Massachusetts. Mr. Howard purchased land in lot fifteen, tract two, and in the spring went to Aurora, and worked for Moses Eggleston, and others. In the summer of 1819 he worked for Dr. Case, in Hudson. In December, following, his father died, making it necessary for him to return to Massachusetts. He started on his journey, with the intention of going through in eleven days. He reached Kirtland the first night, and stayed at Madison the second. He made the journey of five hundred and fifty miles in eleven and one-half days, having been detained one-half day, when near home, by a heavy snow storm. After leaving Madison, he ate but two warm meals before reaching home. He remained in Massachusetts a year and a half, settled the estate of his father, and made arrangements to remove to Ohio. In June, 1821, he was married to Miss Martha Codding, of Washington, and, on the third of July, with their stock of household goods packed in a covered lumber wagon, drawn by oxen, they started on their journey, accompanied by the mother of Mr. Howard, a younger brother, and three sisters. They arrived in Bainbridge on the fifth of August, having been delayed three days by one of the oxen giving out. After reaching their cabin in the woods Mr. Howard went to the brow of a hill, a short distance away, cut several large trees (standing nearly in a direct line), nearly down, so that a small force would compel them to fall. He then felled a large tree against one end of the row, when, one after another, they fell with a loud crash which was heard at a great distance, announcing to his neighbors his arrival. All within hearing of the falling timber came at night through the woods to welcome them. They lived on the farm where they first settled forty-one years. In the interval several additions were made to the original purchase, and a fine frame house took the place of the little log cabin. In 1862, Mr. Howard sold the homestead to his son William, and removed to a smaller one, near Chagrin Falls, where he died in January, 1867, at the age of seventy years.

For many years he took an active part in the business of the township, served in its various offices, and was three times elected to the office of justice of the peace. He was an intelligent, public spirited man, respected by all. He was an attendant of the Congregational church till it ceased to be, when, with his family, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife survives him, honored and loved.* She is now (1878) in her eighty-third year. They were parents of four children. Artemas, the eldest, married Amanda, daughter of Deacon Childs, and settled near the old home, where he resided till his death, in 1873. He was a man of superior judgment, and regarded as one of the best financiers in the township. His wife died in 1877. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Phylena, eldest daughter of W. R. Howard, married Wm. Richards, and resides in Auburn. The second son, William, married Lorinda A. Osborn, and, at present, resides in Chardon. Martha married D. L. Fenkell, and settled at Chagrin Falls, where she died, in 1870, aged twenty-four years. She was a member of the Baptist church. At the birth of her youngest child, Mrs. Howard was fifty years and six months old.

In 1820 or '21 Robert Root came to Bainbridge, and purchased land of Simon Perkins in tract three, where he built a cabin, and kept bachelor's hall a year or two.

In January, 1822, he was married to Rhoda, eldest daughter of Simon Henry. He built a small frame house, to which he removed soon after marriage, and resided on the farm till a few years previous to his death, when he removed to a small place near the homestead, where he died June 3, 1866,

*Mrs. Howard died at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Richards, esq., on the twelfth of May, 1879; aged eighty-two years and eight months.

aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Root was a native of Connecticut, from whence he emigrated with his father's family to Aurora, Ohio, some three or four years previous to his settlement here. He was a man of commanding appearance, much intelligence and good business capacity. To Mr. and Mrs. Root seven children were born, two of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Harriet, who married C. R. Howard, and resides in Aurora; Norman married Nancy Miller, and resides in Bainbridge; Delos married Eliza Barton, and occupies the homestead; Nelson married Amarilla Collins, and resides on the farm formerly owned by R. G. McCartey; Lorette married John Hatch. Mrs. Root resides with her son, on the homestead, esteemed and loved by many friends. She is eighty years old, and in feeble health.*

In 1822 Dexter Pease purchased the farm now owned by John Patterson, married Anna Parsons, of Aurora, and removed to his farm, where he remained till 1858 or '9, when he sold and went to Newburgh, where he died. He was married four times. His first, second and third wives died in Bainbridge. The fourth survives him.

Joseph Chamberlain came into the township in 1825, with his mother, two brothers and a sister. They purchased in tract one, lot five. They came with two ox teams from East Haddam, Connecticut, and were six weeks on the road. Joseph carried on his mother's farm till 1838, when he bought the farm now occupied by C. R. Post, of Lord and Barber. While clearing, he kept bachelor's hall three years. In 1838 he was married to Louisa Brown. They have two daughters: Juliett, the eldest, married C. R. Post, and occupies the homestead; Medora married Oscar Davis, of Chagrin Falls. Mr. Chamberlain was a man of industrious and economical habits, and highly respected. He died March 25, 1877, aged seventy-four.

In 1824 or '25 Eber Kennedy and family came from Aurora, and purchased where his son, Henry, now lives. He died a few years after his coming here. There were several sons, one of whom is a minister of the Baptist church. Mrs. Kennedy, after her husband's death, married Warren Little, of Aurora, where she now resides.

Lewis and Daniel Miller, with their families, came in 1827. Lewis built a log house on land now owned by William Howard near Henry Haskins. Daniel purchased the place now in possession of A. Ely. In 1833 they sold, and went to Chester, where some of their children now live.

Andrew Phillips came to Bainbridge from North Adams, Massachusetts, in 1830. He was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, and had obtained a good practical education. In 1831 he taught school in Mayfield, Cuyahoga county. He became quite popular as a teacher, and followed the business of teaching till 1843. In May, 1842, he was married to Margaret Roberts, of Munson, and settled on a farm in the north part of the town, where he resided till his death, which occurred in May, 1877, when he was sixty-seven years old. He was a man of culture and influence. His wife, a daughter and two sons survive him.

William Phillips, a brother of Andrew, came in 1832, with his wife and one child, and purchased of Horatio Fowler the farm now in possession of the heirs of Otis B. Bliss. This he sold, in 1833, to Otis Bliss, and purchased one adjoining that of his brother, where he resided till 1867 or 1868, when he sold to his son and removed to Chagrin Falls. None of his family are living in the township.

There were many families of prominent citizens who came late, and can scarcely be accounted as pioneers, of whom we can make but brief mention.

*Mrs. Root died February 3, 1879, aged eighty years and seven months.

William Burgess and family arrived in the township September 12, 1833, and settled on the place now owned by G. L. Maynard, and resided there till the death of the father, November 9, 1848. He was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 27, 1787, and married Esther Williams, of Lenox, Massachusetts, January 25, 1810. Mrs. Burgess died in Cleveland, March 10, 1872, aged eighty-one years. Their family consisted of nine sons, viz: John C., Allen, Joseph, Theodore, Charles, John W., Cornelius, Franklin, and Alvin, all of whom are living except the latter, who was for many years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at the time of his death was a presiding elder. He died at Greenville, Pennsylvania, in 1873. He was regarded as one of the most able and efficient members of the conference. He married Laura Howe, of Mentor, who survived him but a year or two. William Burgess was a blacksmith, and worked at the trade during his residence in the township. None of the family remain in the place.

In 1835 Deacon Ebenezer Hopkins came into the place and located near the river, in the west part, and resided there till his death in 1850. He was an enterprising man, and one of the prominent members of the Congregational church. He had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, none of whom remain in the township.

In 1833 Otis B. Bliss came from North Adams, Massachusetts, with his wife and one child, Oney R., and settled on the farm now occupied by his widow, where he reared his family of nine children, seven of whom survived his death, which occurred December 5, 1873, when he was sixty-five. He served in various township offices, and was elected colonel of a militia regiment. He was for many years one of the most influential members of the First Baptist church at Chagrin Falls, and lived and died honored and respected by all.

Ambrose, a brother of Otis Bliss, came about four years later, having married Miss Judith Pierce, of New Hampshire. He purchased of J. Converse the farm upon which he still resides in the northwestern part of the township. They have a family of seven children, two of whom are unmarried. Mr. Bliss is one of the most industrious and enterprising farmers of the place.

Josiah Pettibone, with his only son, Rufus, and a daughter, emigrated from Norfolk, Connecticut, to Portage county, Ohio, and from thence to Bainbridge, where they settled in the summer of 1832, on the farm now occupied by Rufus and his son, Henry W. Mr. Pettibone, sr., resided on the farm till his death, which occurred in 1852, at which time he was seventy years of age. He was a man of strict integrity, and a worthy member of the Congregational church. In 1833 Rufus Pettibone was married to Betsy Dutton, of Auburn. They have a son and two daughters. An amiable and accomplished daughter died at twenty-two, and a son and daughter in infancy.

In 1831, Seymour Niece, a stone mason by trade, settled near Eggleston's mills. In 1832 or '33, he removed to the northwestern part of the town. Mr. Niece had a family of twelve sons and one daughter, viz.: Myron, William C., Charles, Nathaniel, Seymour, Oscar, Sarah, Lafayette, John B., Henry, Franklin, and two whose names we cannot now recall. Nearly all of the family were school teachers, and several were among the most efficient in the county. Nine of them were teaching at the same time sufficiently near home to enable them to meet there at the close of each week. William C., who was one of the prominent men of the place, died in 1877. He left five sons and as many daughters; most of them reside in Bainbridge.

William Chase, a blacksmith, from the State of New York, came to the place in 1831, and lived several year in the northeast part of the township, from whence he removed to the center a few years previous to his death, which took place in 1868. Several of his children reside here still.

In 1832, Joseph Sprague came here and occupied the place for a few years, now owned by Mrs. Harphan. He sold to Dr. Shipherd, and purchased of Milo Henry the farm now owned by Oscar Niece. From there he removed to Auburn, where he died some years since.

Alfred Thompson purchased the farm of Gamaliel Kent, jr., in 1833, and in 1835 sold it to Jasper Lacy, jr. Lacy occupied the place till his death in 1844. None of the family reside in the place. Mr. Lacy was a son-in-law of Simon Henry. Mr. Thompson was several times a resident of Bainbridge.

In the spring of 1833 Deacon Joseph North bought of Jonathan Ely the farm which is now occupied by Henry Brewster. A son-in-law, Mark Enos, settled on the farm where Horace Cowles now lives, and to whom he sold it in 1839. After the death of his wife Mr. North returned to Marseilles, New York. His sons also left the place many years since. Deacon North was among the first members of the Congregational church.

In 1834 Jeremiah Root purchased of Russell Osborn the farm now owned by Joseph K. Eggleston. He remained there a number of years, and removed to the Jasper Lacy place, from where he removed to Aurora in 1865, where he died about five years later. He was one of the most influential men of the place.

William Harpham, a young man of twenty-two, came in 1833, and engaged as a clerk in the store of John Mayhew, at the center, where he remained four years, when Mayhew sold to William Smith. Mr. Harpham clerked for Smith a year, and went into the mercantile business for himself, taking J. Pettingail as partner. The partnership closed in a year. He then effected a partnership with J. Stafford, which closed in two or three years. In 1863 he sold to E. French, and engaged in farming the remainder of his life, which terminated in 1878. He was the second postmaster in the township, and held the office twenty years. He was married in 1841 to Rhoda Thompson, who survives him. He was regarded as a cautious and conscientious business man, and was honored by all.

Shadrack Vincent, with his sons Chauncey and Jonathan, and Mr. Benjamin, father of H. H. Benjamin, came to Bainbride in May, 1833. H. H. Benjamin, his mother, and sister Eliza, came the following October. Nicholas Vincent came in February, 1834. Jonathan settled on the lot where C. M. Foot's residence now stands. His wife, Sally, died in July, 1833. Chauncey lived with Jonathan until fall, when he put up a log house on the farm, where he spent his subsequent life. Shadrack Vincent died in the October following his arrival. Nicholas settled on the farm now owned by John Harvey, where he died a few years later.

Eliza Benjamin became the wife of Ira A. Foot, and the mother of C. M. Foot, esq. H. H. Benjamin, and father, settled on the farm which he occupied the remainder of his life. He married Caroline, daughter of Chauncey Vincent; a son and daughter were born to them. Mr. Benjamin was four times elected to the office of justice of peace, which office he held at his death, in 1876. He was a genial, generous-hearted, public-spirited man, universally respected.

The Vincents were the first settlers in that part of the township. Jonathan Vincent drew up a petition and caused a road to be surveyed from the center of Bainbridge to Chagrin Falls. Likewise, one running northeast from and intersecting that. He served as justice of the peace four or five terms. During the first years of his residence here he was engaged in teaching school. He sold his farm in 1863, and now resides at Chagrin Falls. His son Augustus, and S. P. Vincent are the only ones of the name now residents of the township.

The Sandersons, Marvin and Edward, came the same year as the Vincents. Later, a brother David came. None of them remain here now. Later still, the

Moons settled in the neighborhood ; also Bennet Robbins and Daniel Phillips.

In 1833, Peleg Brown came to Bainbridge, purchased land, cleared a few acres, built a cabin, and returned to his home in Madison county, New York, and soon married Miss Adaline C. Barton, of Herkimer county, New York. In the winter of 1834, they came to make their future home on the farm which he has since occupied, and to which, from time to time, new purchases have been added, upon which he erected a fine brick residence, in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were parents of five children, one of whom (a son), died at eighteen. They also had three adopted children. Mrs. Brown died in 1873. She was a very superior woman. Her intellectual endowments were far above the ordinary She possessed a keen, delicate sense of honor and propriety, to which she was ever true. She was generous and sympathetic, and ever ready to assist the needy. As a friend, her fidelity and devotion were rarely equaled. Her influence was ever exerted to elevate and ennoble society. She joined the Methodist church when a young lady, and remained in its commnnion until her death. She was a true christian, and a noble woman.

The family of Obadiah Bonney, of Madison county, New York, came and settled on the farm formerly owned by Rodney Parsons, in 1835. The family consisted of the parents, a son and two daughters. The son, Sidney O., occupies the homestead, his father having purchased and removed to a small farm adjoining it a few years since, where they still reside. Mr. Bonney is seventy-eight years old, and his wife a year his senior. They have been married over fifty years. Both are hale and vigorous for their years, and each able to perform quite an amount of labor.* Their children married, and settled near them. The son has five children. The youngest daughter, Mrs. Lorancy Vincent, resides in Bainbridge, and the elder one, Mrs. Russell, in Solon.

Abner Ellis, also a native of Madison county, New York, came in 1834. He purchased the place now occupied by O. Bonney, where he worked for several years at the coopers' trade, and eventually sold, and removed to the center, where he died August 6, 1874. He was the father of six children, four of whom survive him. One only resides in Bainbridge, viz: Mrs. A. Chase. Mr. Ellis was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church about thirty-four years, and a class-leader many years.

In 1834 the families of Norman Sloan and William Logan came from the State of New York, and purchased homes in the eastern part of the town. Mr. Sloan was a blacksmith, and built a shop on the corner, east of the residence of A. E. Kent, where he worked many years. He died in 1858. Mr. Logan purchased the farm now owned by Harmon Pardee, where he resided till his death in 1857. He had a family of nine children, only one of whom, viz: Paul, now resides in the place. Mr. Logan emigrated from Ireland to New York, and thence to Ohio. The only daughter of Mr. Sloan married John Mayhew, and died in Bainbridge four or five years later.

In 1836 Paul Hannum came from Massachusetts with his wife and several children. He purchased of Frank Forbes, the farm now owned by J. W. Collins, where he resided till his death in 1860. Mrs. J. Collins, the only one of the family remaining in town, resides on the homestead. A son resides in Auburn, and one in Missouri.

In 1836 Samuel Collins, one of the pioneers of Chardon, came to the town, and settled on the farm, now in possession of Eugene Kent. The year following the family of Cristopher Hayden came to the same neighborhood, and purchased the farm now owned by the heirs of W. Collins. None of the family now reside in the township. There were six daughters and a son—the

*Mrs. Bonney died December 8, 1878, aged seventy-nine years.

latter, W. S. Hayden is well known as a teacher throughout the county. Of the family of Mr. Collins which consisted of eight children, but two survive, one of whom is now a resident of Bainbridge, viz: J. W. Collins, who is one of the prominent business men of the county, having served as one of the board of commissioners twelve consecutive years.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. David Shipherd, the first resident physician of Bainbridge, was born in Castleton, Rutland county, Vermont, March 11, 1802. His father was born in Westchester county, New York. His father and mother were parents of five sons and one daughter, viz: Harry, Waight, Samuel, David, George, and Julia. David, at an early day, had a predilection for the medical profession. A medical school having been started in Castleton he wished to avail himself of this opportunity, but lacked the necessary means. A good opportunity for shingle making presented itself, and David, in company with Charles Styles, for a time engaged in the manufacture of shingles on the banks of the Screwdriver pond, taking shelter under the roots of a huge pine. The first money for educational purposes was earned in this way. David came to Ohio in the year 1826 or '27, where he taught school and continued the study of medicine. In the year 1828 he attended lectures on chemistry and pharmacy at the medical college at Cincinnati, under Prof. Elijah Slack. Here he was a classmate with Joseph Ray. At this time Ray cared little for anything but mathamatics. Dr. Shipherd went to Euclid, Ohio,* in the year 1829 or '30, taught school and studied with Dr. Farnsworth. Shortly afterwards he came to Bainbridge, and continued to be a constant resident of the township until his death. He was married to Sally, a daughter of Robert Smith, by Rev. J. Seward, on the twenty-fifth of December, 1832. Prior to this time he made his home at Gamaliel Kent's. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1831. Having been educated in the allopathic school, he continued in that practice until 1846, when he chanced to procure a work on homœopathy, with a few remedies left him by Dr. Burritt with the request "to try them." After a careful examination of this new work, and a thorough trial of the remedies left him by Dr. Burritt, not only in his own family, but in numerous other cases which he was called to treat, the doctor was convinced that greater and more satisfactory results could be attained by this practice than by the old school, therefore he at once fully prepared himself to follow the practice of homœopathy, and for many years previous to his death he ranked among the first physicians of northern Ohio. He was very cautious in the use of strong drugs and stimulants, and in the treatment of the various types of fever, as in many other dangerous diseases, he was remarkably successful, which was attributable to his knowledge of diagnosis and therapeutics. Dr. and Mrs. Shipherd were parents of seven children—five daughters and two sons, viz: Lorinda, Sarah C., Delia C., George C., Henry B., Eliza A., and Mary E. Lorinda married J. T. Wing, and subsequently Harry Bancroft, of Chagrin Falls, where they now reside. Sarah C. married Hiamsel Giles, and resides in Waterville, Minnesota. Delia married Clinton Stafford, of Auburn, where they now reside. George C. married Myra Howard, of Aurora, Ohio, and resides on the homestead, near Geauga lake. Henry B. married Carrie Campbell, of Orange township, and now resides at Arrow Rock, Saline county, Missouri. Eliza married Robert Clark, of Orange, and now resides with her sister, Delia. Mary E. died in her fifth year.

The doctor's political ideas were more for men and principles than party. He was a Fremont man when he (Fremont) run for president. Since that time he

* From biography by G. Shipherd,

has generally acted with the Democratic party. He was no seeker for office. The highest position of trust held by him was that of county commissioner. His religion was quite liberal; he could accept no religion that must shake off science. He was a great admirer of "Renan's Life of Jesus." His library is composed mostly of medical and scientific works; though it contains those of a religious character. He died May 14, 1877, after extreme suffering for two years and eight months with disease of a urinarial catarrhal nature.

Other physicians have resided for a short period in the township, among whom were Dr. M. Baldwin, O. Bissell, J. Harmon and Wm. Thompson. The latter studied with Dr. Shepherd, and was considered one of the most skillful physicians in this vicinity.

EARLY MANUFACTORIES.*

The first saw-mill was built in 1820 by General Chauncey Eggleston, a wealthy farmer, living in Aurora. The following year he built a grist-mill. The heavy frame of oak timbers are now (1878) in a fair condition. The saw-mill is now making better and more lumber per day than fifty years ago. The property is now owned by James Fuller.

In 1822 Thomas Marshall built the first blacksmith shop in town. The shop was located a few rods above the mills.

In 1826–7, General Eggleston sold the mills to Corning Eggleston, a relative. The latter, in a short time, built a distillery on the east end of the grist-mill, and over the mill-race. A Mr. Goodale was hired to superintend the process of manufacturing highwines and whiskey. The debts due the concern were written with a lump of charcoal on the rough inside walls of the building, and the numerous charges read like this: "A. to 2 galons of wiskey; N. S., 1 galon wiskey." Near the accounts was the following advertisement: "Wiskey for sail; 37 sents per bushel." After a few years of unsuccessful work, financially, the business was closed, the owner failed, and the mills and distillery passed again into the possession of General Eggleston. The distillery was pulled down and used for other purposes.

The first tannery was started in 1823 by John and James Lowry. It subsequently changed owners from time to time, and was closed in 1867, and the buildings made into a cheese factory, known as Rocky Dell cheese factory, and owned by F. H. Brewster.

In 1823 Harvey Waldo and T. Joiner built a saw-mill and factory for coloring and dressing woolen cloth, one and one-half miles below Eggleston mills. The enterprise had an unprofitable existence for four or five years, and failed.

In 1835, Deacon Ebenezer Hopkins bought the mill site, and in due time built a spar dam and saw-mill. The spar dam soon proved a failure. The deacon took into partnership William A. Hopkins, and the firm soon built a substantial stone dam, and a grist- and flouring-mill. Soon after their completion the deacon bought William A.'s interest in the mills, and in 1837 hired E. L. Jones and Jehu Brainard to work up his lumber into furniture.

Mr. Gamwell built a blacksmith shop at Hopkins' mills, and Uriah Ackley a tailor shop. Mr. Ackley was a son-in-law of Deacon Hopkins.

In 1846, the fever and ague afflicted nearly every family within a radius of a mile from the mill pond. The year following, Hopkins was arrested for keeping a public nuisance, which caused great injury to the health of the people. After a long delay, during which time he cleared all the timber and flood wood out of the pond, in order to render it healthy, he stood a trial in county court, and was acquitted.

* From notes by S. J. Henry.

In 1845 Chauncey Carver built a saw-mill one mile below Hopkins' mill, and near the farm of G. H. Kent. One day, late in the fall, Mr. Kent was assisting Mr. Carver in sawing, and called his attention to the waste-gate, which had broken loose. Both went to the break in order to replace the gate. While at work Carver was caught under the gate, and pressed down, and either killed or drowned in a short time. Mr. Kent did all he could to rescue the unfortunate man, but, finding his efforts were useless, ran for help, and, in a short time, had men enough to raise the gate and get the corpse out.

At the raising of the grist mill of General Eggleston, in 1821, quite a serious accident occurred. Most of the men who had been invited to assist in raising had arrived, and were waiting for the return of Nathan White, the carpenter, who had gone to the woods for a ridge pole. A man named Ralph McCartey conceived the idea that it would be a good joke on the carpenter to put up the frame in his absence. Accordingly, he obtained Eggleston's consent, called the men together, and ordered them to put up the frame. When they had raised the first bent about five feet high, the foot not being chained, slipped, and the bent came back and caught Jeremiah Root, a Mr. Taylor, and Nelson Henry, beneath it. The men were so greatly frightened, that when they raised the bent to release them, they omitted to detail any one to take charge of the injured, and Henry, who was lying just on the edge of a bank, rolled down several feet amongst rocks, and was taken up for dead (the others were not much injured). Dr. Owen, of Aurora, chanced to be present, and administered restoratives. He was carried to the house of Sanford Baldwin. It was found, upon examination, that one thigh was badly fractured. He was confined to his bed at Mr. Baldwin's six weeks, in the long, hot days of mid-summer. The men living near were required by the doctor to visit him each day and pull the fractured limb an hour, to prevent contraction.

Previous to the building of the Hopkins, or Carver mills, the McFarlands built a saw-mill on the Plum Bottom creek, a few rods below the one now owned by J. Larue. It was built in 1825. All the McFarlands held an interest in it except Charles and Abel. It eventually passed into the hands of Jerome Southwick, who was killed while cutting ice from the flume.

In 1830–31, Deacon Childs and son put up a saw-mill, on the same stream, and nearly a mile above the McFarland mill. It changed owners several times, and was finally purchased by Jude May, and pulled down and moved to Auburn. Some years later, Daniel Phillips built a saw-mill on a branch of the Plum Bottom. It was in operation but a few years.

Of the the many mills and shops erected in the early history of the township, one only remains, and that was the first built, now owned by J. Fuller. At this date, 1878, there is scarcely a vestige to show where the Hopkins and Carver mills were located. Hugh Marshall is said to have been the first miller in the township.

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The soil of this town is especially adapted to grazing and the growing of stock. Having an abundance of pure water, the citizens have found the dairy business to be the most lucrative, and are extensively engaged in it, as statistics will show. There are five cheese factories in town. One in the north part built about fifteen years since, by Emery Stanhope, was the first in the town, and one of the first in the county. It is now owned by John Pugsley. The next was built by Edward Richards in 1865–6, and is now owned by Nichols and son. One in the southwest part of the town is owned by F. H. Brewster. There are also the Pebble Rock and the Howard factories which are owned by joint stock companies. The number of pounds of butter

and cheese manufactured in the township in 1878, were: Butter, 96,205 pounds, and cheese, 520,300 pounds. Total for the years 1876, 1877 and 1878, butter, 241,688 pounds, and cheese, 1,405,706 pounds. Number of pounds of maple sugar in 1878, 46,255, gallons of syrup, 1,368.

BOX FACTORIES.

In 1871 Brewster and Reed put in operation a mill for making cheese boxes, located one mile south of the center. They also make spring beds, shingles, brooms, etc. Another mill and box-factory are owned by James Larne, to which he has added a cider mill and apparatus for making apple-jelly.

The only blacksmith now in town is C. E. Chase.

MERCHANTS.

The following are the names of those who have engaged in the mercantile business since the settlement of the town: Daniel Leech, Dr. Loomis, John Mayhew, William Smith, Eggleston & Blossom, William Harpham, A. M. Treat and A. G. Kent.

A. M. Treat has been engaged in the business at the center since 1844. A. G. Kent has recently sold out to the Johnson Brothers, one of whom succeeds him as P. M.

TEMPERANCE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Progressive Lodge No. 166, I. O. G. Templars, was organized in 1855, and continued three years, holding its sessions each Saturday evening, at the school-house in district number two. It flourished about three years. Some years later, another lodge was organized, but continued only a short time.

The Division No. 186, Sons of Temperance, was organized in the winter of 1874. The principal officers for the present quarter, November, 1878, are: S. J. Henry, W. P.; Mrs. Anna Brown, W. A.; Alice Cowles, R. S.; J. W. Collins, W. T. The membership is sixty-three. Meetings, Tuesday evening of each week, at the town hall. The division has a valuable library of about seventy well-selected volumes.

Bennett Grange No. 976 was organized in 1874, with twenty-six charter members. The present membership is one hundred. The officers for 1878 are: K. W. Henry, M.; H. Scott, O.; Delos Root, S.; R. P. Osborn, P. A.; S. O. Bonney, treasurer. Meetings, first and third Saturday evenings of each month, at Edick's hall. The society is in a flourishing condition.

STATISTICS FOR 1878.

Wheat, 217 acres, 3,844 bushels; oats, 475 acres, 16,861 bushels; corn, 332 acres, 11,530 bushels; Meadow, 2,338 acres, 2,227 tons; potatoes, 67½ acres; 5,791 bushels; orchards, 283, 1,249 bushels; butter, 96,205 pounds; cheese, 320,300 pounds; maple sugar, 46,255.

MILITARY ROSTER.

The following are the names of the volunteers who served in the war of the rebellion. We regret that we are unable to give the Company and regiment to which each belonged:

David E. Osborn,
Norman Eowler,
George Goodsell,
Hampton Kent,
Evan Richards,
Henry F. Marsh,
George Phillips,
Sherman Logan,
Henry Kent,
J. A. Osborn,

Eugene Kent,
John Hatch,
C. M. Foot,
Frank Clover,
Albert Fuller,
Albert Case,
Frank Covert,
Smitzer Ellis,
Henry Logan,
Charles E. Henry,
P. S. Goodsell,
Edwin Carpenter,
Daniel Nettleton,
Johnson Black,
McKendre McFarland,
Ransom Bliss,
Wallace Fuller,
D. L. Fenkell,
Justin Fowler,
Alden Hazen,
John Mining,
John Barton,
Edward Henry,
Miles Carpenter,
Carlos Henry,
Judson Greenfield.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM HOWARD,

Auditor of Geauga county, was born in Bainbridge, Geauga county, November 7, 1833. His father, William R. Howard, of Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, with Martha, his wife, removed to Bainbridge, Geauga county, Ohio, in the year 1821, where his aged and estimable widow now resides. The subject of this sketch, in early youth, evinced a desire for an education, and availed himself of the opportunities offered by the common schools for obtaing the same, supplemented by a few terms at a select school in the township and one at Oberlin. When his school days were ended, he continued to study and improve his mind, while engaged in labor upon his farm. He was married October 8, 1856, to Miss Lorinda A. Osborn, who for several years had been an efficient teacher in the schools of the county, and one of the most estimable young ladies in the township. In 1860 Mr. Howard had prepared himself for the study of medicine, and procured books for that purpose, but circumstances, beyond his control, seemed to render his immediately entering upon the study, impracticable, and he reluctantly abandoned his purpose to engage in that profession. He served a number of years as township clerk, and in 1870 was elected justice of the peace, in which office he served till elected to his present position, in the fall of 1877. For nearly twenty years he has taken a deep interest in matters of religion, and has for some years been a member of an Evangelical church, though utterly opposed to the narrow spirit of sectarianism, which characterizes many. In politics he has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party, and has ever been an earnest advocate of, and worker in, the temperance cause, and all reforms which tend to elevate mankind. He is a man of uncompromising integrity, superior judgment and excellent business capacity. By strict adherence to his convictions of right he has won the confidence and esteem of the community, and has promise of many years of useful and honorable life.

HENRY F. MARSH,

son of Aden and Elvira Marsh, was born in East Herrick, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. When he was three years old his father died, and in his eighth year Henry became the step-son of Colonel P. D. McConoughey, of Bainbridge, Geauga county, Ohio. From this time Bainbridge was his home until he was nineteen, when he enlisted in company F, of the One hundred and fifth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, taken to Richmond, and kept in prison two months. While he, with other prisoners, were being transferred to Danville, Virginia, Henry escaped from the cars and came within five miles of the Union lines, but was re-captured and taken to Richmond again and kept in a dungeon two months, and then placed on Belle Isle, where he spent the winters of 1863 and 1864. In April, 1864, he was removed to Andersonville, where he spent the summer until September, when he was removed to Charleston, South Carolina, from which prison he escaped September 20, 1864, and reached the Union lines at Hilton Head, October 7, 1864. As soon as he was safely on board the man-of-war, from whose mast floated the Union flag, there came a relaxation of his physical powers, and for a time it was thought he would not recover. After two weeks he was taken to New York, where he remained two weeks in the soldiers' home, and was then brought to his home in Bainbridge. The exposure and ill treatment he received while in rebel prisons so much impaired his health that he was unable to endure much physical labor. In the spring of 1867 he graduated at the commercial college in Oberlin, Ohio, and in the fall of 1867 was nominated and elected treasurer of Geauga county. In September, 1868, he took his office, serving for the term of two years, and was re-elected in the fall of 1869, and had served one year of his second term when he became a victim to consumption, and died suddenly at the house of E. V. Canfield, Chardon, Ohio, aged twenty-eight years.

Mr. Marsh was a young man of unquestionable integrity, with much more than ordinary business capacity, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a gentleman of unusual independence and will power. Although during the last months of his sickness he was unfit to leave his room, yet by sheer determination he continued about the duties of his office, and only consented to be assisted to his room a few minutes before his death. Thus he avoided what he had dreaded most—that in his last sickness he would be a burden to his friends.

AUBURN.

BY S. S. WADSWORTH.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The geographical position of Auburn township is as follows: It is one of the south tier of townships in Geauga county, and is bounded, on the north, by Newbury; east, by Troy; south, by Mantau, and west, by Bainbridge. It was surveyed in an early day, and divided into three tracts—numbers one, two and three—extending east and west across the township. In tract number one was the Mills tract, in the northeast corner; next, was the Sanford tract; next, the Darling tract; and next, in the northwest corner, was another Mills tract. In tract number two, on the east, was the Cowles tract; next the Ely tract; next, the Kirtland tract; next, the Root tract; and next, reaching to the west line of the township, was the Miller tract. Tract number three, consisting of the south third of the township, was called the Atwater tract; the entire tract being owned by minor heirs, by the name of Atwater.

This township is probably one of the best and most healthy in the county. The soil, generally, is clay loam; but along the streams is a sandy or gravely soil, and very productive. There are no lakes, ponds or marshes, and consquently no waste land. It descends gradually to the south and east, except a small territory in the southwest corner, which descends to the west; so that a small stream rising in that vicinity runs westerly, and empties into the Chagrin river. The principle stream of water in the township is known as Bridge creek, one branch of which rises in the northwest part of the township, and the other rises in Newbury, and makes into Auburn a short distance east of the north and south center road; takes a southwesterly course, and crosses the road a short distance north of the center, and, continuing about the same course, crosses the east and west center road a short distance west of the center, and unites with the branch rising in the northeast part of the township; thence, continuing its course in a south, and easterly direction, until it crosses the State road, one mile south of the corners, and from that point, takes a northwesterly direction, and again crosses the east and west centre road, east of the corners, and continuing in a northeasterly direction, crosses the east line of the township into Troy, about one mile north of the center road, and continues nearly in the same direction until it empties into the Cuyahoga river, near the north line of that township. There are several very good mill seats on this stream, only one of which is now occupied. There is another stream, known as Middle brook, which rises in the south part of the township, and runs in a norheastery direction, and empties into Bridge creek a short distance east of the State road. There is also another stream, known as Black brook, which makes into the township from Mantau; crossing the south line about eighty rods east of the State road, and, after running a short distance in a northerly direction, strikes off eas keeping about the same distance from the south line of the township, until it crosses the east line into Troy. This, also, is one of the tributaries of the Cuyahoga river, which empties its waters into Lake Erie, at Cleveland, Ohio.

This township, as found by the early settlers, was covered with a very heavy growth of timber, consisting of beach, sugar-maple, walnut, white, black, yellow

and red oak; whitewood, cucumber, white and black ash, butternut, black walnut, birch, cherry, poplar, basswood, white and red elm, chestnut, and sassafras.

SETTLERS.

Bildad Bradley was born in Massachusetts in 1780, and was married about 1809, to Emily Veasy, and they had four children; two died young. The names of the two living are Emily and William. Emily was born in Massachusetts, William in Auburn.

Mr. Bradley came to Newbury about 1812 or 1813, and settled near where D. M. Allen now resides, and in the fall of 1814 he built a house on the Mills tract, on the north line of the township, or, rather, rolled up the logs for a house; and after doing so found he had built on the wrong lot, and in the spring of 1815 he took it down, moved it farther west, finished it up, and moved in. This was the first house built in the township. Where he first built was on the State road, as afterwards laid out. Mr. Bradley helped lay out the State road, and carried the front end of the chain. Said road was surveyed by Williard Beals. Mr. Bradley cleared up his farm and built the necessary buildings for comfort and convenience. Mrs. Bradley died on the same farm in 1859, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Bradley died in 1865, aged eighty-five years. Thus passed away the two first settlers of the township. This farm is one of two farms in Auburn that is now occupied by the third and fourth generation.

Abner Colvin was born in the State of New York in 1795, came to Auburn about 1827 or 1828, and was married about 1830 to Emily Bradley, daughter of Bildad Bradley. They had eight children, whose names were Alonzo, Milan, Alice, Lorinda, Millie, Mary, Myra, and Mina—the last two were twins. Mr. Colvin first settled on the Kirtland tract, in the southwest part of the township; built a house, and lived there about two years, when he again sold out and purchased a farm in the northwest part of Hiram, Ohio. He cleared up his farm, and died there in 1847. His widow now occupies the old homestead where he died.

Alonzo Colvin was born in Auburn, and was married in 1853 to Celia A. Wicks, daughter of Ebenezer Wicks, and they had four children, whose names were Bartlett E., Linacus A., Ora Anna, and John B. Ora Anna died in 1876, aged eleven years. Mr. Colvin owns and resides on the farm where his grandfather, Bildad Bradley, first settled.

Daniel Wheelock was born in Tyringham, Massachusetts, came to Auburn with Zadock Reuwee in 1815, was married in 1829, to Betsey Belcher, and they settled south of Reuwee's on the Mills tract. Mr. Wheelock had two children by this wife, whose names were Hiland and Chauncey. Mrs. Wheelock died about 1835, and Mr. Wheelock married Lydia Hall, daughter of Job Hall, and they had three children, whose names we do not know. Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock resided on that farm several years, then sold out to Nathaniel Stone, and if we remember correctly, moved to Chardon, and remained there for several years; then moved to Hambden, where he now resides. We know nothing of his family since he left this township.

John Jackson was born in Massachusetts, and there married Huldah Chadwick. They had seven children, whose names were James C., Mercy Ann, Lorette and Jennette (twins), John, Anson and Almeda. Mr. Jackson came to Auburn with his family in 1815, and purchased land on the Mills tract, being the same now owned by Gilbert A. Richards. Mr. Jackson built a house just south of where Richards' house now stands, and in 1816 built a frame barn, it being the first frame barn built in the township. He commenced clearing up his farm, and in 1820 was elected justice of the peace, served one term, was re-elected, and died in 1824. Mr. Jackson was the second justice of the peace in the township.

James C., eldest son of John Jackson, was born in Massachusetts, and came to Auburn with his parents. In 1833 he married Martha, daughter of Joseph Bartholomew. They had five or six children. Mr. Jackson owned the first farm, north of Alvirus Snow, on the east side of the road, where he built a nice house in 1837, lived there a few years, then sold out, and moved to Amherst, Ohio, where he now resides.

John, jr., second son of John Jackson, was born in Massachusetts, and came to Auburn with his parents. In 1836 he married Flavia Odell. Mr. Jackson resided in town some years, but now resides in Newburgh, Ohio.

Anson, third son of John Jackson, sr., was born in Massachusetts, and came to Auburn with his parents. He was married about 1840, to Sophrona Stockwell. Mr. Jackson resided in town some years, sold out and went to Michigan, and died there several years since. They had a family of children, but we know not how many, or what their names were.

Zadock Reuwee was born in Massachusetts in 1785, and in 1814, married Lury Snow, daughter of Oliver Snow, and they came to Auburn November 4, 1815. Mr. Reuwee had been in a few months before, and purchased some land in the northeast part of the township, on the Mills tract. When Mr. and Mrs. Reuwee came in, they had one child, whose name was Lorin S. Mr. Reuwee first built a log house some distance east of the State road, and commenced clearing up his farm. On the sixteenth of December, 1817, he left home on business, and in his absence his wife went to a neighbor's of an errand, leaving her child in the house asleep. She was gone but a short time, but coming in sight of the house, on her return, she saw that it was on fire. She reached the house as soon as possible, and some neighbors arrived at the same time, but all were too late to rescue the child, and it perished in the flames. The bones of the child were gathered up, and buried at the center of the township. Elder Seward, of Aurora, preached the funeral sermon. This was the first funeral in Auburn, and the sermon, so far as we can learn, was the first preached in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Reuwee, after this time, had three children: Franklin S., born 1819; Alvin T., born in 1829, and Lorenzo S., born in 1839. After the house mentioned above burned down, Mr. Reuwee built on the State road, west of where he first built, and occupied the same several years while clearing up his farm. He afterwards built a nice frame house. When he first purchased his land, there was some dispute between him and the party of whom he purchased about the title, and he was obliged to resort to legal proceedings in order to obtain his rights, and consequently commenced a suit in the court of common pleas at Chardon, with Peter Hitchcock, sr., as his attorney, and after several years of litigation he succeeded in gaining his suit and perfecting his title. This was the first suit instituted in the county court, from this township. Mr. Reuwee died in 1842, and Mrs. Reuwee died several years after.

Franklin S., second son of Zadock Reuwee, was born in Auburn, and in 1841 he married Betsey Waterman, daughter of Curtiss Waterman, who was one of the first settlers of Auburn, but now resides in Troy. He died in August, 1842.

Alvin T., third son of Zadock Reuwee, was also born in Auburn, and died in 1842, at the age of thirteen years.

Lorenzo S., fourth son of Zadock Reuwee, was also born in Auburn, and in 1860 he married Paulina M. Crafts, daughter of Benjamin Crafts, and they have three children, whose names are Izetta L., Elsey C., and Frank B. He owns and resides on the old homestead, where his father and mother both died.

William Crafts, fourth son of Edward Crafts, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. His father, Edward Crafts, was a major in the war of the Revolution, and done good service for his country in that memorable struggle of our fore-

fathers for religious and political liberty. Soon after the close of the war, Major Crafts sold his property in Boston for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and took the entire amount in continental money, and the result was that he lost pretty much all his property. Soon after this Major Crafts moved with his family to Bethel, Ontario county, New York, where he spent the remainder of his days, without accumulating much property. At the time of his arrival in Bethel, New York, he had four sons and five daughters. The sons were Edward, Jr., John, Thomas, and William. In 1812, William married Catharine Millspaugh, of Gorham, New York, and they had one child, whose name was Daniel M. Soon after the birth of this son, Mrs. Crafts died.

In uncle William's history (as he was familiarly called), as written up by himself in 1868, and published in the *Geauga Republican*, he says he started from Gorham, Ontario county, New York, August 1, 1815, and reached Auburn, Ohio, the first of September, and purchased the whole of the Ely tract, being eleven hundred and seventy-six acres. He soon after started for home as he had come, on foot, and arrived in Gorham about the first of October, the same year.

In January, 1816, Mr. Crafts married the widow Drusilla Hayes. She had one child by her first husband, whose name was Chester G. On the sixteenth day of February, 1816, Mr. Crafts, with his wife, these two little boys, and two nephews, Joseph Keyes and John Crafts, an ox team and wagon, and one cow, started from Gorham, New York, for Auburn, Ohio, to him, the land of promise. We wish we could give a full account of their journey, as given by Mr. Crafts in his history of 1868, but time and space forbids. Suffice it to say, they arrived safely in Auburn, after a journey of twenty-six days. Immediately on their arrival, Mr. Crafts selected a place for a house, and in just nine days they built a house, moved in, and set up their household gods.

This house stood a half mile south of the corners, on the east side of the road. After a few years Mr. Crafts sold this house and one hundred acres of land to Hiram Webster, and built another house a short distance south of the corners, on the west side of the road, where he lived for many years. Mr. Crafts not being successful in getting some of his neighbors in New York to come on with him and take some of his land, was obliged to give up all of his first purchase, except four hundred acres for himself, and two hundred acres for his byother-in-law, Keyes, making six hundred acres, which was a trifle more than half of his first purchase. After Mr. and Mrs. Crafts came to Auburn they had six children, whose names were Jeremiah, Harriet, Almira, Edward, Hosea, and Eveline. Jeremiah was the first child born in the township.

Mr. Crafts cleared up his farm, during which time he built a large frame barn, cow sheds, etc., and in 1835 built a frame dwelling house, the largest in town. Mr. Crafts lived in this house until 1845, when he sold the old homestead to his two youngest sons, Edward and Hosea, and divided up the most of his property among his children. After selling out, he purchased a farm on the east line of the township, where he lived a few years, after which he made two or three changes, and finally settled on a small piece of land half a mile east of the corners, where he lost his wife in 1868. He again married in 1870, at the age of eighty years, and died in 1876. His widow soon after married, and now resides where Mr. Crafts died.

Daniel M., son of Uncle William Crafts, by his first wife, about 1833 married Diantha Wright, daughter of Ephraim Wright, and they had one child, a daughter, named Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Crafts separated, and, after having obtained a divorce, Mr. Crafts, about 1837 or 1838, married Miss Damia Mott, daughter of Elihu Mott. Mr. Mott settled on the north line of Auburn, near where Lewis May now resides, and Damia was born

there in 1816, being the first female child born in Auburn. By this marriage a daughter was born, whose name is Samantha C. Mr. Crafts settled a half mile east of the corners, built a nice frame house, and the necessary out buildings, and several years since rented this farm and purchased one in Troy, where he now resides.

William H. Richmond, son of Alonzo Richmond, of Chardon, came to Auburn in 1857. He enlisted in the service in the early part of the war of the Rebellion, was wounded, and discharged on account of disability. He came home, and in 1865 married Mary J. Crafts, eldest daughter of Daniel M. Crafts, and they have no children. They now own and reside on the farm formerly owned by Nicholas Silvernail.

Ozro Truman, third son of Lyman Truman, of Troy, was born in Troy. In September, 1864, Mr. Truman enlisted in the naval service, Mississippi squadron, and shipped on board of the United States steamer "Argosy," and served on that ship until the close of the war. Mr. Truman was discharged at Cairo, Illinois, and returned home, and in 1865 married Samantha C. Crafts, daughter of Daniel M. Crafts, and they have no children. They now reside on the east township line, one mile south of the east and west center road.

Jeremiah, eldest son of Uncle William, by his second wife, was born in Auburn, and, as above mentioned, was the first child born in the township. About 1840 he married Miss Fidelia Moore, and they had two children—Oscar and Renette. Soon after their marriage Mr. Crafts purchased a farm on the east line of the township, where they remained fo. several years, but finally sold out and moved to Cuyahoga Rapids, where he now resides.

Edward, third son of Uncle William, was born in Auburn, and in 1845 married Helen B. Johnson, daughter of Seth Johnson, of Newbury. They have three sons—Clayton E., Pitt M., and Stanley C. Clayton E. and Stanley C. are lawyers by profession, and reside in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Crafts and his wife reside on the old homestead, where Uncle William first settled; and their son, Pitt M., resides with them, and carries on the farm. In 1879 he married Miss Eva L. Wilber, daughter of William Wilber.

Hosea, fourth and youngest son of Uncle William, was married several years since, and resides in Michigan.

Harriet, eldest daughter, died about 1835.

Almira, second daughter, is unmarried, and resides in Auburn.

Eveline, youngest daughter, married Phileman Johnson, as mentioned in the history of the Johnson family.

Chester G. Hayes, the little boy mentioned by Uncle William Crafts, as the son of his second wife, who came to Auburn with them in 1816, was born in Canada, in 1812, and at the age of eighteen years, left the parental roof, and returned to his grandfather's, in New Hampshire. After staying there a short time, he went to Canada, staid there four years; then returned to New Hampshire again, and in 1834, married Susan Jewell. They had two children; both died in childhood, and his wife died in 1838. Soon after her death he returned to Auburn, and, after a three years' stay, engaged in chopping and clearing land, he went into the State of Pennsylvania, where he engaged in lumbering and wood-chopping, and, after carrying on that business about four years, again returned to Auburn. In 1848, he married the widow of Nathan Ethridge. Mr. Hayes, a short time previons to his marriage, had purchased a farm in Troy, previously owned by Amos Palmer, and they took up their residence there, and remained a number of years; during which time Mr. Hayes was elected justice of the peace, and served in that capacity for twelve years. He sold his farm to Daniel M. Crafts, the other little boy mentioned by uncle William Crafts, as the son of his first wife, and returned to Auburn again, for the fourth time. He

now resides just east of the corners, in sight of where he spent his boyhood days.

Daniel Goodwin was born in New Hampshire, came to Middlesex, New York, in middle age, and was married to Polly Crafts, sister of Uncle William Crafts, in 1795, and they raised eight children—Mary, Edward, Daniel, Hannah, John, Sally, Richard, Nancy and James.

Mr. Goodwin moved to Auburn with his family about 1819. He first settled just east of the corners, and, in 1832, lived near Bridge creek, on the north side of the center road. He died about 1856, and his wife died in 1855.

David Smith, sr., was born in Connecticut, in 1763, and was married, in 1785, to Lucy Prindle; they had five children—Lucy, Anna, Charry, Irena and David. Mr. Smith lost his wife in 1812; married again, in 1814, to Hannah Orton; came to Auburn, in 1816, and settled on the Ely tract. In 1823, he was appointed postmaster (he being the first in Auburn), and served fifteen years, when he resigned. Nathan Ethridge was then appointed. Mr. Smith's was the fifth family, and he built the fifth house in town. He died on the old homestead, in 1852, aged eighty-nine years, and Mrs. Smith died there, in 1854, aged eighty-two years.

David Smith, jr., was born in Connecticut, in 1802, and came to Auburn, with his father, in 1816; and, in 1822, was married to the widow Wilcox, whose maiden name was Betsey Orton). They raised no family. He purchased twenty-five acres of land of his father, and of others joining him, until he owned one hundred and forty-one acres. He cleared up his land and built all the necessary buildings. In 1854, he sold out and moved to Bainbridge, where he lived about ten years, and from there moved to Chagrin Falls, where he now resides. During Mr. Smith's residence in Auburn, he served three terms as justice of the peace; was township clerk several years, and assessor seven years. Mr. Smith lost his wife, in 1867, and, in 1868, he married Miss Nabbie L. Hickox, of Burton, Ohio.

Morgan Orton was born in Connecticut. He came to Burton, Ohio, in 1815; resided there about one year; came to Auburn in 1816; was married to Rebecca Moore about 1819; and they had six children—Belinda, Permelia, Corington, Anna, Albert, and Wesley. Mr. Orton settled on the north part of the Ely tract in 1816. About 1817 he sold out to Benjamin Woods, and went a short distance west of the center and bought on the Kirtland tract, where he lived for several years. Then he sold out to Culver and the Barneys. He then came back to the State road and settled near where he settled in 1816, and lived there several years, during which time he built a nice framed house and barn, and cleared up his farm. In 1850 he sold this farm to Jonathan Burnett, and moved to Iowa. Mr. Orton belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, and was the first Methodist that settled in Auburn.

Hervey Bassett was born in Connecticut; came to Auburn first in 1831, and taught school in Twinsburgh in the winter of 1831 and 1832; went back to Connecticut in 1832, and returned to Auburn again in 1845 and purchased a farm of Willis Woods, north of the corners, and in 1847 was married to Hannah Coats. They had four children—Mary E., Alice M., Lucy C., and Chattie I. Mr. Bassett resided in Auburn until 1860, when he sold out and purchased a farm near Chagrin Falls, where he now resides. Mary E. died at the age of seventeen years. Mr. Bassett brought the first lucifer matches into Auburn. Mrs. Bassett died in January, 1880.

Austin Richards was born in the State of Massachusetts in 1789. In 1811 he married Miss Sally Chadwick. They came to Auburn in 1816, and settled on the Mills tract, half a mile west of the State road. Mr. and Mrs. Richards had nine children, the four eldest being born previous to their arrival in Auburn.

The names of their children were, John C., Lorrin W., Sarah J., Orton T., Harriet, William, Julia M., Gilbert A., and Almeda M. Mr. Richards cleared up his farm, built a frame house and barn, and remained on the same farm until 1850, when he sold out to his son, Gilbert A., and moved to Chardon, settling near the center of that township. He died in 1867. In 1869 his widow returned to Auburn, with her son William, and died in 1877. Mr. Richards was elected justice of the peace in 1828, and held that office five terms in succession, during his residence in Auburn.

John C., eldest son of Austin Richards, was born in Tyringham, Massachusetts; came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1837 married Sarah M. Ensign, daughter of Jacob Ensign, and they had four children—Sarah M., Jacob A., John L., and Joel C. He settled a short distance west of his father, cleared up his farm, built all the necessary buildings for comfort and convenience, and he and his wife are now enjoying the full benefits of their industry.

Sarah M., only daughter of John C. Richards, married Alanson Knox, several years since, and they have one son, named Adelbert. They reside in Auburn.

Jacob A. married an only daughter of Cornelius Stafford, and they reside in Hambden, Ohio. John L. married Miranda Green, and they reside in Leroy, Lake county, Ohio. Joel C. married Theresa Hartson, daughter of James Hartson, of Troy. He resides with his father, and helps to carry on the farm. Lorrin W., second son of Austin Richards, and Harriet, second daughter, died young. Sarah J., eldest daughter, married a Mr. Harmon, of Bainbridge. They had three children—one son and two daughters. Gilbert, the son, is married, and resides in Bainbridge. The father and mother both died several years since. Orton T., third son, married about 1845, and died several years since.

William, fourth son of Austin Richards, was born in Auburn, and in 1850 married Philena Howard, daughter of William R. Howard, of Bainbridge. They had four children—Austin H., M. Emerette, Alta D. Ettie, and William. M. Emerette died at the age of eight years, and William died in infancy. Mr. Richards settled near the center of Chardon, in 1850, and remained there until 1869, when he returned to Auburn, and purchased the farm formerly owned by Hiram Brewster, and now resides at that place. During his residence in Chardon he was elected justice of the peace, and served three terms in succession.

Austin H., only son of William Richards, married Miss Ellen Johnson, of Mentor, Ohio. They have one child, a daughter, and reside in Kansas.

Alta D. Ettie is unmarried. She resides at home, and follows teaching school.

Gilbert A. Richards, fifth and youngest son of Austin Richards, was born in Auburn. In 1849 he married Mehitable Snow, daughter of Lorin Snow. They had four children—Eliza, Ella, Lorin, and Laura. Laura died young. When Mr. Richards was sixteen years old he bought his time of his father, and commenced working out for wages, which continued until he was twenty-three years old. Soon after his marriage he bought the old homestead of his father, consisting of twenty-five acres, and he and his wife commenced their married life at that place. Mr. Richards next purchased twenty-seven acres of land adjoining Ebenezer Wicks, on the west, and soon after purchased twenty-two acres joining Wicks, on the north. In 1857 he sold the two last mentioned pieces, and purchased the old Oliver Snow farm, containing one hundred and ninety-two acres, which with the twenty-five acres he first purchased of his father, made him two hundred and seventeen acres. To this Mr. Richards has added piece after piece, until he now owns five hundred and forty-five acres of land. He now resides on the old Snow farm, two miles north of the corners, where

he and his wife are enjoying the full benefit of their hard earnings. Mr. Richards has held the office of township trustee several times, and is at the present time one of the board of trustees.

Almeda M., youngest daughter of Austin Richards, went to Chardon with her parents in 1850, and there married a man by the name of Clough. She died in 1859, and Mr. Clough died soon after.

Benjamin Woods was born in the State of Massachusetts in 1770, lived there until he was twenty-five years of age, then came into the State of New York, and purchased some land in Palmyra, in that State. In 1798 he married Miss Mahitable Marble, and they had nine children: Tirzah, Willis, Silas, Charles, Willard, William, Theodocia, and Cynthia. He remained there some years, cleared up his farm, and by his industry and perseverance, accumulated quite a large property. In the fall of 1816, Mr. Elihu Mott, then a neighbor of Mr. Woods, hired him to take his team and move him to Newbury, Ohio. After arriving at Newbury, Mr. Woods liking the country, concluded to purchase some land before he returned home, and accordingly came to Auburn, and looked over the Root tract, but there were no roads laid out on that tract, and, in fact, none laid out in town, except the State road. Mr. Woods told William Crafts he would like to buy some land on the State road. Mr. Crafts told him he thought he could buy out Morgan Orton, who then owned some land on the north part of the Ely tract. Uncle William went with him, and he soon made a bargain for the land, and the next morning, started for home. Later in the fall he returned to Auburn again, and this time, brought back four men with him, their names being Charles Hinkley, Amasa Turner, Philip Ingler, and James Benjamin, all looking for land. Mr. Woods again returned home, and as near as we can learn, in the spring of 1817 he sold his farm in Palmyra for six thousand dollars, about half of which he lost in consequence of one of the parties, to whom he sold, breaking down. During the summer he settled up his business, and in the fall, took his family, and came to Auburn, bringing with him some stock of different kinds. He, not having a house prepared for his family, took up lodgings with David Smith, sr., and in a very short time, built a house a short distance north of the corners, and moved into it. The above differs from Uncle William Crafts' history as to dates, but we think we are correct. Soon after Mr. Woods moved in, he purchased all of the Cowles tract, containing one thousand acres, all of which went back on account of losing his money in Palmyra, except one hundred acres, which he afterwards sold to John Hoard. He was a very industrious man, and also very benevolent, never turning a deaf ear to those in want, which was a great benefit to his neighbors in those early days. His wife was also possessed with the same spirit of benevolence, and did her full share in relieving the wants of the needy. Mrs. Woods was a physician of the Thompsonian school, and did good service in relieving the sick in Auburn, and the surrounding townships, frequently riding long distances on horseback, through the unbroken wilderness, in the night time, to attend to calls from the sick and suffering. Mr. Woods, although quite old when he came to Auburn, lived to clear up his farm, and for several years after, Mrs. Woods died in 1834, and Mr. Woods died in 1853. Both were buried on the farm a short distance from where they built their house in 1817. The motto of Mr. Woods was, to never let the sun go down on his wrath.

Willis, oldest son of Benjamin Woods, was born in the State of New York, and came to Auburn about 1817. He was married in 1820, to Rachel Colvin, and they had seven children: Lucina, Jane, Tuezie, Betsey, Marble, Lorenzo, and Jerome. In the spring of 1845 he sold and moved west with his family, and was killed there by the falling of a tree.

Charles Woods, third son of Benjamin Woods, was born in the State of New

York. He came to Auburn with his parents in 1817, and in 1833 married Sarah Johnson. They had nine children, viz: Mary, Alanson B., Willard C., Henry G., Lurana M., Laura A., Nelson R., Frank R., and Emma D., all born in Auburn. Mr. Woods lived with his father, and helped clear up the farm. He took up the blacksmith trade in his younger days, and built a shop, where he did his own work and considerable for his neighbors. About 1873 his health failed him, and he soon gave up working at his trade entirely. He continued to fail in health until his death, which occurred in 1878, on the old homestead, where his father settled in 1817. His widow is still living, and resides on the old homestead.

Alanson B., eldest son of Charles Woods, lived at home until of age, then went to Iowa. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he was in Fairbault, Minnesota, and, in the fall of 1861, enlisted in company L, first regiment, Minnesota sharpshooters, called "Berdan's sharpshooting volunteers." They were stationed at St. Paul in the winter of 1861 and '62, and in the spring of 1862, was ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, where they joined the army of the Potomac. Mr. Woods was in the battle of the Wilderness, and there slightly wounded. He was soon after attacked with paralysis, and totally deprived of his speech. In this condition he was taken to Philadelphia and placed in the hospital. After he had been there awhile he recovered so as to be able to talk a little, and his nurse learned from him where he belonged, and wrote to his father, stating his condition. His brother, Henry G. Woods, started after him as soon as possible, and on arriving at Philadelphia, found him, as supposed by his physician, in a condition to come home. After starting, he began to grow worse, and on arriving at Pittsburgh was unable to come farther. His brother came home, and his mother started immediately for Pittsburgh, and on her arrival foundhim worse, and he died September 25, 1862, two days after her arrival. Mrs. Woods brought him back to Auburn, and he was buried in the cemetery at the corners, in sight of where he was born. Thus he, like five hundred thousand and more, gave his life fo. his country—and his country appreciates the sacrifice.

Willard C., second son, enlisted, in 1861, in company B, Second Ohio volunteer cavalry, for three years, served in that company until September 30, 1862, and was discharged at Fort Scott, Kansas. In 1863 he was appointed paymaster's clerk, on the United States steamer "Osage," Mississippi squadron, and June 16, 1864, was transferred to United States steamer "Fort Hindman," served on that steamer until the thirtieth day of October, 1864, and was then discharged from the service and returned home. In 1870 he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, hired out to the American Express company, and was in their employ seven years, during which time he was in several different States. In 1875 Mr. Woods was in Missouri, ahd there married Miss Sarah E. Meeder. They have two children, named Frank and Mabel. Mr. Woods returned to Auburn with his family in 1878, and resides a few rods north of the corners, near where he was born.

Henry G., third son, in 1861, when the war broke out, enlisted in the three months' service, served out his time and returned home. He had previously rented and carried on his father's farm, and continued to do so after his return. In 1867 he married Miss Mary L. Ensign, daughter of Chardon Ensign, of Middlefield, Ohio. Mr. Woods died on the old homestead in 1877, and his wife died in 1879.

Nelson R., fourth son, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in 1862, in the naval service, and served about eleven months, when he was taken sick and discharged. In 1864 he enlisted again in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war. He returned home,

and engaged in different occupations. In 1877 he went to Evansville, Indiana, and, in 1878, married Sarah Vickery, of that place. Mr. Woods is a Free Methodist minister, and now resides at Howard, Knox county, Ohio.

Frank R., fifth son, is unmarried. His home is in Auburn, but is engaged in business that keeps him from home most of the time.

Lurana M., daughter of Charles Woods, is unmarried; spends most of her time in Cleveland, Ohio.

Emma D., youngest daughter, married George Ridge, and now resides in Troy, Ohio.

Lewis L. Webster is the only son of Lucius Webster, and was born in Kingsville, Ohio, and there learned the harness-maker's trade. Came to Auburn in 1853, and worked about one year for Oliver P. Hayes, who was carrying on business at the corners at that time. In 1855 Mr. Webster commenced business for himself; worked in different shops about the corners, and in 1864 he married Laura A. Woods, and they have three children—Arthur W., John W., and Charles W. Soon after their marriage, Mr. Webster purchased a house and lot joining his father-in-law, Woods, and carried on harness making at that place until 1877, when he sold his tools, rented his shop, and moved into the old Benjamin Woods' homestead, and is now occupying the same. Mrs. Webster is one of the third generation who has occupied the same farm, and their children are the fourth. This farm, and the Bildad Bradley farm, now occupied by Alonzo Colvin, are the only two farms in Auburn that are now occupied by the third and fourth generations.

William, fifth son of Benjamin Woods, was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1831 married Almira Hall, daughter of Russell Hall, sr. They had four children—Lorin, Almeda, Edwin, and Tryphena. Mr. Woods settled north of his father's, on the State road, partially cleared up his farm, and lost his wife, in 1843. He married again, the same year, Miss Maria Wright. They had three children—Caroline, Emery and Emily (twins). Mr. Woods traded farms with Peter O. Hall, in 1845. Moved on to that farm, and lived there a few years; then traded farms with Lines S. Pope, and moved on to the east town line road, where he remained a few years; then sold out, and purchased a farm in Newbury, known as the Abraham Woodard farm, and died there, very suddenly, about 1870. His two daughters, by his first wife, are both dead. Lorin, his second son, married several years since, and resides in Huntsburgh. Edwin also married several years since, and resides in Garrettsville, Ohio. His eldest daughter, by the second wife, married James Thrasher, and resides in Troy. Emily married George Mumford, and resides on the farm where her father died. Emery married a Miss Burroughs, of Troy, and they reside in that township.

Pardon Wilber was born in the State of Rhode Island; was married to Rebecca Bowler, and they had three children—George, William and Rebecca. Mr. Wilber came to Auburn, with his family, in 1817, and settled west of the township, on the Root tract; built a house and barn, partially cleared up his farm, and sold out, about 1836, and moved to Chardon, Ohio, and died at that place several years since. His wife came back to Auburn after the death of her husband, and died a few years since, near where they first settled.

Mr. Wilber held several different offices, while living in town, among which was that of justice of the peace.

George Wilber, son of Pardon Wilber, came to Auburn with his parents, and shared with them the hardships and privations of pioneer life. An incident or two in the life of George, as related by his son, William Wilber, will serve to break the monotony of this history. In the first place, a description of the wagon, or the thing used in those early days in place of a regular wagon, which

was made as follows: The first thing in order was to find a crotched tree, fall it, and hew from the crotch far enough for a tongue; then hew out the crotch sufficiently small to be light, and still strong enough for all practical purposes, put some boards across the crotch, and you have the wagon. With this kind of a conveyance, and a pair of oxen attached, George was sent down to Captain Seth Harmon's in Mantua, after a quarter of beef; and on the way back, after getting a little way into Auburn, and it getting a little dark, George was startled by hearing a wolf howl but a short distance behind him, and soon after another one howled, and by this time George began to hurry up the cattle and at the same time, also, the wolves began to show themselves, and manifest a great desire for a chunk of beef. George whipped and hurried up the cattle as fast as possible, but the wolves kept getting closer to the beef, and George concluded that *terra firma* was no place for him. With a bound, he mounted the vehicle, ran up the tongue between the cattle to the yoke, and by a very severe demonstration, in the way of whipping the cattle and whipping at the wolves, he succeeded in reaching, in safety, a house that stood near where A. A. Snow now resides. Here he put up for the night, and the next morning went home with his beef. George told his associates, a few days afterwards, that it seemed to him that his hair stood up a great deal straighter than common.

Another little incident which occurred in that early day with Mr. Wilber and three or four of his associates, some years after the above occurrence, is somewhat amusing, and shows, with all, that good whiskey (for it is said they had no other in those days) did then, as now, confuse the human brain to some extent. One warm evening, in the spring of the year, Mr. Wilber and some of his neighbors started out to catch some fish, and as they were going along towards the creek, they came across a large rattlesnake, which they killed and took along with them. After arriving at the creek, and fishing awhile without much success, they kindled up a fire, got a long stick, tied the snake by the tail to one end, and stuck the other end in the ground, in a position so the snake would hang over the fire, and while he was roasting, it is fair to presume, they indulged just a little in the "oh-be-joyful," and after getting quite mellow, and the snake getting quite mellow by being thoroughly roasted, and their appetites getting a little sharp withal, a proposition was made by one of the party to eat the snake, and they all fell to and devoured the old fellow instanter. They soon after wended their way home, and after going to bed and taking a short nap, one of them awoke and complained of a very bad feeling in the region of the diaphragm, and it took a very lengthy argument to convince him that the delicious meal of snake and whiskey that he had partaken the night before, was not the true cause of the terrible state of his bowels.

Mr. Wilber was married in 1828, to Rachel Smith, daughter of Robert Smith, one of the first settlers of Bainbridge, Ohio, and they raised eight children—Charlotte, Charles, William, Eliza, Mary, Rebecca, Albert, and Anna. Mr. Wilber held several offices while he resided in Auburn, among which was trustee, justice of the peace, and postmaster. He resided west of where his father first settled, built a nice dwelling house and other out-buildings, and after a residence of over fifty years in Auburn, sold out to John Quinn and moved to Aurora, Illinois, where he now resides.

William Wilber is the son of George Wilber, and was born in Auburn; was married in 1858 to Lucia Case, and they have two children, named George and Eva. Mr. Wilber resides on the center road, near the west line of the township, on lands owned in an early day by Eli McConoughey, and is at the present time one of the board of trustees of the township.

Amaziah Keyes came to Auburn from the State of New York in 1817, was married to Nancy Crafts, sister of William Crafts, and they raised nine children,

named Nancy, Betsey, Joseph, Sally, Vivalda, Amanda, Eunice, Oliver, and William. Mr. Keyes died in 1824, and his wife in 1840.

Joseph Keyes, oldest son of Amaziah Keyes, came to Auburn from the State of New York in 1816, with William Crafts; was married to Ruth Colvin, and they had six children—Amaziah, Anson, Lucy, Cordelia, Nehemiah, and Drusilla. Joseph Keyes lived in Auburn several years, and then moved to Troy, Geauga county, where he died in 1871. His widow is still living.

Vivalda Keyes, second son, came to Auburn with his father in 1817; was married about 1835 or '36, to Hannah Goodwin, and they raised two children, named Alonzo William, and Annette. They moved to Wisconsin, and from there back to Pioneer, Ohio, where they died a few years since. Oliver, third son, lives in some western State. William, fourth son, married several years since, and now resides in Louisville, Kentucky. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and did good service for his country.

Jeremiah White was born in Canada, and was married in the State of New York, in 1816, to Sally Keyes, and came to Auburn in 1818. They had eight children—Nancy, J. Van Ranslear, Mary, Sarah M., Laura Ann, Harriet A., Nathaniel, and William N. Mr. White first settled on the State road, south of Auburn corners, having purchased some land of his father-in-law (Mr. Keyes), and built a house where Israel Johnson now resides; lived there a few years, cleared some land, sold out to his father-in-law, and moved into Troy, and purchased some land of Jacob Welsh; cleared about fifty acres, and finally lost the land and all his labor in consequence of the land being mortgaged by Welsh, and he could not get a good title. Mr. White then purchased some land in what is known as Auburn valley, of one Marsh; built a house on the same, cleared up that land and lived there several years; then sold out and moved back on the State road, north of the corners. Sold out there, and moved back on to the land where he first settled; lived there a short time, and then moved a little farther north; from there a half mile west, and from there to Auburn corners, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. White have lived together sixty-three years, and are the only couple now living in Auburn who have lived together for that length of time.

William N. White was born in Auburn, is the third son and youngest child of Jeremiah White. He obtained a good education, and for a number of years he was engaged in teaching school. In 1862 he married Louisa M. Messenger, daughter of Clement Messenger, sr. They have two children: India A. and Willie N. Soon after his marriage, Mr. White started a shoe shop in the building, which he now occupies as a dwelling house, a short distance west of the corners. After carrying on the business of shoemaking for two years, he purchased a small stock of groceries, and for the next two years carried on both branches of business in the same building. He then purchased the north part of the building at the corners, known as O. S. Crain's tinshop, which increased his facilities for carrying on his business. He remained there something over three years, then sold out and purchased the building known as the John Mayhew store, where he is now located, and is still engaged in mercantile business.

Cornelius Bowerman was born in Canada in 1791; came to the State of New York in early life, and married Ruby Hamilton, in 1816, they having three children—Addison, Hamilton, and Stephen. Mr. Bowerman came to Ohio in 1818, and settled in Medina county; lived there about four years, and then came and settled in Auburn valley. They then had three children. He built a house, chopped, and got some land ready to burn the brush, and while burning the same, his wife went out to help, and left her infant child asleep on the bed, and, before they were aware of it, the house caught fire by the flames running under it, and burned to the ground. The child could not be rescued Mr. Bowerman

moved back to Medina county in 1837, and his wife died there about 1856. He then moved to Michigan.

Abraham Gilmore, we think, was born in the State of New York, came with the Canfields, Antisdale, and Harrington, in 1818, and he married Phebe Antisdale, sister of George W., sr., and they had eight children—David, George, Dury, Hiram, Lyman, Mary, Woolcot, and Abram. Mr. Gilmore settled west of Harrington, on the Root tract, cleared up his farm, and in 1840 sold out and moved to Wisconsin.

Elliot W. Crafts, son of John and Abagail Crafts, was born in the State of New York, in 1799. He was married in 1818, to Cynthia Rice, and they came to Auburn in 1818. They had seven children—Eliza, Elisha, Cynes, Sophia, Clarissa, Cillinda, and Cynthia. Mr. Crafts first settled southeast of the corners, on the Ely tract, and afterwards on the Cowles tract, east of the corners, where he lived several years; sold out there, and moved to Auburn valley, and there lost his first wife. After a few years he moved to Newbury, married again, and lost another wife in that town. Soon after this he moved to Thompson, and there married a widow lady, named Mrs. Stearns. Mr. Crafts, by this marriage, had one child, a son. After living in Thompson several years, he died in 1878. His widow, and youngest son, still reside in Thompson.

Elisha, eldest son of Elliot Crafts, was born in Auburn, in 1819; was married about 1840, to the widow of Franklin S. Reuwee (whose maiden name was Betsey Waterman). They have but one child, a son, whose name is William. Mr. Crafts resided in Auburn valley several years, finally sold out, and moved into the southeast part of Mantua, where he now resides.

Cyrus, second son of Elliot Crafts, was born in Auburn, in 1822; was married about 1838, to Samantha Spaulding, and they had one child, a son, named Mortimer. Mr. Crafts died soon after the birth of his son, and the son died several years since.

John B. Scudder was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn in 1832, and in 1835 was married to Eliza Crafts, daughter of Elliot Crafts, and they had one daughter, Sarah M. Mr. Scudder first purchased some land in Troy, but, soon after his marriage, sold out, and purchased some land on the east township line in Auburn; lived there a few years, then sold out and purchased a farm in Auburn valley; moved there, and lost his wife in 1869. He soon after broke up keeping house, and went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Oliver F. Snow, and died there in 1877, after a long and painful illness.

Isaac Butts was born in the State of New York in 1807, came to Auburn with the Antisdales in 1818, and in 1829 married Cynehia Woods, daughter of Benjamin Woods. They had seven children: Olive, Lorette, Mahitable, Corlintha, Charles, Sarah; and one child died young. Mr. Butts settled on the first north and south road, west of the corners, cleared up the farm, and resided there until 1876, when he sold out, and purchased lands in Newbury, formerly owned by A. C. Gardner, where he now resides.

Charles Butts, only son of Isaac, is married, and has one child. He resides with his father, and helps to carry on the farm.

Edwin Parks, son of Nathaniel Parks, was born in Chardon; came to Auburn in 1849, and in 1850 married Olive Butts, daughter of Isaac Butts. They had one child, named Lenora. Mrs. Parks died in 1852. In 1858 he married for his second wife, Lorette, daughter of Isaac Butts. Mr. Parks resided in Auburn the most of the time from 1849 until his death, which occurred in 1868.

Arnold Harrington was born in the State of New York, came to Auburn in 1818, when a young man, and married the widow of George W. Antisdale, and they had five children: Adison, Seth, William, Thomas, and Sally. He settled in the woods, west of the Canfield's and Antisdale's, on the Root tract, cleared

up his farm, and resided there for many years; finally sold out and moved to Troy, Ohio, where he and his wife died several years since.

Oliver Snow, son of Oliver and Elizabeth Snow, was born in, or near, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1748, and in 1774 was married to Rebecca Wadsworth, and they had six children—Oliver, jr., Roxana, Franklin, Charlotte, Hastings, and Rebecca. Mr. Snow lost his wife in 1784, and was married the same year to Roxana L. Taylor, and they had five children—Electa, Lorin, Lucy, Alvirus, and Lucina. Mr. Snow came to Auburn with his family in 1822, and purchased a large tract of land on the Mills tract, in the northeast part of the township, cleared up the same, and built the first frame house in the township, where Gilbert A. Richards now resides. Mr. Snow was a Universalist in belief, and is the man mentioned by A. G. Riddle, who used to meet Uncle Benjamin Woods in the road, about half way from the corners to where Mr. Snow lived, and hold very lengthy arguments upon the Bible; always meeting and parting as friends, but frequently wishing each other dead, as a kind of parting salute. Mr. Snow's second wife died in 1836, and Mr. Snow died in 1841. He was the oldest person who had died in Auburn up to that time, being ninety-three years of age.

Jonathan Burnett was born in the State of New York; came to Newbury with his parents in an early day, and in 1831 married Lucina Brayman, she at that time having two daughters by her first husband. Their names were Mariette and Henriette. Mariette died soon after her mother's second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett had two children, a son and daughter, both of whom died young. Mr. Burnett worked for Mr. Snow some nine years previous to marrying his daughter, and after they were married they continued to live there; and some seven years previous to the death of the old gentleman (Snow), Burnett bought the farm, and took care of Mr. Snow until he died. He remained on the farm until 1850, when he rented it and moved to Auburn corners; resided there seven years, during which time he sold his farm to Gilbert A. Richards. Mr. Burnett soon after sold out at the corners, and bought out Morgan Orton; moved there in 1857, and died in 1859. Mr. Burnett held several different offices in town, among which was that of justice of the peace, and was serving his third term in that office when he died. Soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Burnett sold the farm and purchased the John Mayhew place at Auburn corners, where she and her daughter Henriette now reside.

Lorin Snow, eldest son of Oliver and Roxa Snow, was born in Massachusetts, in 1706, came to Auburn, in 1818, and was married, in 1822, to Cyrintha Burnett, daughter of Joshua M. Burnett, of Newbury. They had five children—Delos, Harriet, Mehitable, Eliza and Frank C. Harriet died young; Delos died at nineteen; Eliza died at the age of nine years. Mr. Snow first settled on the State road, opposite his father, Oliver Snow, on the Mills tract. He first purchased fifty acres; next purchased ninety acres, on the east and west road, near by; next, thirty acres, one-half mile west; next, purchased one hundred and twelve acres in Troy, known as the Bishop lot, and lastly, purchased twenty-five acres adjoining the first piece he bought, on the east, making the homestead seventy-five acres. Mr. Snow died, in 1863, on the farm where he first settled, and his wife died, in 1865, at the same place.

Alvirus, youngest son of Oliver Snow, was born in Massachusetts. In 1821, at the age of twenty-three, he started west to seek his fortune, with a man by the name of Walters. At Auburn, New York, they formed the acquaintance of a man and his family by the name of Wicks, who were also coming west. They continued to travel together until they reached Ashtabula, Ohio. Here Mr. Snow stopped a few days with some cousins. From there he went to Fowler,

Warren and Windham; stopping at the last place, with a half-sister (a Mrs. Jager). From there he went to Mantua, where he had some half-brothers; stayed with them a few days, then started north, and came to Auburn with his brother, Franklin, and stopped with his brother, Lorin, who had been here some two years. Alvirus had about one hundred dollars. He bought thirty acres of land where he now resides, chopped and cleared five acres that season, and sowed it to wheat.

In 1823, his father came on from the east, and brought with him about two hundred dollars; it being money that he had earned, and left in his father's care. With this he purchased, of Lewis Finley, fifty-nine acres, which joined his thirty acres, on the south; making, in all, eighty-one acres. Mr. Waterman moved into his house and he boarded with him nearly two years. At the age of twenty-six he married Mary G. Reed, daughter of William Reed, of Pierpont, Ohio. One year after this he moved his wife to Auburn, where she found in waiting a new house, which they occupied—the same place where he now resides. They have had five children; one died young. The names of those now living are: Alonzo A., Oliver F. and Taylor. Cordelia died in 1853.

After Mr. Snow was married he commenced business in earnest, and by his industry and perseverance has added to his possessions, until he is now the owner of ten hundred and seventy-two acres of land, lying in Auburn, Troy, Burton, and Newbury. He had ninety-five acres in Willliams county, Ohio, but sold that about one year since.

Alonzo A., eldest son of Alvirus Snow, was born in Auburn. In 1845 he married Miss Abigail M. Smith, daughter of James Smith. They had four children—Emeroy O., Mary L., Tida M. and Alvirus J. Mary L. died young, and Tida M. died at the age of fourteen years.

Soon after their marriage Mr. Snow purchased some land south of the corners, on the Atwater tract. This land was first taken up by Ethan Brewer, and he built a small log house near where Mr. Snow's house now stands; and, it is believed, this was the first house built on the east side of the State road, on that tract. Mr. Snow has cleared up his farm, built a nice dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings, and he and his wife are now enjoying the benefits of their industry and perseverance.

Oliver F., second son of Alvirus Snow, was born in Auburn, and, in 1861, married Sarah M. Scudder, daughter of John B. Scudder. They have two children—Alena L. and John G. Mr. Snow now owns and resides on the farm formerly owned by Russell Hall, and has buildings enough for a small village.

Taylor A., youngest son of Alvirus Snow, was born in Auburn, and, in 18— married Miss Ella M. Callendar, of Milton, Ohio. They have three children—Albert T., James C. and Adin C.

Soon after their marriage Mr. Snow moved to Austin, Cook county, Illinois, where they now reside. Mr. Snow is a lawyer by profession.

Oliver P. Hays came to Auburn in 1845, and in 1848 married Cordelia Snow, daughter of Alvirus Snow, and they had two children—Mary E. and Laura C. He was a harness maker by trade, and lived at the corners, where his wife died in 1853. He married again, and in a few years sold and removed to Mantua station, where he now resides.

James A. Nooney was born in Mantua, and is the son of Hezekiah Nooney, one of the first settlers of that township. He came to Auburn in 1878, and married Laura C., daughter of Oliver P. Hayes. They now reside at their grandfather Snow's, and help carry on the farm.

Jacob Line was born in Pennsylvania in 1839, came to Auburn in 1859, and in 1861, at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Second Ohio volunteer cavalry, and served for three years. He was engaged

in the following named battles: Knoxville, Bulls Gap, Blue Springs, Strawberry Plains, Morristown, Rutledge, Rogersville, Carter Station, Bean Station, Blaine Cross Roads, Cumberland Gap, Dandridge, and several other battles of less note. After the close of the war Mr. Line returned to Auburn, and in 1875 he was married to Emeroy O. Snow, daughter of Alonzo A. Snow. They have one child, named Josephine A. Mr. Line is engaged in manufacturing cheese, and owns what is known as the "Old Hood Factory," in the south part of the township, which was the first cheese factory built in Auburn.

John Morey was born in Massachusetts, came to Auburn in 1817 or '18, and was married soon after to Dorcas Antisdale, daughter of George W. Antisdale, sr. They had the following children: Washington, Sylvenas, Linas, Franklin, Betsey, and Mary. Mr. Morey first settled in the north part of the township; changed places a few times; last settled on the State road, where Charles Crocker now resides; sold out to Rufus Pope; purchased a farm at Maple Grove, in Troy, and died at that place a few years since. His widow now resides at Cuyahoga Rapids.

Rodger W. Antisdale came to Auburn in 1818. He was previously married to Elizabeth Butts. They have one daughter, whose name is Betsey. Mr. Antisdale settled on land just west of his brother, George W., on the Kirtland tract; cleared up his farm, and built the necessary buildings for comfort and convenience. He died on the same farm in 1853, and his wife died in 1865.

George W. Antisdale came to Auburn, from the State of New York, in 1818. Mr. Antisdale married Polly Payne, and they had eight children—Waterman, George W., Lucretia, Dorcas, John, Sophronia, Joseph, and Mary. Mr. Antisdale settled in the woods, on the south part of the Kirtland tract. He built a house and commenced clearing his land, but was taken sick and died in 1820, about two years from the time he first arrived. He was the first man that died in the township, and his funeral was the second in the township.

Waterman, eldest son of George W. Antisdale, came to Auburn with his parents, and settled at the center, where he built a house and remained until his death, which occurred in 1854. He was a bachelor.

George W., jr., second son, also came to Auburn, with his parents, and in 1827 married Sally Greeley, daughter of Clark Greeley. They had thirteen children—Silas G., Julius O., Lucretia E., Julian, Albert, Laura, Frances, Sally, Augusta E., Ozeas D., Betsey, Wallace, and Mary. Julian died at the age of nine years; Wallace, at the age of twenty-one years; Albert, in 1879, at the age of forty-two years. He had a family, and resided at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. George W. Antisdale continued on the farm where his father died; cleared it up; built a nice house, and all the necessary out-buildings, and remained there the most of the time, until 1865, when he rented his farm and moved to Chagrin Falls, where he now resides. Mrs. Antisdale, previous to her marriage, followed teaching school, in Auburn and the surrounding townships, and became quite noted in her profession in that early day.

John, third son, also came to Auburn with his parents, and about 1834 married Mary Ann, also a daughter of Clark Greeley, and they had no children. Mr. Antisdale settled a short distance west of the center, and remained there until about 1871, when he rented his farm and removed to Chagrin Falls, where he now resides.

Joseph, fourth son, married Miss Harriet Morse, of Concord, Ohio. They had two children—Philo and Emily. Mr. Antisdale settled in Middlefield, and now resides in that township.

Roswell Rice, was born in Cherry Valley, New York; was married in 1807 to Nancy, daughter of Amziah and Nancy Keyes, and came to Auburn in 1819. Was a blacksmith by trade. He purchased some land at the corners and built

a shop, and worked there four or five years, then sold out and moved to Mantua; purchased some land and built a shop, and continued to work at his trade there until 1842, when he sold out. He came back to Auburn and purchased the old homestead, where his father-in-law, Keyes, first settled. Mr. Rice had ten children—Edward C., Phila Ann, Porter, Nancy, Roswell, Harvey, Henry, Martha, Mary L., and Martin. He died in 1861.

Joseph Bartholomew came to Auburn from the State of New York in 1819. He married Thankful Turner, and they had nine children, whose names are Mary, Martha, Sherman, Susan, Cyrenus, Sylvester, Drayton, Zerelda, and Lorette. Mr. Bartholomew settled first west of the center; moved from there to the farm since owned by William Quinn, sr., and from there farther east, and finally settled on the Kirtland tract, opposite the farm now owned by George W. Antisdale, built a house and barn, cleared up his farm, sold out in 1837 or '38, and moved to Michigan, where he died years since.

Elijah Canfield, brother of Henry, was born in the State of New York; married Sally Decker, and they had one child, whose name was Sally. Mr. Canfield came to Auburn with his family in 1819, and settled in the woods on the Kirtland tract, a little east of where his brother Henry settled, cleared up his farm, and built all the necessary buildings for comfort and convenience. They died on the same farm several years since.

William Crafts, third son of John Crafts, was born in the State of New York in 1801, came to Auburn about 1820, and married one Sarepta Colvin, and they raised one daughter—Aurilla. Mr. Crafts settled in Auburn valley, cleared up his farm, and was killed in 1839, near Punderson's mill, in Newbury, by being thrown from a horse. Mrs. Crafts died in 1871.

Joseph Webster was born in Massachusetts, and came from there to Auburn in the spring of 1820; was married in 1815 to Sally Webster, the widow of one of his brothers. Her maiden name was Sally Whaley. They raised nine children, whose names were Huldah, Arcena, Cyrintha, Stephen, James, Melinda, Susan, and Almeda. Mr. Webster settled in the northeast part of the township, on the Mills tract, and cleared up his farm. He died on this place in 1854, and his wife died about 1865.

Hiram Webster came to Auburn with his step-father, and was married about 1830 to Elizabeth Upham, of Newbury, and they raised six children, whose names were Horace, Stephen, Eliza, Lucy Ann, Amos, and William. Mr. Webster purchased some land on the south side of the William Crafts farm, built a house and barn, and lived there for a series of years; finally sold out and moved to Michigan. His wife died there several years since.

Lyman Webster also came to Auburn with his step-father, and purchased land in Newbury; was married about 1834 to Rachel Ann, daughter of Nicholas Silvernail. They raised several children, the names of the four oldest being Catharine J., William H., Hiram D., and Elizabeth A. There were two or three others, but we do not recollect. Mr. Webster traded his Newbury land for land in Auburn valley, and after occupying that several years, sold out to John B. Scudder, and moved with his family to Michigan, where he and his wife have since died.

Ephraim Wright was born in the State of New York, and there married Lydia Le Munyon. They had nine children, whose names were Morrison, Diantha, Lester, Hannah, Alonzo, Edward, Plimpton, Maria, and Laura. Mr. Wright came to Auburn with his family in 1820, and settled at the center. He remained there until 1836, when he sold out to Gilbert Hinkley and moved to Michigan.

Lester Wright, second son of Ephraim Wright, was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn with his parents in the fall of 1819, and in 1836 married

Pauline Hayes, daughter of Eli Hayes, of Burton, Ohio. They had two children, whose names were Ephraim and Eli. Mr. Wright left Auburn in the fall of 1836, and settled in Michigan, where his wife died in 1843. He married again, and in 1867 his second wife died. He then came back to Burton and married a niece of his first wife; returned to his home in Michigan, and in 1874 she was killed by lightning. In 1875 Mr. Wright returned to Auburn again, and in 1877 married the widow of William Crafts, and now resides a half mile east of Auburn corners, on the place where Mr. Crafts died.

Henry Canfield was born in the State of New York; was married in 1807 to Rachel Kent, and they raised a family of ten children, whose names were Hiram, Barton, Tyrus, Nathan B., Charles G., Hannah, George W., Henry, jr., Henry K., and Albert B. He came to Auburn with his family in 1821, and purchased land southwest of the center, on what is known as Bridge creek. On this creek was a very good mill-seat, where he built the first saw-mill in Auburn He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and worked at that business more or less, while clearing up his farm. In those early days the wolves and bears were plenty, and people used to make pens to shut up their sheep in during the night, to keep them from being killed. Mr. Canfield having some sheep, built a pen on the south side of his log house, making the house one side of the pen. One night, just before dark, the boys drove up the sheep, and put them in the pen as usual. Mr. Canfield being away, working at his trade. Some time, during the night, Mrs. Canfield heard a great commotion among the sheep, and getting out of bed as soon as possible, she opened the door, and to her horror, saw a huge bear in the pen with the sheep. She went back into the house, went up the ladder into the loft, where the boys were sleeping, and tried to wake them up, but in trying to wake them without making such a noise as to scare away the bear, she did not succeed very well, but supposing she had made them understand the situation, she went down to see how the sheep and bear agreed, and behold old bruin had got out of the pen, and left, minus his sheep, and, no doubt, minus the contents of three well loaded rifles which were in the house at the time, provided the boys could have been waked up in time. Another time, when Mr. Canfield was away at work, Mrs. Canfield woke up one night, and found the house on fire. The fire was in the chimney, which was built on the outside of the house, of stone and sticks, and plastered over inside and out with mud. In this case the sticks took fire, and as soon as Mrs. Canfield could wake up the boys, they commenced operations to put out the fire. There was water in the creek close by, but it was so extremely cold that they could not get it, and it was evident that the house must burn up, but just as that critical moment, her oldest son, Hiram, conceived the idea of prying off the stick part of the chimney, and in a moment he was up there with a hand spike, and by an almost superhuman effort (being then almost frozen) succeeded in prying off the burning sticks which fell into the snow beneath, and thereby saved the house from burning up. By this time, Mrs. Canfield was almost frozen to death, but by getting into bed with her children, she succeeded in saving her life; these were some of the hardships and perils of pioneer life in Auburn. Mr. Canfield sold his farm and mill in 1834, to Jude May, and went to Cuyahoga Rapids, where he purchased some land, built a house, a saw and grist-mill, and in 1837 or '38 sold out and moved to Medina, but soon after, returned, and purchased a farm in Mantua; lived there several years, and finally sold out and returned to Auburn, purchased a farm on the north and south center road, south of the center, and Mrs. Canfield died there in 1868, and Mr. Canfield died at the same place in 1869, about one mile southeast of where they first settled forty-eight years before.

Hiram, eldest son of Henry Canfield, was born in the State of New York;

came to Auburn with his parents, and, about 1828, was married to Sally Robinson, daughter of Asa Robinson, of Newbury. Mr. Canfield first purchased the farm now owned by S. L. Castlow, in the west part of the township, but soon sold out, and purchased some land at Cuyahoga Rapids; lived there a few years and then sold out, and purchased land in the Atwater tract, south of the corners, where he lived for many years; raised quite a large family, whose names were Francis, Henry, Henrietta, Mary, and Wade H. Mr. Canfield sold out in 1874 or 1875, and moved to Austin, Illinois, where he now resides.

Barton, second son, died young.

Tyrus, third son, came to Auburn with his father, and was married, in 1833, to Betsey, daughter of Rodger W. Antisdale, and they had seven children—Adolphus G., Celestia E., Terrestia, Wellington D., Hannah E., Nathan B., and Linæus T. Soon after his marriage Mr. Canfield built him a house just west of his father-in-law, Antisdales, and resided there until his death, which occurred on the night of May 15, 1858, in the following tragical manner: There was a family in the neighborhood of doubtful character, and Mr. Canfield, and other neighbors, had tried to get them away, by buying them out, and, after every effort to get rid of them peacably had failed, the neighbors consulted together, and finally concluded to remove them at all hazards; and with this object in view, they met at the dwelling place of this family on the night above mentioned, and, while in the act of carrying out their plans, Mr. Canfield was shot, by some unknown person in the house, and died in a few moments.

Adolphus G., eldest son of Tyrus Canfield, was born in Auburn, and in 1860 married Augusta E., daughter of George W. Antisdale. They have two children—Seneca E. and Cora H. Mr. Canfield now resides on the farm formerly owned by Joseph Bartholomew.

Wellington D., second son of Tyrus, was born in Auburn, and in 1867 married Melissa, daughter of Emerson Parker, of Bainbridge. They have two children—Mertie and Henry. Mr. Canfield now resides in Kansas.

N. Byron, third son of Tyrus, was born in Auburn, and in 1873 married Julia F., daughter of G. L. Sprague. They have one child—Estella. Mr. Canfield resides in the old homestead, where his father died.

Linæus T., fourth son, is unmarried, is a dentist by trade, and now resides at Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

D. N., son of Nathan B. Canfield, was born in Hiram, and was married in 1858 to Mary L., daughter of J. Parker Bartholomew. They have two children—Wade H. and Effie. Mr. Canfield now resides near Thorp's mills, in the southeast part of the township.

Nathan B., was married at Cuyahoga Rapids, to Lucy Ann Blair, but left there many years since, and now resides in some western State.

Charles G. married Laura Olds, about 1840, and now resides in Troy.

George W. married Jenett Merryfield, and now resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry, jr., was born in Auburn. When about two years old he went with his brother to the State of New York on a visit; while there he was taken sick and died, and was buried by the side of his brother Barton, who had previously died in that State.

Henry R. was born in Auburn. He married a daughter of Chester Reed. They had one child—Ora E. Mr. Canfield died suddenly while at work in the harvest field, many years since.

Albert B., we think, married in Auburn, but now resides in some western State.

Francis, eldest son of Hiram Canfield, married Mary Harmon, of Mantua. They had two children—Hattie and Frank. Frank died when about two years old. Mr. Canfield settled west of his father, on land formerly owned by Charles

Hinckley, and lived there a few years. In 1872 he sold out and moved to Austin, Illinois, where he now resides.

Henry married Emily, daughter of Elias H. Fish. He died, about 1864, in the State of Indiana. His widow married Orestes F. Wood, and she now resides in Brookfield, Missouri.

Wade H. married some years since, and now resides in Cleveland, Ohio. He is a lawyer by profession.

J. Palmer Bartholomew was born in the State of New York; was married in 1821 to Mary Wilson. They had thirteen children, nine of whom are now living. Their names are Alvirus P., Perleyett, Julia Ann, Chauncey A., Nelson S., Betsey A., Mary L., Alonzo D., and Thomas C. Mr. Bartholomew came to Auburn in 1821, and settled on the Mills tract, in the northwest part of the township, built a house, lived there one year, and sold out. He next purchased some land farther south, on the Root tract, where he lived three years. He then sold out and purchased land near Henry Canfield's mills, on the Kirtland tract, and lived there eight years. Sold out again, and purchased lot number thirty-seven, on the Atwater tract, and there made a final stop. Mr. Bartholomew was a blacksmith by trade, and while clearing up his land worked more or less at his trade. He in due time cleared up his farm, built a nice dwelling house, and other necessary buildings for comfort and convenience, and died in 1863.

Alvirus P., eldest son of J. Palmer, was born in the State of New York, came to Auburn with his parents, was married several years since, and moved to some western State.

Chauncey A., second son, was born in Auburn; was married several years since to a daughter of Chauncey Winchell, and we think they have no children. They reside in Mantua, Ohio.

Nelson S., third son, was born in Auburn; was married in 1865 to Eliza Webster, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Webster. They have raised three children, whose names are Henry D., Emma G., and Mary E. Mr. Bartholomew resides on the first east and west road from the south line of the township, on the old homestead where his father died, and his mother resides with him. His first wife died in 1870, and he was married again in 1872 to Amy P., daughter of Ransom Brown. Mr. Bartholomew was living in the State of Michigan at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and enlisted in the Fifth volunteer cavalry, of that State, in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Winchester, Gettysburg, and in all the battles fought by Kilpatrick; was in the battle of the Wilderness, Winchester, Dinwiddie Courthouse, etc. In all, he was in eleven hard fought battles, beside several severe skirmishes; had two horses killed under him in action, was wounded once in the leg slightly, and very severely wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Dinwiddie Courthouse, from which he has never fully recovered, although he has never applied for a pension. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Bartholomew returned to Auburn, and is located as above stated.

Alonzo D., fourth son of J. Palmer, was also born in Auburn; was married several years since, and now resides in some western State.

Thomas C., fifth and youngest son, was also born in Auburn. He was married in 1860 to Addie J. Quinn, daughter of John Quinn. They have two children, whose names are Zeno S. and Grant P. Mr. Bartholomew now resides west of the center, and owns the farm formerly owned by Luke Barney.

Charles Hinckley was born in the State of New York, in 1793; was married about 1816 to Nancy Turner, and in 1822 came to Auburn. Settled first on the Kirtland tract, west of the corners; lived there a few years, and then sold

out, and purchased a farm on the second east and west road, south of the corners; cleared up his farm, and in 1838 sold out to Daniel Washburn, and purchased a farm in Troy, at what was known in those days as "Fox's corners." Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley had seven children—Horace D., James B., Porter L., Avery W., Nancy C., Leonara B., and Gilbert T. Mr. Hinckley died in 1842, and Mrs. Hinckley in 1866. Mr. Hinckley was the second justice of peace elected in Auburn.

Horace D. was born in the State of New York, in 1817; came to Auburn with his parents, and married Sylvia, daughter of Moses Bradley. He now resides in Mantua.

James B. was born in the State of New York, in 1818; came to Auburn with his parents, and married (we do not know the lady's name); has a family of several children, and now resides in Minnesota.

Porter L., third son of Charles Hinckley, was born in the State of New York, and came to Auburn with his parents in 1822. Married Louisa Robinson for his first wife, and his second wife was Abigail Curtis, of Chester. Both died without heirs, and are buried in Auburn. Mr. Hinckley went to Iowa many years since, and there married his third wife. They had two children—Louisa A. and Nancy E. Mr. Hinckley died in Minnesota, in 1877.

Avery W. was born in the State of New York, and came to Auburn with his parents, in 1822. Married Jane Wright, and had one child—Clara. He died in Mantua in 1862, and is buried in the cemetery at Auburn corners.

Gilbert T. was born in 1835. In 1859 he married Emily A., daughter of Dudley Fox, of Troy. They have no children, and now reside at Mantua corners.

Erastus Eggleston was born at Hebron, Washington county, New York, January 7, 1779, and was married in Middlesex, Ontario county, New York, October 26, 1817, to Mary E. Goodwin. They came from Middlesex to Auburn in November, 1823, and settled on what is known as Auburn valley. They raised a family of eleven children—Lucy Ann, Almira S., Samuel G., Mary J., Eliab D., Daniel E., Alvirus F., Alvira L. Edwin R. Susan L., and Oceana R. Mr. Eggleston lived in Auburn valley several years, and finally sold out there and purchased a farm a short distance southeast of the corners. While he was boiling sap in a caldron kettle, one spring, beside a log, as was the custom in early days, one of his children (Alvirus) jumped upon the log and ran along by the kettle, slipped and fell in, and was so burned that he died within a few hours. Mr. Eggleston remained at this place a few years, then sold out and moved to Pioneer, Williams county, Ohio, and died there in 1862. We learn that his widow is still living at that place, and the most of the family live near her.

Samuel G. Eggleston, eldest son of Erastus Eggleston, was born in Auburn, Ohio, April 10, 1824. He learned the cooper trade of his uncle, Daniel Goodwin—if we remember right—worked at his trade a few years, and was married September 4, 1845, to Mary Silvernail, and soon after turned his attention to farming, following that business successfully until his wife's health failed. He then moved from Auburn to Pioneer, Williams county, Ohio, purchased a piece of land there, cleared it up, and built a house and other necessary buildings. His wife's health gradually failed, until October 1, 1868, when she died. Mr. Eggleston married again, and we learn has some children, but we do not know their names.

Russell Hall was born in Rhode Island, and at the age of seven years went with his parents to Massachusetts. About 1806 or 1807 he married Polly Orcutt. Remained there a short time after he was married, and then moved to Chenang, New York; lived there awhile, then moved to Ontario county, New York, remaining there until 1817, when he moved with his family to Ohio,

stopping first in Chardon and remaining there six weeks; then started south with horses and wagon, going the first day as far as Judge Vene Stone's; started second day in good season, and arrived that night at Mantua, near the north line. He then moved to the center of Auburn, being in the year 1824. He then purchased land on the Kirtland tract, near the center, and remained there three years. Sold this land to David Wright, and soon purchased a farm on the State road, north of the corners, of Isaac Mills, it being the farm now owned by Oliver F. Snow. Mr. Hall remained on this farm until 1839, when he sold it and purchased another on the center road, east of the corners, of Elliot Crafts, and died there in 1861. His widow remained on the old homestead until her death, which occurred in 1869, she having lived there thirty years.

Peter O., eldest son of Russell Hall, was born in Massachusetts, and came to Auburn, with his parents, in 1824. In 1839 he married Lucy Ann, daughter of James Dutton, and they had five children—Lewis S., Lucina, Zack, Corwin and Wallace W. After Mr. Hall was married he bought his father's farm, and lived there until 1844, when he traded farms with William Woods, moved on the same, and has resided there ever since. He has purchased other lands until he now has three hundred and twenty-three acres.

Lewis S., eldest son of Peter O. Hall, was was in Auburn, and in 1863 married Abbie Donaldson. They had two children—Harry and Bert. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, not living very happily together in their marriage relations, mutually agreed to separate. Mr. Hall obtained a divorce, married again, and now resides in Madison, Lake county, Ohio.

Lucina, only daughter of Peter O. Hall, was married, in 1871, to Alfred Fowler, of Bainbridge; they have two children, and they now reside Newbury, Ohio.

Zack was born in Auburn, and in 1877 married Lillian E., daughter of William A. Messenger. They have two children.

Mr. Hall now resides on the farm where his grand parents died.

Corwin was born in Auburn, and in 1879 was married to Miss Ella H. James. They have no children. Mr. Hall resides with his father, and helps to carry on the farm.

Wallace W. is unmarried, and resides at home with his parents.

Russell Hall, jr., second son of Russell H., was born in Mantua, came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1849 was married to Charlotte, daughter of Benjamin Crafts. They have two children, whose names are Lydia and Lorenzo. Mr. Hall first settled on the old homestead (where his father and mother died), and remained a short time, then purchased a farm in Auburn valley of one John Dinturff, and resided there several years. He sold out and moved back on the old homestead farm, and stayed two years; then sold the farm to his brother, Peter O., and moved to Chagrin Falls, where he now resides.

Benjamin Barney was born in some eastern State, and probably married in the State of New York, as he came from that State to Auburn, with his family, about 1825, and purchased land on the Kirtland tract. Mr. Barney had a daughter, whose name was Nancy, and we think other children, but do not remember certain. Mr. Barney lived in town until about 1839, when he sold out to Walter McLouth and moved to Dayton, Ohio, and we believe they are both dead.

Luke Barney, brother of Benjamin, was also born in some eastern State, and was married in Ellisburgh, New York, to Matilda Gore, sister of Luke Gore, of Newbury, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Barney had fifteen children—Benjamin, Leverett, Lemuel, Lorancey, Miranda, Mariah, Margett, Cyrintha, Melissa, Lucus, Clarissa, Emily, Orrissa, Lafayette W., and Livingston. All of the male part of this family of children are now dead.

Luke and Benjamin both came to Auburn about the same time, and settled near each other. Luke remained here until about 1862, when he sold out to Julius Howard, and purchased land west of Cleveland, at or near Rocky river, and they died there several years since.

Leverett, eldest son of Luke Barney, was married to Emeline Wing, daughter of Tyler Wing, about 1340. They had four children—Montgomery, Lemuel, Franklin, and Tyler. Mr. Barney left town several years since, and died in Ashtabula county, Ohio. His widow resides in Iowa.

Curtiss Luther came to Auburn several years since, and married Lorancey Barney, daughter of Luke Barney. They had two children—Marian and Helen. Mr. Luther resided in several different places in town for several years, and finally moved to Michigan, and now resides in that State.

In 1825 Benjamin F. Chamberlain moved into Auburn and settled on the east and west center road, near the west line of the township. He came from the State of New York here, but was born in the State of Connecticut. He was married in 1822, to Lydia Hungerford, and they raised seven children—H. G., William H., Louisa M., Lydia B., Clemenza, Addison B., and Spencer F. Mr. Chamberlain's mother, and his brothers, John and Joseph, and his wife's father and mother, all came from the State of New York together—came through with teams, there being no other way to travel at that time. The roads were very bad, and they made very slow progress from where they started to Buffalo, and much slower from there to the end of their journey. His account of the journey from Buffalo is as follows: "They started in the morning, crossed Buffalo creek and traveled three miles and put up for the night. The next day they traveled about four miles, and the next morning got ready to start and were told they could not get through the Cattaraugus swamp on that road, so they turned to the left and took a circuitous route through the woods, and at night came to an Indian village, of the Cattaraugus tribe. There was a mission house at that place. Some slept in the wagons over night, and some slept with the Indians in their log huts; they were well treated by the Indians, and had a good night's rest. They started again the next morning, and some of the Indians volunteered to go with them, and showed them where to cross the Cattaraugus creek. They reached the creek during the day, and under the guidance of the Indians forded the same in safety, and reached the lake shore road again that night, having traveled but a short distance that day, the roads being very bad. The next day they pursued their journey, with the same results—short distance traveled and very tired when night came—and so they traveled on until they reached Leroy, where there had been some land located for Mr. Chamberlain, which, on viewing, he did not like, and soon traded it for land in Bainbridge; sold that soon after, and purchased land and settled in Auburn, as above stated."

There was a small log house on the land when Mr. Chamberlain purchased it, and after moving in, and sleeping over night, he got up early in the morning, and, as Mr. Chamberlain stated it, the first business of importance that he did that day was to cut his foot so bad that he was confined to the house until the first day of April following—something over five months—and to add to his misfortune, about the time he cut his foot, he was attacked with a violent fever, and obliged to go back to the State of New York, where he came from, and that lasted him four years before it broke. But, notwithstanding all his misfortune, he kept at work clearing his land, paid for his first purchase, and, by his industry and perseverance, he has added to his possessions, until he now owns five hundred and seventy acres of land, and his is one of the farms owned in Auburn that has not changed hands for the past fifty-three years. Mr. Chamberlain's wife died in 1869.

William H. was married several years since, and now resides in Russell. One of the daughters married Harvey Washburn, and, we think, died several years since.

Addison B. is unmarried. Resides with his fatheer, and helps to carry on the farm.

Spencer F. was born in Auburn; was married in 1870, to Lucinda Durfee, and, about a year and six months after their marriage, she went to an orchard some distance from the house, after some apples, and, while there, was attacked by a vicious bull, and so badly injured that she died in a few hours after.

Gadadias Stafford came to Auburn from the State of New York in 1827, was married to Ludia Stafford about 1815, and they had nine children—Reuben, Elmer, Abram, Zilpha, Huldah, Hannah, Anson, Joshua, and Susannah. He purchased land of Perkins, just east of the center, on the Kirtland tract, and resided there until 1838, when he sold out and moved to Chardon, and from there to Michigan, where he died in 1865, and his widow died in 1879. We believe this family of children all reside in the western States, except Reuben, who is now living in Chardon, Ohio.

James Dutton was born in the State of New Hampshire; went from there to the State of Vermont, and, in 1812 married Miss Clarissa Lathrop. After their marriage, Mr. Dutton moved to St. Lawrence county, in the State of New York, where he remained for several years. He then moved to Canandagua, Ontario county, where he remained a year or two, and, in 1829, came to Auburn, with his family, and first stopped on a farm on the first east and west road, south of the corners, owned by John Morey, where he remained about four months. He then moved a short distance farther west, on to the farm then owned by the heirs of George W. Antisdale, where he remained two years and a half. He then purchased a farm, west of the corners, of Leicester Perkins, and as part pay for said farm he built for said Perkins the building at the corners, now known as the "old red store." Mr. Dutton was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and worked at that business the most of the time, leaving his sons at home to carry on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton had a family of nine children, whose names are: John H., Betsey H., Lucy Ann, Charles O., Rufus, James T., George E., Clarissa E., and William C. In the winter of 1833–34, Mr. Dutton prepared the east room of his dwelling-house for a school-room, hired a teacher, and his own children, together with a few of the neighboring children, composed the school. This was the first select school taught in Auburn. Mr. Dutton followed working at his trade until about 1847, when his health began to fail, and he turned his attention to matters at home, where he built a new dwelling-house and other necessary buildings for convenience. He died in 1858. His widow remained on the old homestead the most of the time after his death; but while living with her daughter, Mrs. Rufus Pettibone, in Bainbridge, in 1863, she died.

John H., eldest son of James Dutton, was born in Vermont; came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1834, married Miss Prudence Wheeler, of Burton, Ohio. They had three children, whose names were: James B., Ellen and Frederick. Mr. Dutton was a moulder by trade, and, while working in Cleveland, in 1857, was taken sick and died. His widow and family soon after moved to Michigan, and she and the eldest son died there some years since. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton were both brought back to Auburn, and were buried in the cemetery, at the center of the town.

Charles O., second son, was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1840, was married to Miss Tempa L. Barnes, daughter of Hosea Barnes. They had five children, whose names were: Merritt, Antoinette, Myron H., Fayette and Ann L. Mr. Dutton, after his marriage, first

settled north of his father's, on land owned in an early day by Isaac Butts, and lived on that farm nine years, when he sold out to his father, and purchased a farm on the State road, of one Nathaniel Stone; moved on to that farm, and his wife died there in 1863. In 1864, Mr. Dutton married, for his second wife, the widow of William Ferris, of Newbury, Ohio, and they remained on the farm until 1872, when he rented his place to his sons, Myron H. and Fayette, and moved to Chardon, O., where he now resides. Mr. Dutton held several township offices while residing in the town, among which were: constable, trustee, assessor, and clerk. Mr. Dutton learned the carpenter and joiner's trade of his father, and now follows that business for an occupation.

Rufus, third son, was born in the State of New York, and came to Auburn with his parents. His autobiography will be found in another part of this history.

James T. was born in the State of New York, and came to Auburn with his parents in 1829. He was married in 1845, to Harriet C., daughter of Hosea Barnes. They had two children: Eleanor D. and Clarance H. Soon after they were married, they settled north of the center, on the farm now owned by E. Y. Hannum, lived there two years, then purchased a farm a short distance east of the center, moved there, and lived nine years; sold out and purchased a farm on the State road, south of the corners, of one Asahel Green, moved there, and were living on that place when Dr. Dutton died in 1869. His widow, daughter and son still reside there, and the son carries on the farm. Mr. Dutton held several township offices, among which were constable, trustee and assessor.

George E. was born in the State of New York, and came to Auburn with his parents. In 1852 he married Sophia A., daughter of Benjamin Crafts. They had two children whose names were Byron G. and Clara S. Clara S. died young. Mr. Dutton lived in several different places in the township, after his marriage, and worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade. In 1856 he purchased the old homestead, and turned his attention to farming, which he has followed ever since. He has held the office of justice of the peace two terms, and the office of assessor one term.

William C., youngest son, came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1854 was married to Lima A. Ellis, daughter of Horace Ellis. They have no children. Mr. Dutton purchased his farm, on which he now resides, of his brother, Charles O. Dutton, being the first farm on the first north and south road, west of Auburn corners.

Merritt Dutton, eldest son of Charles O. Dutton, was born in Auburn. When the first call for seventy-five thousand men was issued by the president to put down the rebellion down, Mr. Dutton enlisted, but before the company in which he enlisted got ready to report at headquarters, the seventy-five thousand had responded, and Mr. Dutton was discharged, and came home. Not being satisfied with his experience, on the call for three months' recruits, the same year (1862) he again enlisted in the service, and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; and after some two months or more, was paroled, and again returned home. This was in the fall of 1862. In 1863 he engaged in the government service, and went to Nashville Tennessee, where he remained until August, 1864, when he again enlisted, and went into the naval service, "Mississippi squadron," and was stationed a short distance above New Orleans, where he remained until the close of the war. He then returned home, and in 1866 married Jennett A. Mott, daughter of Zebdial Mott. They have had four children, one of whom died young. The names of the three living are Charles M., Dial M., and Frank A. Mr. Dutton lived in different parts of the township until 1869, when he moved to the State of Missouri, where he remained until 1876; he then returned with his family, and now owns and resides on a farm in the southeast part of Troy.

Myron was born in Auburn. He married a Miss Blair, daughter of Roswell Blair, of Newbury, Ohio. They now reside in Newbury, and have one or two children.

Fayette was born in Auburn. In 1872 he married Ellen M. Ward, daughter of Marcus Ward, of Russell, Ohio. They have two children, whose names are Sarah A. and Jesse F. Soon after their marriage, Mr. Dutton rented his father's farm, two and a quarter miles north of the corners, and there lost his wife in 1878. He married, for his second wife, Miss Malinda Woodard, and they have one child, whose name is C. O. Mr. Dutton still resides on his father's farm.

Byron G., only son of George Dutton, was born in Auburn, and in 1877 was married to Mary C., daughter of Lyman G. Sprague. They have one child, whose name is Lepha J. Mr. Dutton resides with his father, and helps carry on the farm. He is now serving his second term as township clerk.

Daniel Butts was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn in 1829, and was married in 1832 to Eunice Keyes, daughter of Amaziah Keyes. They had four children, all born in Auburn, whose names were, Rosina M., Aldrich F., Ambrose A., and Almina N. Mr. Butts first purchased a farm on the center road, east of Auburn corners, built a house, and lived there some three or four years. In the spring of 1833 he sold out to William Crafts, and purchased one hundred acres of land on the State road, south of the corners, built the necessary buildings for comfort and convenience, cleared up his farm, and paid for it by his own industry and economy. He died in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Butts lived together almost forty years, with their family circle unbroken.

Aldrich F., eldest son of Daniel Butts, was married to Augusta King in 1858. They have no children. They now reside in St. Thomas, Canada, where Mr. Butts has a good position as superintendent of schools.

Ambrose, second son, was married in 1863 to Libbie Henderson. They had one child—Dio W. Mr. Butts was reputed to be the strongest man that ever lived in Auburn, having lifted the enormous weight of two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven and three-fourths pounds dead weight. He died in 1870.

Daniel R. Bray was born in the State of New York; came to Ohio, and first settled in Russell township. He was married in 1854 to Rosina M. Butts, daughter of Daniel Butts. Soon after his marriage he came to Auburn, and purchased a farm on the first east and west road, south of the corners, where he resided several years. They had three children, one of whom died quite young. The names of those living are Gilbert A. and Daniel S. Mr. Bray rented his farm a few years since, and purchased a house and lot at Auburn corners, where he now resides.

Ashley Crafts, eldest son of Thomas Crafts, was born in the State of New York, and about 1829 married Clarissa Scuddew, and, we think, came to Auburn the same year, and settled in the valley, half a mile north of the east and west center road. Mr. and Mrs. Crafts had one child, whose name was Susan. Mr. Crafts was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and worked at that business some years. About 1833 or '34 Ashley, Alanson T. and Benjamin Crafts, built a saw-mill on Ashley's land, and a few years after Ashley built a furnace near the saw-mill, and carried on the furnace business several years, during which time he invented the "Rising Star" cooking stove, got it patented, and made considerable money in manufacturing that and other kinds of stoves, plows, hollow-ware, etc.

About 1834 Mr. Crafts experienced religion, and joined the Protestant Methodist church, but after a few years left that church and joined the Free Will Baptists, and became a noted preacher of that denomination. Mr. Crafts left Auburn several years since, and we do not know where he now resides.

Alanson T., second son, was also born in the State of New York, and about

1830 married Ann Hoard, daughter of John Hoard, and we think came to Auburn the same year, and settled in the valley, near his brother, Ashley. Mr. and Mrs. Crafts had eight children—Jeffrey T., Sarah, Lovena, Olive, Malvina, Lorette, Charlotte, and Susan. Mr. Crafts sold out several years since, and purchased land at Cuyahoga Rapids, and now resides at that place.

Arastus R., third son, was also born in the State of New York, and about 1831 married Betsey Fairbanks, came to Auburn the same year, and also settled in the valley, where he lived a few years, then sold out, and also moved to Cuyahoga Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Crafts had three children—Darwin, Alvira and Leona. Mrs. Crafts died in 1879.

Benjamin, fourth son, was also born in the State of New York, came to Auburn in 1829, and married Elsey H. Whitcomb, daughter of Israel Whitcomb, who was one of the first settlers of Troy (then Welshfield). They had eleven children —Charlotte P., Sophia A., Miles, Abram H., Martha J., Paulina M., Milas B., Ellen M., Susan R., Alice C., and Jerome. The first Miles, and Jerome, the oldest and youngest sons, died young.

Mr. Crafts first settled on the east and west conter road, east of the corners; cleared up his farm, and built a nice dwelling-house and buildings. In 1845 his house took fire and burned to the ground. He soon built another on the same spot, and remained there until 1859, when he sold out to his two sons and purchased the farm formerly owned by Dr. A. B. Hoard—moved there and remained until 1857; sold again, and purchased thirty acres of the old farm where he first settled, in 1830; moved and lived there until 1872, when he again sold, and purchased the farm north of the corners, formerly owned by Morgan Orton, where he now resides.

Abram H., second son, was born in Auburn, and was married, in 1858, to Marion E., daughter of Dudley Fox, of Troy. They had two children—Addie P. and Seigel A. Soon after his marriage he purchased the old homestead of his father, and died there, in 1866.

Miles B., third son, was born in Auburn, and in 1864 married Julia F., daughter of Augustus Gilbert, of Newbury, Ohio. They have one child—Arthur. Mr. Crafts first settled on a part of the old homestead—lived there a few years, then sold, and purchased the farm where his father now resides, which he sold to him in 1872, and from there moved to Austin, Cook county, Illinois, where he now resides.

Ellen M. is unmarried, and lives at home with her parents. The rest of the daughters are all married, and but two of them, Sophia and Pauline, now live in this township.

Martha J. married Stephen Houghton, and they now reside in Newburgh, Chio.

Susan R. married Henry Webber, and they now reside in Iowa.

Alice C. married C. Kellogg, of Troy, and resides in Parkman, Ohio.

Jacob Ensign, son of Jacob and Polly Ensign, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1787; was married, in 1812, to Lucy Brooker, and they had nine children—Sally M., Harvey N., James B., Lucy J., Joel R., Hannah M., Harriet P., Clarissa M. and Zilpha L. Mr. Ensign came to Auburn, with his family, in 1828, and settled on the State road, one mile and a quarter north of Auburn corners, and resided on the same farm until 1873. His wife died, March 4, 1873, on the old homestead. Soon after her death he sold out, and ever since has resided with his children. He is now ninety-two years of age, and bids fair to live a number of years yet; being almost as spry as a boy, and twice as jovial. He has never called a doctor but three times for himself, up to this date (September, 1879), and was never laid up with sickness, only a day or two at a time, in his whole life.

Hervey N. Ensign, eldest son of Jacob Ensign, was born in Massachusetts; came to Auburn with his parents, and, about 1836, was married to Diana, daughter of John Hoard. They had one child—Patience O. Previous to their marriage Mr. Ensign purchased land, on the Mills tract, in the north part of the township, on which they settled. Mrs. Ensign died there in 1874. In 1877, Mr. Ensign married, for his second wife, Vielda Smith, whose maiden name was Sweet, daughter of Henry and Joicy Sweet, aud they now reside on the same farm where Mr. Ensign first settled.

Leonard Hopkins was born in Parkman, Ohio; came to Auburn several years since, and married Patience O., daughter of Hervey N. Ensign. They have one child, a son, but we do not remember his name. They now reside in Middlefield, Ohio.

James B., second son of Jacob Ensign, was born in Massachusetts; came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1837, married Miss Abigail Hoard, daughter of John Hoard, and they have four children—John H., Nancy M., Sally Ann, and Theresa M. Mr. Ensign purchased a farm in Auburn valley, soon after he was married, and remained there until about eight or ten years ago, when he rented his farm to his son, and moved to Chagrin Falls, and now resides at that place.

John H. Ensign, only son of James B. Ensign, was born in Auburn, and was married in 1868 to Jennie P. Hopkins, daughter of Matthew A. Hopkins, of Parkman, Ohio. They have two children, Nellie J. and Ernest. Mr. Ensign resides in Auburn valley.

Joel married Sabra Smith, daughter of James Smith, of Newbury, Ohio. They had a family of children, but we do not know their names. Mr. Ensign moved to Michigan with his family several years since.

John Hoard, if we remember correctly, was born in Rhode Island, came to the State of New York in an early day, and there married Patience McNeer. They had eight children, whose names were Alva B., Celestia, Anna, Charles, Diana, Abigail, Amos, and Nancy, He came to Auburn with his family about 1830, and settled in Auburn valley, on the Cowles tract, where he remained until 1848, when he sold out, and moved west of the State road, and lived with his youngest son until he died in 1854. Mrs. Hoard survived her husband a number of years, but died several years since.

Alva B. Hoard, eldest son of John Hoard, was born in the State of New York in 1808; was married in 1831, to Betsey Silvernail. They moved to Auburn in 1832, and took up their residence in Auburn valley. They had four children, whose names were James M., Eliza J., Mary M., and Charles H. Mr. Hoard was a physician of the botanic school, and had an extensive practice in Auburn and the surrounding townships. Dr. Hoard manufactured a liniment which was known in those early days, as Hoard's liniment, and was called one of the best liniments then in use. The doctor lost his wife in 1847, and was married again the same year, to Mary E. Wells. They had one child, whose name was William R. Dr. Hoard resided in Auburn until 1857, when he sold out, and moved to Wisconsin and Iowa, where he practiced several years, when he returned to Ohio, and is now practicing medicine at Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

Charles Hoard came to Auburn with his parents, and was married in 1836, to Lucy J., daughter of Jacob Ensign. They had five children, whose names were Permelia, John R., Charles N., Clarissa, and Frank. Mr. Hoard lived in different places in the township for several years, finally sold out and moved to Newbury, and died there in 1862. His widow is still living, and resides in Michigan.

Amos Hoard came to Auburn with his parents, and was married about 1845, to Susan Higley. He moved to Mantua about 1855, and was killed by lightning soon after taking up his residence in that township.

John Brown came to Auburn from New York or some eastern State; was married to Polly Hayden, and they raised nine children, whose names were Harriet, Maria, Jacob, William, Laura, William, second, Jacob, second, George, and Mary. Mr. Brown came to Auburn about 1830, and settled on the same road with the Antisdales, only farther west, on the Kirtland tract, cleared up his farm, and built a nice house and barns. Mr. and Mrs. Brown both died on the old homestead—Mr. Brown in 1871, and Mrs. Brown in 1875—having lived there upwards of forty years.

Henry Capron was born in some eastern State, came to Auburn about 1835, and about 1838 married Laura Brown, daughter of John Brown, and they had three children—Sabrina, Lovina, and Julia. Mr. Capron settled on the north part of the Root tract, cleared up his farm, built a nice dwelling house, barns, etc, and died in 1866. His widow has died since. Mr. Capron held several different offices while living in town, and if we remember correctly, was one of the acting justices at the time of his death.

Leicester Perkins was born in the State of Massachusetts. He came to Ohio with his parents in 1806, and they were forty days on the road. They came by the way of Pittsburgh, and were on the Alleghany mountains on the day of the great eclipse in that year. The old gentleman, Perkins, and family, put up with Judge Atwater (where Mantua station is now located), on the night of the thirty-ninth day of their journey, and next day arrived at Aurora, the place of their destination, and settled some two miles northeast of the center. Leicester worked for his father and helped to clear up his farm, and at the age of eighteen years his father gave him his time, end he commenced chopping and clearing land by the job, and at the end of five years he had earned and laid by the sum of one thousand dollars. At the age of twenty-three he married Nancy Blish, she being the twelfth child in her father's family. They have four children -Matilda, Harriet, Lorette, and Paulina, all of whom are now living. Mr. Perkins came from Aurora to Auburn in 1830, and settled on the east and west center road, west of Auburn corners, farmed it for three years, then sold out to James Dutton, and in 1832 he built what is known as the "Red store," at the corners; moved his family into the west part of the building, and rented the east part to Charles Woods, for a store, which he occupied for one year. Mr. Perkins then went into the mercantile business himself, sold goods there ten years, then sold out and purchased the farm joining the one he first owned, on the west, and now resides at that place. Mr. Perkins, by his industry and economy, has gained quite a fortune, and he and his wife are enjoying the full benefits of it in their old age. It will be seen by the above that Mr. Perkins was great on the chopping and clearing, and he offers to lay a wager of fifty dollars that he himself, individually, has chopped and cleared more land than any man in Geauga county. Some years since Mr. Perkins served one term as county commissioner.

Job Warren was born in the State of New Jersey, was married in 1825 to Eliza Burden, and they had thirteen children—Nancy, George, Thomas, Mahlon, Charles, Job, Eliza, Patience, Adaline, Emmor, Edith, Sarah, and Samuel. Mr. Warren came to Auburn in 1830, and settled in the northwest corner of the township, cleared up a large farm, built a large house and barns, and now resides on the same farm. His wife died in 1866, and Job married again, but was not much comforted.

Charles Warren was accidently killed by his brother Mahlon, in 1849, under the following circumstances: They were out in the woods, north of the house, hunting, and came to a small stream of water. Charles walked across the stream on a log, and just as he stepped off the log, and Mahlon was in the act of stepping on to cross over, his gun went off and killed Charles, almost instantly.

Mahlon lived some years after; married Amy, daughter of Ransom Brown, and died, without heirs, in 1855.

Job Warren, jr., enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, and was killed in action the same year, at Bloomfield, Missouri.

Emmor Warren was born in Auburn, and in 1869 was married to Kate Page; they have had four children—Edward J., Frederick J., Enfield J., and Lucy M. He now resides on the old homestead, and his father resides with him.

Samuel, youngest son of Job Warren, is married, and resides in the west part of the township.

Nehemiah Webster was born in Massachusetts in 1791; was married in 1819 to Sally Steadman; came to Ohio in 1821, and settled in Fowler, Trumbull county; sold out there in 1831, came to Auburn, and settled in Auburn valley. They had three children—Gilbert, Huldah and Alvira. About 1850 Mr. Webster sold out and moved into Troy; then to Cuyahoga Rapids, and to Thompson, where he lost his wife, in 1875. Mr. Webster soon after sold his farm there, and now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Moody White, at Mantua corners, Portage county, being now eighty-eight years of age.

John Barber came to Auburn with old Uncle William Quinn, from Pennsylvania, in 1831. He built a house on lot seven, Atwater tract, which was one of the first built on that tract. When John came in he brought a very large white bull with him, well broke to harness. One day John harnessed up the old bull, hitched him to his one-horse wagon, and went up to Auburn corners after some articles for the use of his family, and, on the way home, the old bull got on a rampage, either from seeing some other cattle that he was anxious to get with, or some other cause, John never could exactly tell, the old bull, however, made a break and ran, throwing John out of the wagon, and tearing things to pieces generally. On being interviewed next day by his neighbors, as to his calamity, John said he pulled on the lines as hard as he could, and kept saying "whoa, Bully! whoa, Bully!!" but old Bully didn't whoa worth a cent. John left the town years ago, and whether he took old Bully with him or not we are unable to say. John had three sons, and, we think, one of them remained in town some years after his father left, and was taken sick and died at Elijah Canfield's.

Numan Wadsworth was born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1788; came to Middlesex, New York, with his parents, in 1797, and, in 1811, married Patty Blodgett, daughter of Ludim Blodgett, of Gorham, New York. They had six children—Maria, Spencer L., Maryett, Annis B., Martha G., and Eliza M. Mr. Wadsworth first settled, after his marriage, in Middlesex; lived there a few years, and then sold out and purchased a farm in Gorham, where he remained until 1820, when he again sold out and moved to Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pennsylvania. He purchased a farm there; but, not liking the country very well, disposed of his property and, in 1832, came to Auburn, Ohio. He first settled in Auburn valley; lived there a few years, then sold out and purchased a farm on the east town road, where he lived several years. He then sold out and moved to Hiram. From there he moved to Mantua, then moved to Claridon, and, in 1856, again returned to Auburn, and died, near the corners, in 1873, aged eighty-six years and ten months. His widow still survives him, and now resides in Chardon, Ohio. Mr. Wadsworth was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and obtained a land warrant for his services, but was not in the service long enough to entitle him to a pension. Under the act passed March 9, 1878, his widow became entitled to, and is now drawing a pension.

Maria, eldest daughter of Numan Wadsworth, married James M. Hoxter. She died in Troy, in 1851.

Spencer L., only son of Numan Wadsworth, was born in the State of New

York; came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1835, married Betsey, eldest daughter of Amos Palmer, of Troy, Ohio. They had four children—Oscar, John F. H., Sarah M., and George W. Oscar died young, and John F. H. died, at the corners, in 1860, at the age of twenty-one years.

Sarah M. is married, and resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

George W. resides in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Wadsworth has resided in Auburn over forty years; has resided at or near the corners for the past twenty years; has held several different township offices, among which were: constable, township clerk, assessor, and justice of the peace. He now resides at the corners, and holds the office of postmaster.

Maryette married Ulysses Spink. She died in 1838.

Annis B. also married Ulysses Spink, and now resides in Ravenna, Ohio.

Martha G. married Wooster Shaw, who died. She then married Dwight C. Kellogg, and now resides in Chardon.

Eliza M. married Robert Denel, and now resides in Auburn.

Christopher Stafford, son of Jonathan and Phebe Stafford, was born in the State of New York; was married, in 1830, to Emily Rockwell, and they have seven children—Orrin P., Cornelius, George W., Perry C., William H., James A. and Mary Ann; all born in Auburn. Mr. Stafford came to Auburn in 1832; bought land in the northwest part of the township, on the Darling tract; cleared up the same; built the buildings necessary for comfort and convenience, and he and his wife are now enjoying the benefits of their hard labor; having lived together forty-nine years, with their family circle unbroken.

Orrin P., eldest son of Christopher Stafford, was born in Auburn, in 1833. He married Emily Barney, daughter of Luke Barney, and they now reside at Rocky river, west of Cleveland, Ohio. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Stafford lived in Iowa, and enlisted in the service from that State; came back after the war closed, and resides at the place above stated.

Cornelius, in 1853, married Lurana L. Gifford. They have two children—Norman G., and Mary E. Mr. Stafford was in the war of the Rebellion, and belonged to the Ninth Ohio battery. They now reside in the northwest part of the township, on the Mills tract.

George W., in 1865, married Harriet, daughter of Horace Ellis. They have no children. In 1871, Mr. Stafford and George W. Barnes built a steam saw-mill, a short distance northwest of the center of Auburn. In 1873, he bought Mr. Barnes' interest, and, in 1874, the mill took fire and burned to the ground. He soon after put up a temporary mill on the same site, sawed out the lumber and timber for another mill, and built the saw-mill, a few rods west of the center, and has since attached an extensive cheese-box factory, known as the "Auburn box works," together with planers, matchers, and a mill for grinding feed for horses and cattle. Mr. Stafford keeps a number of men in his employ, and manufactures from twenty-five to thirty thousand cheese boxes per annum, besides doing an extensive business in sawing, planing, matching, etc., etc. Mr. Stafford has held the office of township treasurer several years in succession.

Perry C. in 1871 married Mary Messenger, daughter of William A. Messenger, and they have no children. Mr. Stafford belonged to the Forty-second Ohio volunteer infantry, and did good service in the war of the Rebellion. He now owns and resides on the farm for many years owned by Uncle Job Warren.

William H. in 1866 married Edith Warren, daughter of Job Warren, and they have no children.

James A. in 1868 married Florence Hickox, daughter of the present wife of Henry Sweet. They have no childaen. They now reside at the center, and Mr. Stafford is engaged in the mercantile business, and is also postmaster of

Bridge Creek office, located at that place. Mary Ann, the only daughter, married Charles A. Mills.

Charles Stafford came to Auburn from the State of New York in the fall of 1832, and settled at Auburn corners; was a blacksmith by trade. He was married in 1835 to Eunice Ann Marble, daughter of John Marble. The same year she died by reason of her clothes taking fire from a kettle of hot varnish, which had taken fire from overheating. She lived seven days after the accident, in great agony, when death came to her relief. In 1836 Mr. Stafford married again for his second wife Martha Smith, daughter of Jeremiah Smith, and they had two children—Helen A., and Louisa. Mr. Stafford carried on blacksmithing for a number of years at the corners, then went into the furnace business, and manufactured plows, stoves, etc. He finally sold out, and next engaged in the mercantile business; carried on that business for a number of years. He died in 1871, near where he first settled, at the corners.

Ransom Brown was born in the State of New York, and was married in 1819 to Hannah Washburn. They had six children—Mary, Barnabas, Rowena, Amy, Ransom, and William. Mr. Brown came to Auburn in 1832, and settled on the center road west of the center, having purchased his land of one Joseph Woodard. Mr. Brown cleared up his farm, built a nice dwelling house and other necessary buildings, and died in 1875, he and his wife having lived together almost fifty-six years. His wife is still living, and resides on the old homestead, which is situated at the last four corners on the center road going west, and has been known for forty-five years as Brown's corners.

Barnabas Brown, eldest son of Ransom Brown, came to Auburn with his parents, and was married about 1842 to Henriette Briggs. They had two children—Marian M., and Henry. Mr. Brown resides in the southwest part of the township.

Ransom, jr., second son, is married, and resides near the center.

William married Eliza Carr, daughter of Gabriel Carr. They had two children—Arthur H., and John. Mr. Brown resides in the west part of the township.

Frederick Weston came from Bainbridge to Auburn in 1875. He married Marian M. Brown, daughter of Barnabas Brown. They had one child—Henry C. Mr. Weston resides on the farm, owned in an early day, by Huntington Trescott, one and a half miles north of Brown's corners.

Elihu Pettingill was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and was married to Susannah Waldsworth, in 1791. They had ten children. He moved with his family to Auburn in 1832, and first settled where W. H. Mills now resides. Stayed there five years, and then sold out and purchased the farm where his son-in-law, Luther Maynard, now resides, and died there in 1843. He is the man Pettingill mentioned by Hon. A. G. Riddle, in the Cleveland *Leader*, but was not exactly the man there represented, so far as the Sunday was concerned.

Nathan L. Reed was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn in 1832, and was married about that time, to Almira Stafford, and they had four sons—Abram M., Marlan R., Leeman M., and Duane R. Mr. Reed first settled near the center, but soon sold out and purchased a farm on the first east and west road, south of the corners, where he lived until 1853, when he sold out and moved to Michigan, and now resides in that State.

Leeman M., son of Nathan L. Reed, was born in Auburn, went to Michigan with his parents in 1853; came back a few years after, and married Betsey, daughter of John Dinturff, and widow of Edward Frazee, who accidentally shot himself (an account of which is given in another part of this history.) Mr. and Mrs. Reed have but one child, a daughter—Hattie. Mr. Reed resided in the northeast part of Troy for several years, and now owns a farm where his

father-in-law, Dinturff, died. A few years since Mr. Reed rented the farm and moved to Cleveland, where he now resides.

Levi Cook was born in Rhode Island, and there married Amy Hardy. They had eight children—Alanson, Emma, Stephen, Clarissa, Seth, Harriet, Abigail, and Millie. He came to Auburn, with his family, in 1831, and settled in the west part of the township, where he lived for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Cook died several years since.

Erastus Coats was born in Massachusetts, and there married Polly LaMunion. They had three children—Carlos, Hannah, and Silas. He came to Auburn in 1832, and settled a short distance north of the center. He was a cooper by trade. Mr. Coats died in 1855, and his wife died in 1877. Carlos, their eldest son, married Millie Cook, and they have several children. They now reside in Newbury.

Huntington Trescott came to Auburn about 1832, and settled in the northwest part of the township, on the Darling tract. His father came with him, and, after a short residence, was taken sick and died, and, by his request while sick, was buried by the side of a log, or tree that had fallen down, some distance from the road, with his head to the north. His son, Huntington, lived there a few years after his father's death, then sold out and moved west, with his family, and we do not know where he now resides.

W. Homer Mills, born in Nelson, Portage county, Ohio, is a son of Asahel and Cynthia W. Mills. After the death of his mother in 1812, he lived with Judge Elias Harmon, of Manuta, and in 1832 was married to Sarah Granger; took up his residence in the south part of Auburn, on the Atwater tract, and was one of the first settlers on that tract. Mr. and Mrs. Mills had two children: Francis H. and Mary H. Mary H. died young. By industry and perseverance Mr. Mills succeeded in clearing up his farm, and many years since, built a nice dwelling house and all the necessary out-buildings, and he and his wife are now enjoying the fruits of their industry in their declining years.

Francis H. Mills, son of Homer Mills, was born in Auburn in 1833, and was married in 1856, to Ellen Hood. They have one child, whose name is Mary E. Mr. Mills now resides on the farm formerly owned by Elijah Canfield.

Nicholas Silvernail was born in the State of New York; was married about 1804 to Elizabeth Cole. They had nine children –Catharine, Henry W., Peter, Polly, Betsey, Rachel Ann, Daniel W., Philip D., and Hiram. Mr. Silvernail came to Auburn with his family in the fall of 1832, and purchased some land of Jeremiah White, on the Mills tract, built a house and cleared up his farm, and lost his wife in 1845. After a few year he married the widow Kingsbury, of Troy, and resided in that township several years. About 1864 Mr. Silvernail went to live with his eldest son, Henry, in Burton, and died there in 1868. His second wife died a few years since.

Peter Silvernail, second son of Nicholas Silvernail, was born in the State of New York, came to Auburn with his parents in the fall of 1832, and in 1835 married Minerva Hall, daughter of Russell Hall, sr. They have no children. Mr. Silvernail, soon after his marriage, settled in the southeast corner of Newbury; lived there two years, then sold out and moved into Auburn, and rented a farm joining his father's, on the west, and lived there two years, when he purchased some land on the east town line road, and built a log house, in which they remained for several years. He then built a nice frame house and several out-buildings, and he and his wife are now enjoying all the comforts of life in their old age.

Daniel W. was born in the State of New York, came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1839 married Lydia M., daughter of Virgil Lampson, of Troy. They had two children –Alvira and Ellen. Mr. Silvernail lived in Auburn

until 1861, when he sold out and went to Newbury, where he is now residing.

Philip D. was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn with his parents, and was married, in 1846, to Julia Higley. He remained here a few years after his marriage, then moved to Michigan, and died there several years since.

Hiram, youngest son, was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1847, married Mary Ann Spaulding, daughter of Almon Spaulding, who once resided in Troy. They had no children. Mr. Silvernail, about 1850, purchased the old homestead of his father, and, after a few years, built a nice framed house. He died in 1860. His widow married Rev. B. C. Warner, and they now reside in Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Mr. Warner belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Dinturff, was born in the State of New York; was married, in 1828, to Polly Silvernail, daughter of Nicholas Silvernail, and they had one child —Betsy. Mr. Dinturff came to Auburn, in 1835, and purchased a farm of John Clark, on the Mills tract, in the northeast part of the township, built all the necessary buildings, and lived there several years; finally sold out and purchased a farm just over the line, in Troy, where he lived until his death, in 1858. His widow is still living, and occupies the house where he died.

William A. Messenger was born in Connecticut in 1805, came to Mantua, with his parents, and in 1830 married Elizabeth Skinner, daughter of William Skinner, who was one of the first settlers in Mantua; came to Auburn in 1832, and settled on the first north and south road west of the corners, on the Mills tract, where he now resides. They had five children—William J., Lucia E., Maria, Horace, and Mary. Mrs. Messenger died in 1848. For his second wife he married the widow Godfrey, daughter of John Douglass. They had four children—Linaeus E., Lillian E., Franklin A., and Hattie A. Mr. Messenger recollects, when a boy, of going up on the State through to Punderson's mill, in Newbury, when there were but three families on the road through Auburn, viz.: William Crafts, David Smith, sr., and John Jackson.

William J., oldest son of William A. Messenger, married several years since, and now resides in Michigan.

James B. Godfrey was born in the State of New York. He came from there to Ohio when quite young, and lived with his grand-parents, John and Achsah Douglass, who resided several years in Troy and Parkman, In 1869 he married Hattie E. Harrington, daughter of Ziba Harrington, of Troy, and they have one child—John N. Mr. Godfrey came to Auburn in 1878, and rented a farm east of the corners, owned by the heirs of Abram H. Crafts, and now resides at that place.

William Quinn was born in the north part of Ireland, in the year 1786; came to America when sixteen years of age, and landed in New York. His first occupation was that of a baker. Not liking that business, he learned the trade of rope making, and worked in New York until the year 1806, when he was married to Margaret Jacobs, daughter of Samuel Jacobs, of New York, and, in 1808, they moved to Philadelphia, and lived there until 1811, when they moved to Pittsburgh, making the journey over the mountains in a lumber wagon, drawn by four big Dutch horses. When he arrived at Pittsburgh he had two dollars in money left. He there worked at rope making, and there made the rope and cordage for Perry's fleet, helped to get the same across the country on heavy lumber wagons, made for that purpose, from Pittsburgh to Erie, and helped to rig the ships comprising the fleet, which so successfully fought and won the battle on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. Mr. Quinn resided in and near Pittsburgh until 1832, when he came to Auburn and purchased some eight hundred acres of land, some of which he sold, to different parties, but retained enough for a good farm for himself, which is located on the east and west road, a short

distance west of what was known, in the early days, as "May's mills." Soon after he had taken up his residence there, he built a rope-walk, and worked at rope making, more or less, for several years. Mr. and Mrs Quinn raised ten children—Eliza, Ellen, Nancy, William, jr., John, Mary Ann, Rebecca, Sarah Jane, Isabel, and Samuel. Mrs. Quinn died in 1847. Soon after her death, Mr. Quinn let his farm to his son, Samuel J., and resided with him until 1849, when he married Mrs. S. S. Walker, of Parkman, Ohio. He carried on his farm again for a few years, and then moved to Chagrin Falls; lived there a few years, then moved back to his old home in Auburn, and died there, in 1862, aged seventy-six years.

William, jr., eldest son of William Quinn, sr., was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Auburn with his parents; was married about 1836, to Jane Nannah, and they had seven children—John, Rebecca, William, Joseph, Sarah E., Robert, and Martha Jane. Mr. Quinn settled in the southern part of the township, and cleared up his farm. He died about 1873. His widow resides now in Burton.

John was born in Pennsylvania, came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1842 married Harriet Hawkins. They had three children—Adelaide, Henry, and Nellie M. Mr. Quinn, soon after his marriage, settled on lot number seven, Atwater tract, and remained there three years, and chopped and cleared forty acres on that lot He then sold out and purchased a small piece of land near May's mills, where he and his father built a rope-walk and manufactured ropes together for about three years. John then purchased a piece of land a short distance farther east, moved the rope-walk on to that, and manufactured ropes there several years, during which time he built a nice framed house and the necessary out-buildings. In 1861 he sold this place and purchased a farm west of the center, of Elias Fish (known as the Pardon Wilber farm), where he resided five years. He then purchased a farm of George Wilber, adjoining his first purchase, which made, in all, two hundred and thirty-seven acres, and moved on to the George Wilber farm in 1866, where he now resides.

Henry, only son of John Quinn, was born in Auburn, and in 1873 married Kate Dickson, of Kirtland, Ohio. They have two children—May and Effie. Henry lives with his father and helps to carry on the farm.

Samuel J. Quinn came to Auburn with his parents in 1832, and in 1856 was married to Laura E., daughter of George Antisdale. They have two children—Albro J. and Gertrude. He resides on the old homestead, where his father first settled; has recently built a nice house, and is now with his family enjoying the full benefits of their labor and industry.

John, eldest son of William Quinn, jr., was born in Auburn. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was killed. William was born in Auburn, was married several years since, and lives on the farm formerly owned by Thomas Hattery, in the western part of the township. Joseph was born in Auburn, and is unmarried. Robert is married, and resides in Newbury, Ohio.

Thomas B. Hoard was born in the State of New York, came to Auburn in 1832, and after a few years he came to the corners, and learned the blacksmith's trade of Oliver Gilson. In 1853 Mr. Hoard bought out Mr. Gilson, and the same year married Fannie D. Spaulding, daughter of Almon Spaulding, of Troy. They have one child, whose name is Blanche A. Mr. Hoard remains in the same place, and carries on his trade.

Alfred Thompson married in Ellisburgh, New York, and came to Auburn with his family about 1832, and settled on the Miller tract. They had a very large family, some of their names being—Dorcas, Rhoda, Nelson, Alfred, Louden, Betsey, Mary, Rachel, James, and ten others, whose names we do not know. Mr. Thompson sold his farm to Jesse Garrad about 1858, and left the

State for a while, but finally returned and settled in Bainbridge; lived there some time, and we believe went to Michigan and died there several years since. Several of Mr. Thompson's sons resided in Auburn for years, but have all gone west. Several of his daughters married in this township, some of whom are now dead, and some are living in other parts.

John Douglass came to Auburn with his family in 1832, and settled on the center road, west of the corners, on the Kirtland tract; lived there four years, then moved to Parkman, and from thence to Troy, Geauga county.

Thomas Hood was born in Pennsylvania; was married in 1828 to Ellen Quinn, daughter of William and Margaret Quinn. They have seven children —William, Robert, Eliza Jane, Ella, Samuel J., John E., and Mary E. Mr. Hood came to Auburn with his family in 1832, and settled in the southwest part of the township; cleared up a large farm, and died, suddenly, December 3, 1850. The circumstances of his death are as follows: On the day above mentioned, he and his wife started for Cleveland, Ohio, with his team (he being in good health at the time), and after entering the city a short distance, his wife saw that he had dropped his lines and was falling from his seat. She picked up the lines and stopped the horses as soon as possible, then took hold of Mr. Hood and partially raised him up, and he died in about twenty minutes. Physicians were called as soon as possible, and, after a careful examination, they decided that a blood-vessel had broken near the heart, which caused his death. His widow is still living, and resides on the old homestead with her son, Samuel J. Hood.

William Hood, eldest son of Thomas Hood, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, came to Auburn with his parents, and was married in 1853 to Lucinda Cowles, daughter of Horace Cowles, of Bainbridge. They have two children —Louis M. and Cora B. Mr. Hood lived for years in the southwest part of this township, on the Atwater tract, but sold his farm in 1868 and moved to Mantua, and now resides at that place.

Robert was born in Pennsylvania. In 1856 or '57 he married Caroline Osborn, and they have one son, Thomas C. He resided in the southwest part of the township for several years, and carried on the farm, where his father first settled; finally sold out, and he and F. H. Mills built the first cheese factory in Auburn, now known as the "old Hood factory." He manufactured cheese for several years, then sold out, and moved to Austin, Illinois, where he now resides.

Samuel J. was born in Auburn, and married Lorette Osborn. She died in 1872. He married for his second wife, Amelia Giles, daughter of Orlando Giles, of Bainbridge. They have no children. Mr. Hood now resides on the farm, where his father lived previous to his death, and his mother is living with him.

John E., was born in Auburn. In 1870 he married Isadore Rhodes, of Mantua, Ohio. They have no children. He resided in the southwest part of the township a few years, finally sold out, and moved to Manuta station, Ohio.

Thomas Hattery was born in Virginia, and in 1828 was married to Nancy Quinn, daughter of William Quinn, sr. They had seven children: Andrew J., John Q.. William M., Mary Ann, Judas, Marjarette, and Susan. Mr. Hattery settled in the southwest part of the township, cleared up his farm, built a nice house and other buildings, and there lost his wife. About 1871 or '72 he sold out and moved to Aurora, Illinois, and now resides with his children at or near that place.

Seth Brewster was born in the State of New York, and was married in 1792, to Abigail Walsworth, and they had eight children: Lyman, Jesse, Olive, Eunice, Seth, jr., Mary, Hiram, and Calvin. He came to Auburn with his family in 1833, and settled in the northwest part of the township, on the Darling tract,

being lands previously purchased by his son, Calvin; built a house and other buildings, and helped to clear up the farm. He died in 1844, and his wife died in 1847.

Lyman Brewster, eldest son of Seth Brewster, was born in the State of New York, and in 1819 was married to Roby Brewster. He came to Auburn in 1834, and settled on the Mills tract, in the northwest part of the township, being the farm now owned by George Squires. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster had seven children: Betsey Ann, Myranda, Lydia, Lyman S. T., Mary, Roby, and Maria. Mr. Brewster cleared up his farm, built the necessary buildings for comfort and convenience, and died in 1847, and his wife died in 1869.

Jesse Brewster came to Auburn about the same time that his brothers came. He married Ann Harpum, and they had six children: Harriet, Henry, Olive A., Charlotte, Cornelia, and John. He died in 1865.

Seth Brewster, jr., settled in Munson, raised a family there, but sold his farm several years since and now resides in Chardon.

Hiram was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn in 1832, and purchased land in the northwest part of the township, and was married before, or soon after, to Lucy A., daughter of George I. Bowler, and they had three children—Eunice C., Annice C. and Hiram E. Mr. Brewster cleared up his farm, built a nice house and barns, and died in 1866. His wife married again, and, for aught we know, is still living.

Calvin was also born in the State of New York, came to Auburn with his brother Hiram, in 1832, and purchased the land on the Darling tract on which his father settled, as above mentioned; lived there with him some years, and helped clear up the farm, and, being very well educated, was employed as clerk in the store of A. C. Gardner, of Newbury for some years. He was married in 1839 to Betsey H. Burnett. They had three children—Edna L., Calvin C. and Betsey H. Mr. Brewster carried on the farm some years previous to the death of his father, and in 1845 he lost his wife. In 1846 he married Wealthy Foster, and they had four children—Altha C., William D., Milton F. and Hattie. Mr. Brewster left his farm for awhile and engaged in the mercantile business at Mantua corners, and, after trading there a few years, moved back on his farm, where he died, in 1867, after a lingering illness. Mr. Brewster held several different offices in town, such as trustee, assessor, and justice of the peace. His widow resides at Chagrin Falls.

Bradley Gorham came to Auburn in 1832 or 1833, and married Mary, daughter of Seth Brewster, and they had one child—Francis A. Mr. Gorham lived near his father-in-law, Brewster, for several years, when he sold out and moved to Iowa.

James Pennell also married a daughter of Seth Brewster, and settled near them. Mrs. Pennell died in 1842, and Mr. Pennell died in 1858.

Lyman S. T. Brewster, only son of Lyman Brewster, was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn with his parents, and resided with them until the death of his father, in 1847. He being an only son, remained on the old homestead, and carried on the farm, but, finally, all the heirs sold out, after which he went into the western country, with the view of settling there, but, about that time the war broke out, and the western country, where he was at the time, being somewhat divided upon the war question, he concluded to return to Auburn, but, on getting back into the State of Minnesota, where the people were for war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, Mr. Brewster enlisted in the Second Minnesota volunteer infantry, and was with that regiment in the hard fought battle of Perrysville, and some seventeen others of less note. After the war Mr. Brewster returned to Auburn, and in 1867 married Miss Amanda Giles, of Bainbridge, and purchased a farm in that township, where he now resides.

Edward Y. Hannum was born in Massacusetts, came to Bainbridge in an early day with his father, Paul Hannum, and in 1840 married Betsey Ann, daughter of Lyman Brewster. They had one child—Flora A. Mr. Hannum came to Auburn in 1854, and purchased a farm north of the center of one James Adams, and now resides on the same.

Lucius Foster was born in Vermont and came to Mantua, Ohio, in an early day. In 1860 he married Edna L., daughter of Calvin Brewster. They have one child—Lucy B. Lucius came to Auburn in 1860, and settled on land formerly owned by Oliver Pennell, but now resides on the old homestead of his father-in-law. His mother came to Auburn with him (his father having died some years previous), and she died at his house in 1861.

Ebenexer Johnson was born in Massachusetts; was married to Martha Burch; moved to Auburn in 1833, and lived some years on the east town line road. They had eight children born to them—Russell, Ann, Cornelius, Hosea, Rachel, Israel, Levant, and Phileman. Ebenezer died in 1864.

Israel Johnson, son of Ebenezer Johnson, came to Auburn in the fall of 1832, and in 1836 was married to Nancy White, daughter of Jeremiah White, and they had eight children—Russell E., D. Austin, Lorinda M., Lorette N., Byron L., Clayton D., Octavius, and Burdett. Only four of the above children are living. D. Austin enlisted at the breaklng out of the war of the Rebellion, and died of sickness while in the service of the United States. Levant married several years since, raised a family, and now resides in Chardon. Phileman married Eveline, youngest daughter of William Crafts. They had three sons, two of whom are now living—Huron and Volney—both of whom are married and reside in Parkman. Mr. Johnson worked at shoemaking at Auburn corners for a few years, and then purchased a farm of his father-in-law, Crafts, on the east line of the township, farmed it there several years, finally sold out and moved to Parkman, and died there several years since.

William Arnold came to Auburn in 1834, and was married the same year to Rachel Johnson, daughter of Ebenezer Johnson, and they had two children—Franklin M. and Livonia. Mr. Arnold lived in different parts of the township for several years, then sold out and moved to Middlefield.

Reuben Brown was born in the State of New York, and there married Deborah Eno, and they had nine children—Reuben, jr., Thomas, James and Minerva (twins), Harriet, Nelson, Jane, David, and Ellen. Mr. Brown came to Auburn with his family in 1833 or 1834, and settled on the east line of the township, on the Cowles tract; remained there a few years, then sold out and moved to Burton, and afterwards moved to Michigan.

Reuben, jr., oldest son of Reuben Brown, was born in the State of New York, and came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1842 married Oricy Whitcomb, daughter of Israel Whitcomb, who was one of the first settlers of Troy (then Welshfield). They had four children—Lenora, Nettie, Frank, and Wesley. Mr. Brown lived in Troy several years after his marriage. In 1850 he came to Auburn, and lived in different places in the north part of the township until 1864, when he purchased a farm in Auburn valley, known as the John Dinturff farm, where he died in 1879. His widow and children remain on the old homestead.

Harvey Gilbert was born in Massachusetts, married there, and had four children—Charlotte, Amanda, Edwin, and Austin. He buried his wife there and married again; came to Auburn in 1833 and settled in the northwest part of the township, on the Darling tract. By his second wife he had eight children—Fidelia, Diantha, Samuel, Sylvester, Howard, Byron, Eleanor, and Elmer. Byron and Diantha died very young. Mr. Gilbert died on the farm where he first settled, several years since, and his widow now resides in Chardon. We

have no information at hand in regard to the whereabouts of any of their children.

Chandler Merryfield came to Auburn with his family in 1833, and first settled on the south town line road; sold out in a short time and purchased land in the southeast corner of the township, of one Pinney, on which there was a saw-mill, established a rake factory, and carried on the business of manufacturing hand rakes a few years; sold out and moved to Mantua Station, Ohio. He lost his first wife about that time, and afterwards married Amanda Keyes, daughter of Amaziah Keyes. They had two children —Mary and Martin. Mr. Merryfield's second wife died in 1838, and he then moved to Michigan, where he now resides.

William McClintock came to Auburn in 1852, and married Mary Merryfield, daughter of Chandler Merryfield. They had two children—Mary E. and Clara A. Mr. McClintock resides in the west part of the township.

George I. Bowler was born in Massachusetts, and moved from there to the State of New York; was married to Susan Barber, and they had twelve children —Susan, Rebecca, Phebe, Mary, Joseph, Lucy Ann, Nathan P., Nancy, William, Jennett, George I., jr., and Nathan B. Mr. Bowler lost his first wife about 1830, and about 1831 was married to Lucy Barber, sister of his first wife, and they had two children—Charles and John. In 1833 Mr. Bowler came to Auburn with his family, and purchased some land on the Darlington tract, in the north part of the township; cleared up the same, and built all the necessary buildings for comfort and convenience. He lost his second wife in 1863, after which time Mr. Bowler sold his farm and lived with his children until his death, which occurred in Parkman, in 1868.

Two of Mr. Bowler's sons, by his first wife, reside in Cleveland, and are engaged in the iron business. George I., jr., moved to some western State several years since. Nathan B., we think, resides in Solon. Charles and John enlisted in the war of the Rebellion. Charles was killed. John came back and now resides in some western State.

Walter McLouth was born in, or near, Manchester, New York, and married a sister of John Stafford. They came to Auburn about 1833; purchased a farm west of the center, on the center road, and resided there until March, 1842, when his house took fire in the night, from some unknown cause, and McLouth, one of his children, a little girl some ten years old, and a boy, some sixteen years old, by the name of Stafford, all perished in the flames. Mr. McLouth at the time had three children, all girls. The two oldest slept in a bed-room in the southwest corner of the house, his wife slept in a bed-room in the northwest corner, and his bed-room was between them. Mrs. McLouth had an infant child in bed with her, and when she heard the cry of fire by her husband she got out of bed, took her child and tried to get out of her bed-room door but could not on account of the fire. She then raised a window; threw out the pillows and some of the bed-clothes; threw out her babe, and then climbed out herself; went round to the little girls' bed-room; got in by some means, and after being almost suffocated with smoke, she succeeded in finding one of the little girls and carried her out to where she had left her infant, and succeeded in saving herself and two of her children from perishing in the flames. On inquiry by the mother, the little girl said, her father came into the bed-room, took her little sister by the hand and led her right into the fire. There was a mystery in regard to the fire, that caused so great a calamity, which no one was able to solve, and probably it never will be solved until the great day of accounts.

Daniel Frazer was born in New Jersey, and, in 1819, married Miss Rachel Schmuck (pronounced "smoke"). They had six children—Daniel J., Mary Ann, Sarah, Edward, John, and Horace. Horace died young. They resided in New Jersey for several years after their marriage, and from there moved to

the State of New York, where they lived until 1833, when they came to Auburn and settled on the State road, a half-mile south of the corners. Mr. Frazier cleared up his farm, and built a framed house and barn. He died there in 1844. His widow remained on the old homestead almost thirty-three years after his death, and, until three or four years previous to her death, kept house by herself, and did her own work. She belonged to the Quakers; having embraced that faith in early life, and her precepts and examples were christian-like and worthy of imitation. She died in 1877, after a lingering illness, aged eighty-five years.

Daniel J., eldest son of Daniel Frazier, came to Auburn with his parents, and about 1845, married Miss Perlyett Bartholomew, daughter of Palmer Bartholomew, and now resides in Troy, and will probably be noticed in the history of that township. Mary Ann, eldest daughter, married Lucius Way, son of Arad Way, of Newbury, and he died about 1873 or '74. In 1876, she married Aaron Williams, of Burton, Ohio, and resides at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. They have no children. Sarah is unmarried, and resides at Auburn corners. Edward came to Auburn with his parents, and, about 1850, married Betsey Dinturff, daughter of John Dinturff. They had no children. Mr. Frazer was killed, in 1857, by the accidental discharge of his gun, while out hunting. John came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1852, married Martha J., youngest daughter of Roswell Rice, and they have one child—Ava Bell. Mr. Frazer owns and resides on the old homestead, where his father and mother both died.

John H. Ross came to Mantua in an early day, from the State of New York, and was a cabinet-maker by trade. He built a shop in Mantua, on the State road, near the south line of Auburn. Soon after he purchased some land in Auburn, and moved his cabinet shop on said land. For a number of years he worked at his trade (and in the mean time cleared up his land), making most of the coffins for people who died in Mantua and Auburn. He being then a bachelor, and somewhat advanced in years, came to the conclusion that it was not "good for man to live alone" (or for him at all events), and finally married Mary M. Fisk in 1856; they have two children: Royal H. and Ida M. He built a nice house some years since, where they now reside.

Elenezer W. Ross, brother to John H., was born in Norwich, New York; was married to Almira Leach in 1832, and came to Auburn in an early day. He settled on the State road, half a mile north of the south line of the township, on the Atwater tract. He has cleared up his farm, and built all the necessary buildings. In 1872 he buried his wife, and in a year or so married for his second wife, the widow of David Nelson. They now reside on the old homestead, where Mr. Ross has lived ever since he took up his residence in Auburn, being some over forty years.

Thomas Wilson was born in the State of Pennsylvania, came to Auburn in 1834, and in 1837 was married to Harriet Maynard, daughter of Moses Maynard. They have raised three sons, whose names are George Wm., James, and Lawson W. Mr. Wilson purchased his land of Harrison Rogers in the northwest part of the township, on the Sanford tract; has cleared up his farm, built all the necessary buildings for comfort and convenience, and he and his wife are enjoying the benefits of their industry in early life.

George Wm. married Amanda Hinckley, widow of Van Wagner Hinckley, in 1872, and they now reside in Chardon, Ohio. He obtained the position of mail agent on the Painesville and Youngstown railroad, and was transferred from that road to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern some two or three years since, and, we understand, has become one of the most efficient and popular agents on that road.

Lawson W. was married some years since, to Elizabeth Bates, daughter of

John Bates, and she died soon after. He married again, and now resides in this township. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and follows that business.

James is unmarried, resides with his parents, and carries on the farm. These three sons were all born in Auburn.

Gabriel Carr was born in New Jersey, went to the State of New York when a young man, and was married in 1826 to Denarzy Goldsmith. They had three children, only one of whom is living, a daughter—Eliza. Mr. Carr came to Auburn in 1834, and settled on the first east and west road south of Auburn corners, just east of the north and south center road, where he lived for forty-four years. He died in 1877, and his widow still lives on the old homestead.

Horace Ellis was born in the State of Massachusetts; was married in 1832 to Abigail Ober, and came to Auburn in 1834; purchased some land of Parker and Bartlett in the north part of the township, on the Sanford tract. He cleared up his farm several years since, and built a nice dwelling house and out-buildings, and now remains on the same farm. They have had five children, but only three of them are now living—Lima A., Emma L., and Harriet M. He is one of ten who now reside in the township on the same land where they first settled in an early day.

Julius Coons came from Hambden, Ohio, to Auburn in 1872, and married Emma L., youngest daughter of Horace Ellis, and they have one child. Mr. Coons resides with his father-in-law, Ellis, and carries on the farm.

Moses Maynard was the son of Ebenezer Maynard, and was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, July 16, 1767, and in 1796 married Lucy Davis, daughter of Paul Davis, and they had fourteen children—Martha P., Elisha D., Harriet, Arista, Jabez, Moses, Betsey, Orrin, Luther, Lucy, Orrin, Orrinda, William B., and one that died young. The first Orrin also died young. Mr. Maynard came to Auburn with his family in 1835, and at that time was sixty-eight years of age. He first settled on land now owned by Harvey N. Ensign, where he resided until too old and infirm to take care of himself, after which he and his wife lived with their children until their deaths. Moses died in 1865, aged ninety-eight years and three months, he and his wife having lived together sixty-seven years. Mrs. Maynard died in 1877, aged ninety-nine years eleven months and twenty-three days. The aggregate age of this couple was one hundred and ninety-eight years two months and twenty-four days. They were the oldest couple that have ever died in Auburn, and probably the oldest that have ever died in the county. Ten of this family are still living, the youngest being fifty-seven years old.

Jabez Maynard, second son of Moses, was born in Massachusetts, came from there to the State of New York, and in 1832 came to Auburn. He was married in 1834 to Lovina Barton, and they had two children—Mary L. and Theodore F. Jabez settled in the woods in the north part of the township, on the Sanford tract, a half mile west of the east and west center road. He cleared up his farm, built the necessary buildings for comfort and convenience, and lost his wife in 1867. He soon after married the widow Walden, and lived on the same farm until 1869, making in all thirty-seven years. He then purchased a farm of David W. Russ, on the same road, east of the center road, where he now resides.

Luther was born in Massachusetts in 1814; came to Auburn in 1874, and was married in 1839 to Hannah O., daughter of Elihu Pettingill, and they have two children—Lucinda and Clara V. Mr. Maynard resides on the first north and south road, west of the corners; has cleared up his farm, built a house and some out-buildings, and he and his wife are enjoying the fruits of their early industry, in their declining years.

William B., youngest son, came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1845

married Julia M., daughter of Austin Richards, and they have one daughter—Florence R. Mr. Maynard is a shoemaker by trade, and now resides at Auburn corners.

Theodore F., only son of Jabez Maynard, was born in Auburn, and was married in 1862 to Elsie Walden, and they have one child—Vernie. Mr. Maynard now resides on the old farm, where his father first settled in 1832.

Elias C. Luce was born in Kingsville, Ohio, is the only son of Jeremiah Luce, of that place. About 1858 he married Lucy, daughter of Jabez Maynard, and they have two children—Frank R. and Ada E. Mr. Luce came to Auburn, with his family, in 1878, and now resides on the farm formerly owned by David Russ.

Forence R., only daughter of William B. Maynard, married Philip E. Haskins, of Bainbridge, and they have two children—Albert A. and William L. They now reside in Newbury.

Henry, son of Benjamin and Louisa Sweet, was born in Marcellus, New York, in 1807, and was married in 1831 to Joicy, daughter of Jonathan and Deborah Baker. They had seven children—Jonathan B., Orpha L., Martha C., Henry H., Vialda A. and Franklin B. Mr. Sweet came to Auburn in 1835, and purchased land on the Sanford tract; lived there several years, cleard up his farm, purchased another farm of Roland Potter, on the opposite corner; then another still farther north of Lilly Stafford, and moved on to that farm in 1864. His wife died there in 1865. Mr. Sweet was married again in 1866 to Permelia Hickox. Left his farm in 1871 and moved to Auburn corners; purchased a place of George W. Mayhew, just north of the corners, where he now resides. Mr. Sweet lost a son by accident, in the following manner: The little fellow was on the fence, and a cow ran towards him; he jumped off, striking on an elder, which entered his body nine inches, causing his death in forty-eight hours.

Benjamin F., only son of Henry Sweet, was born in Auburn; married in 1870 to Carrie E. Clark, and they have one child—Pearl R. Mr. Sweet resides on the farm that his father purchased of Lilly Stafford, on the north and south center road, near the north line of the township.

Robert Stearns was born in England, came to Auburn in 1854, and in 1859 was married to Lovina, daughter of Henry Sweet, and they have three children Martha L., Edmund R., and Mira M. Robert Stearns owns and resides on the farm where his father-in-law, Sweet, first settled, in 1835.

Levi Cook came to Auburn with his family, from the State of New York, in an early day, and lived in several different places in the western part of the township; raised a family of children, whose names were: Seth, Emma, Clarissa, Harriet, Abigail, and Millie. He and his wife died several years since. Seth, son of Levi Cook, came to Auburn with his parents. He married Julia Hovey, and they raised four children—Sullivan S., Amy E., Frank C., and Ellen E. Mr. Cook died in 1866. Sullivan S., eldest son of Seth Cook, married some years since, and moved to Michigan; but has since returned, and is now a resident of this township. Frank C. was married, in 1874, to Myrtie Neice, and they have two children—Marian E. and Pearl. Mr. Cook resides on the east and west center road, west of the center, and owns the cheese factory, known as "Clover Dale factory."

Jabez Boomer moved from Rhode Island to the State of New York, where he married Miss Hannah Mason, and they had twelve children—Phebe, Aaron P., Eliza M., Chester L., Ruth, Angeline, Joshua M., Emeline D., Edward J., Andrew D., and Jeremiah M. Mr. Boomer came to Auburn, in 1835, and settled, in the north part of the township, on the Sanford tract, and cleared up his farm. His wife died in 1839. In 1841, he married Miss Achsah Bailey. They had

no children. Mr. Boomer died in 1868, aged eighty-four years. He was a minister of the regular Baptist persuasion, and preached more or less for fifty years. Jeremiah M., youngest son of Jabez Boomer, came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1862, enlisted in the Ninth Ohio battery, and served until April, 1863, when he was discharged, on account of sickness, and returned home. In 1864, he married Corientha Butts, and they have one child—Quincy J. Mr. Boomer owns and resides on the old homestead where his father first settled, in 1835.

Joshua Stafford was born in Rhode Island in 1798; came from there to the State of New York, and about 1820 was married to Lucretia Gibson. Mr. Stafford and his family came to Auburn about 1835. He first purchased a farm one mile north of Brown's corners, on the Root tract; cleared up the same, and built a large frame house. They had nine children—Ambrose, Louisa, Clinton, Almira, Harriet, Fanny, George, Ellen, and Harmon. Mr. Stafford lost his wife in 1849, and some years after married again. He then sold out to his son, Clinton, and purchased a small farm on the diagonal road to Chagrin Falls, of one Mrs. Sanderson; lived there several years, and died in 1876.

Clinton, son of Joshua Stafford, came to Auburn with his father, and was married, in 1860, to Delia C. Shipard, daughter of Dr. Shipard, one of the early settlers of Bainbridge, and a very eminent physician. They have no children. He owns and resides on the farm where his father first settled, in the western part of the township, one mile north of Brown's corners. Harriet is unmarried, and resides at Auburn corners.

Daniel Etheridge was born in Connecticut in 1784; married Miss Abigail Hinckley in 1808, and they had ten children—Sarah M., Nancy, Nathan H., Orlando H., Charles, Albert G., Lucy Ann, Cortland, Denison, and Ann, all born in the State of New York. Mr. Etheridge came to Auburn with part of his family in 1836, and purchased the hotel and about thirty acres of land at the corners, where he kept hotel for several years. Mrs. Etheridge went to St. Paul, Minnesota, on a visit, and was taken sick and died there in 1850. Mr. Etheridge died on the old homestead in 1859.

Sarah M., eldest daughter of Daniel Etheridge, was born in the State of New York, and there married Andrew Chase. They had six children—Almira, Laura, Orlan D., Charles F., John J., and Nathan E. Mr. Chase died in the State of New York. Soon after his death Mrs. Chase came to Auburn with her family, and took up her residence at the corners, near her father. Her four sons enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and did good service for their country. This was the only family in the township where all the sons enlisted. John J. contracted a disease while in the service, of which he died some years since and was buried at the corners. Mrs. Chase is still living, and now resides with her son, Orlan D., in Cleveland, Ohio.

Nathan H. came to Auburn with his parents, but soon returned to his native place and married Miss Louisa Caldwell. He returned to Auburn and went into the hotel with his father, where he remained about two years, when he built a house on the south side of the road, opposite his father's, and took up his residence at that place. Mr. Etheridge was appointed postmaster in 1837, and was the second in the township. He held the office but a year or two, and resigned in favor of Harvey Harrington, who received a commission, and was the third postmaster in the township, he holding the office until he sold out to John Mayhew, who was his successor to that office. Mr. Etheridge was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and followed that business while he lived. Mr. and Mrs. Etheridge had two children—Annie M. and Medora M. He died in 1845, and his widow married Chester G. Hayes, as mentioned in another part of this history.

Annie M. was born in Auburn; is unmarried and resides with her step-father, C. G. Hayes. She is a dressmaker by trade, and has a shop on the old Etheridge homestead, just west of the corners, and carries on business at that place.

Medora M. was also born in Auburn, and is married, as stated below.

Lucian C., youngest son of Silas Turner, was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn in 1861, and in 1865 married Dora M., daughter of Nathan H. Etheridge. They have one child, whose name is Frank E. Lucian enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and did good service for his country. In 1875 he moved to Burton, where he now resides, and is engaged in the sale of meats, vegetables, and groceries, at that place.

Albert G., fourth son of Daniel Etheridge, came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1849, married Frances Halen, of Newbury, Ohio, and they had no children. He kept the hotel at the corners, during the whole of his married life. He died in 1864, and his widow now resides in Cleveland, Ohio. Courtland resides in Olympia, Washington Territory. Dennison went to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1848, and there married Miss Josephine Church, and they had two children—Albertine and Blanche. After their marriage, he went into some western State, was there taken sick; came back to Auburn with his family, and died on the old homestead, at the corners, in 1858.

Jude May was born in Connecticut; moved to Auburn in 1836, and purchased a farm of Henry Canfield. The following year, 1837, he built a saw-mill near the site of one previously built by said Henry Canfield, which was the first saw-mill built in Auburn. Soon after he finished his saw-mill, he built a grist-mill, which was the first built in the township, and the one now owned by Wm. Thorpe. He was a man of much business, and was readily distinguished by his size; being six feet seven inches in height, and well proportioned. His common weight was two hundred and fifty pounds. His wife's maiden name was Rispah Durfee. They had five children, all born in Connecticut—Henry, Maria, Oliver, Lucy, and Jude, jr. Soon after Mr. May took up his residence in Auburn, he was elected justice of the peace, and served one term. He died in 1873, and his wife in 1876.

Henry came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1844, was married to Sally M. Canfield, daughter of Elijah Canfield, and they had five children—Leanora, Orzette, Rispah, Faith, and Eva. Mr. May died in 1864, and his widow, soon after his death, moved to Chagrin Falls, where she now resides.

Jude, jr., was born in Auburn; was married, in 1867, to Eleanor Bartlett, and they had two children born to them—John and Alice. Mr. May resided on the old homestead with his father, and died there in 1871. His widow married Merritt Smith for her second husband, and they reside on the farm where her first husband died. They have one child.

Henry E. Andrews, is the son of Enoch Andrews; was born in the State of New York; came to Auburn in 1845, and, in 1851, married Sarah Maria May, and they had three children, all of whom died young. Mr. Andrews resides near where his father-in-law (May) lived and died.

Calvin Bush was born in Bainbridge, Ohio; came to Auburn in 1855, and was married, in 1856, to Lucy S. May, daughter of Jude May, and they have two children—Jude M. and Geo. B. M. Mr. Bush resides on the north and south center road, half a mile from the south line of the township.

Elias H. Fish was born in 1792 at Schodack, New York, and was married in 1811 to Betsey Van Wagner. They had ten children—Rachel L., Nicholas, Charles L., Alexander, Elias A., Job, Mary Ann, John, Emily, and Elizabeth, all born in the State of New York. Alexander died young. Mr. Fish came to Auburn with his family in 1836, and purchased a farm of Pardon Wilber, on the east and west center road, west of the center, where he resided ten or eleven

years. He then sold out and moved to Florence, Erie county, Ohio. He resided there twelve years, then sold out and moved to Burr Oak, Michigan, where he died in 1867. His widow is still living, and resides at that place.

Nicholas was married in 1841 to Matilda A., daughter of Leicester Perkins. They have no children. Mr. Fish settled on the east and west center road, west of the corners, where he now resides. He purchased his land of Ezekiel Hall and his father-in-law, Leicester Perkins. He has held the office of township clerk a number of terms. Charles L. in 1843 married Susan Stewart. They have one child—Charles. Mr. Fish is a lawyer by profession, and resides in Cleveland, Ohio. Charles A. in 1848 married Mary Gurney, of Chester, Ohio. They have one child—Mary. Elias A. now resides in Greenville, Michigan; is a physician of the homœopathic school, and has an extensive practice there. Job was married about 1853 to Anna E., daughter of George A. Peabody. They have eight children—Florence, Williston and Josephine (twins), Mary, Job, jr., John, Albert and Alice (twins). Job, sr., now resides at Florence, Ohio, and is a school teacher by profession. John taught school in different localities until 1855, when he married Mary S., daughter of George A. Peabody, and they have four children—Betsey, Rachel, Matilda, and John. Soon after their mrrriage Mr. Fish commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at the Homœpathic college, at Cleveland, Ohio. Not being fully satisfied with that practice, he studied the allopathic system. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted, and was promoted to surgeon, and continued in the service until mustered out at the close of the war. He is now located in the west part of Auburn, is practicing medicine, and has an extensive ride in Auburn and the surrounding townships. Mary Ann, daughter of Elias H., married Albert Judson, and resides at Berlin Heights, Ohio. Emily married Henry, son of Hiram Canfield. He died about 1864, and she married for her second husband Orestus F. Wood. They now reside in Brookfield, Missouri. Elizabeth married Charles Powers, and they reside in Colon, Michigan.

William Mills moved to Auburn from the State of New York in 1836 and purchased land on the north and south center road, in the north part of the township, on the Sanford Tract. He was previously married to Abigail Burnett, and they, at that time, 1836, had a family of nine children—Burnett, Jemima, Abigail, Eunice, William, H. Maribee, Windsor C., Andrew J., and Mary P. In 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Mills went to a funeral on horseback; and on the way home the horse on which Mrs. Mills was riding took fright from some boys who were concealed in the corner of the fence on the side of the road, threw her off backwards, and broke her neck. Mr. Mills married again, and died on the same farm in 1859.

William H. Mills, second son of William Mills, was married in 1836 to Mary E. Spargur, and came to Auburn in 1837, and settled on the same farm with his father. Mr. and Mrs. Mills had five children—William, Edward S., Charles A., Warren H., Arthur B. and Allen, all born in Auburn. William enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and died in the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, July 31, 1863.

Mr. Mills tells the following story: One night, just before bed time, when the country was new, he heard a shrill scream in the woods north of his house, and after hearing it two or three times, he made up his mind that it was some person lost, or some wild animal, and concluded to go in search of it; about that time some of the neighbors heard the noise and got together, and, after obtaining lights, started in the direction of the noise, but Mr. Mills had previously started on, and as he went, groping his way in the dark, he kept hearing and answering the screams, and after going a half mile or more, he found a woman sitting on a log with a baby in her arms, and the water about up to her

knees. About this time the party following came up with their lights, and a short distance from where Mr. Mills found the first woman and baby they found another woman in the water, and little farther on they found a boy with a pair of oxen and wagon, also in the mud and water, and the oxen were so well stuck in the mud that they had to unyoke them to get them out. On inquiry, these women were found to be Mrs. Leeland and Mrs. Corother, of Huntsburgh, who had started with the oxen and wagon (that being the mode of traveling in those days), and when they got to Punderson's Mill (it being then dark), they inquired for their friends, Maynards, and were told to take the second right hand road, which led up through by Uncle Bildad Bradley's, but instead, they took the first road, that led up by Captain Amplias Green's, and after going up that road to a point about opposite Maynard's, they undertook to cross over through the woods, got lost, and were found in the condition above described. And now, to go on with the story, after they had got the women, boy, baby, and oxen, all on dry land, Mr. Mills took the baby, and all started through the woods for Maynard's, and arrived there in safety, about eleven o'clock at night; and Mr. Mills thinks to this day that was the heaviest baby he ever carried.

Edward S. was married in 1873 to Melissa, daughter of James Pickering, and they have one child —Metta Z. Mr. Mills is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and follows that business in the summer and teaches school in the winter.

Charles A. was married in 1869 to Mary A., daughter of Christopher Stafford, and they have no children. He resides at the center, and occupies his time, mainly, in teaching school, and is at the present time one of the acting justices of the peace in the township.

Warren H. was married in 1869 to Emma, daughter of James Pickering, and they have three children—Lillie M., James P. and Ena G. He resides near his father-in-law, Pickering; owns and resides on the farm formerly owned by Mrs. James Pennell.

Allen is unmarried, and resides at home, with his parents, and helps to carry on the farm.

Hosea Barnes was born in the State of Vermont. He married Hannah Brewster, and they had nine children—Alanson E., Fayette, Sarah Ann, Tempa L., Juliette, John, Harriet, Timothy, and George W. Mr. Barnes came to Auburn, with his family, in 1836, and settled on the north and south center road, half a mile north of the center; he cleared up his farm, built a nice framed house, and the necessary out-buildings, and died there in 1854; his wife died at the same place in 1873.

Alanson was the oldest son of Hosea Barnes, and was born in Vermont; came to Auburn in 1832, and was married in 1840 to Corlentha Findley, and they had one child, a daughter—Ellen. He now resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

Fayette was born in Vermont; came to Auburn in 1839, and was married to Elizabeth Young. They had two children. Mr. Barnes died in 1843.

John was born in Vermont, and came to Auburn with his parents. In 1845 was married to Lydia, daughter of Arad Way, and settled at the corners. Lived there a few years, then moved on to his father's farm, north of the center. They had three children—Alice, Annie, and John. Mrs. Barnes died in Auburn, and Mr. Barnes married for his second wife Lydia Spaulding, of Munson. Soon after this he moved to Wisconsin, and we know but little more about him, except that he was in the war of the Rebellion, and did good service for his country.

Timothy was born in Vermont; came to Auburn with his parents, and left Auburn for the far west in 1852, and has never returned.

George W. was born in Vermont; came to Auburn with his parents in 1832, and was married in 1854 to Mary, daughter of Hiram Canfield. They had three

children—Nettie, Frank, and Fred. Frank died young. Mr. Barnes left Auburn in 1874, and now resides in Cleveland.

Hiram Everden was born in the State of New York; was married in 1827 to Emma Cook, daughter of Levi Cook, and they have one child, a daughter—Abigail. Mr. Everden resides a short distance north of the center.

Lucius Redfield came to Auburn from the State of New York, about 1836; was a wagon maker by trade. He married Sally Canfield, and they had seven children—William, Eliza Jane, Henry, Agnes M., Sally Ann, Julia M., and Emogene. Lucius Redfield settled south of the center; carried on a small farm and worked at his trade for several years. He lost his first wife there, and he married again soon after; worked at his trade there several years, and lost his second wife. Mr. Redfield, then somewhat advanced in years, and his health being poor, gave up working at his trade, and lived with his children, at different places. He died at Niles, Ohio, in 1876.

Gilbert Hinkley was born in Connecticut; came to the State of New York, and there married Betsey Turner. They had eleven children—Charles D., Harry, William, Nathan, Lewis, Mary Ann, Nancy, Jerome, Emily, and Martha, all born in the State of New York. Gilbert Hinkley came to Auburn with his family in 1836, settled at the center, and died in a few years after. His widow died in 1871.

Charles D. Hinkley, son of Gilbert Hinkley, was born in 1808; was married in 1835 to Margaret Van Wagner; came to Auburn in 1836, and settled a short distance east of the center. They had seven children, all born in Auburn, only two of whom are now living, viz: Darwin J. and Eugene J. Mr. Hinkley was a mason by trade, and worked at that business, more or less. After his father died he sold his farm, on the north side of the road, to his son, Darwin J., and purchased the old homestead, on the south side of the road. He lost his wife in 1867, after which he resided on the same farm with his children until his death, which occurred in 1873.

Darwin J., eldest son of Charles D., was married about 1860 to Ann Independence Esty, she being born on the fourth day of July. They had one son—Levi. Mr. Hinkley sold his farm in Auburn a few years since, and moved to Chagrin Falls, where he now resides. He is a mason by trade, and follows that business.

Van Wagner, fourth son, was married in 1868 to Amanda Ragan. Van Wagner died in 1870, and his widow married William Wilson; and now resides in Chardon, Ohio. Eugene J., fifth son, was married in 1871 to Flora A., daughter of Edward Y. Hannum, and she died without heirs in 1872. Eugene J. owns the old homestead at the center, where his father and grandfather died.

Jerome, youngest son, came fron the State of New York to Auburn with his parents, and about 1847 married Mary A., daughter of Lucius Redfield, and they had no children. Several years after their marriage, Jerome moved to Auburn corners, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1869, when he sold out and gave up the business. He then took a journey to find employment, was taken sick, and died at Ravenna, Ohio, in 1870. Jerome, during his residence in Auburn, held the office of clerk, treasurer, justice of the peace, and postmaster.

John Stafford was born in the State of New York, and there married Margaret Orr. They had seven children—Samantha, Maria, Everson, Sanford, Eliza, William, Philo, and Mary. Mr. Stafford came to Auburn with his family about 1837, and settled on lot twenty-six, Atwater tract. They both died at that place about 1850. Their family all reside in the western States.

Lilly Stafford, son of Jonathan Stafford, came to Auburn about 1837, and married a daughter of Esquire Patch, of Troy. Lilly settled on the center

road, in the north part of the township, and had quite a family; sold out and moved to the western part of the State several years since. The mother of Christopher, Cornelius, and Liliy came to Auburn with her son Cornelius, and died in 1869, being eighty-eight years of age. Cornelius Stafford, son of Jonathan Stafford, came to Auburn in 1837, and settled on the Mills tract; was married in 1839 to Phebe F. Whitney, daughter of John Whitney. They had four children—Olive S. Luzern D., Royal M., and Lionel B. Cornelius now resides on the farm where he first settled. He built a nice house and barns some years since, and he and his wife are enjoying the benefits of their industry and perseverance in their declining years. Lionel B. married a daughter of Madison Frost some two years ago. Luzern D. died several years since, and Royal M. is married, and resides in Ashtabula, Ohio.

Lewis C. Reed, eldest son of Chester Reed, who was one of the first settlers of Mantua, came to Auburn in 1838, and settled on the State road, Atwater tract, one-half mile from the south line, and was married in 1835 to Mary E. Bump, of Mantua. They had three children—Philip C., Luton L. and Henry E. Mr. Reed cleared up his farm, built a nice dwelling house, and died in 1865. Mr. Reed was elected County Commissioner in 1861 or 1862, and served one term.

Luton L., son of Lewis C. Reed, resides with his mother, on the old homestead where his father died; he was married in 1861 to Irene C. Chapman, daughter of Orsaurus Chapman, of Newbury, Ohio. They have two children —Lee J. and Luton R.

Ovil Reed was also the son of Chester Reed, moved into Auburn in 1838, and also settled on the State road, Atwater tract, near the south line of the township; was married the same year to Sarah F. Miller, and they had four children —Gilbert O., Triphena H., Almira R. and Eugene M. Mr. Reed cleared up his firm, built all the necessary buildings for comfort and convenience, and died in 1862.

Eugene M., son of Ovil, resides on the old homestead where his father died, and his mother resides with him. He was married in 1869, to Millie L. Davis, of Newbury, Ohio. They have one child—Wert E. Reed.

Oliver W. Ludlow, son of Francis Ludlow, was born in Seneca, Cayuga county, New York, in 1800, and moved with his parents to Westfield, New York, in 1807. At the age of nineteen, with a few shillings in his pocket, he started on foot for Painesville, Ohio, and there engaged in teaching. In 1822 he went to Burton, Ohio, where he taught school with good success until 1824, where he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Goodwin. In 1825 he went to Chardon, Ohio, where he continued his medical studies with Dr. Denton; also taught school there with much credit to himself. In 1827 he married Miss Harriet Metcalf, of that place. They had eight children—Maria A., Linaeus C., Benjamin F., Washington I., Lycurgus, Louisa M., Harriet E. and Oliver E. In the fall of 1829 he went to New York to attend the New York Medical college; during the winter of 1830 he went to Geneva and taught school in order to defray his expenses through college. August 17, 1830, he received his diploma from the New York Medical academy. That fall he returned to Chardon and moved his family to Newbury, Ohio. In 1831 he began the practice of medicine in that and surrounding townships. In 1838 he moved to Auburn corners, where he practiced medicine until his death, which occurred in 1865. He died very suddenly, after having visited several patients on the day of his death. The cause of his death was a rupture of the left ventricle of the heart. Dr. Ludlow, during the last thirty years of his life, was not a religious man, in the ordinary sense; he believed in humanity, a common brotherhood and friendship for the stranger; he believed in less creeds and formalities, and

in mere acts of benevolence, and his life was a testimony of the sincerity of his belief. He was very benevolent, often taking provision and clothing from his own home to supply the wants of the poor, and in several cases has given doctor's bills as high as sixty dollars, and furnished money to move poor families to western lands. Deeply interested in education, he was ever stirring to introduce modern improvements into the common schools, and when people were so indifferent to new books, he was often heard to say, "that he was one hundred years in advance of his time." Astronomy was a favorite study of his, and he lectured on that subject several years. As a physician, he was very successful. His professional labors were very arduous, seldom a day passing without finding him giving faithful attendance to the duties of his profession. A close student, when not on duty he was absorbed in study. Literally, he gave his life to humanity, and totally ignored self. The community mourned his loss, and, in testimoney of their respect, erected a monument to his memory, in the cemetery at Auburn Corners. Mrs. Ludlow, wife of the Doctor, was one of the best of women, and was highly respected by every one that knew her. She survived him a number of years, and, after a lingering disease of cancer in the stomach, death came to her relief. She died in 1870.

Linaeus C., eldest son of Dr. Oliver W. Ludlow, was born in Newbury, Ohio, came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1857 he married Helen A. Stafford, daughter of Charles Stafford, and they have six children—Wallace, Arthur, May; Linaeus C., Irving, and Helen. Mr. Ludlow resided in Auburn a short time after his marriage, and was then elected to the office of county recorder, two or three terms, and then moved to Cleveland, where he now resides. Benjamin F., second son, was born in Newbury; came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1862 married Delia Messenger, and they have three children—Louis E., Clement O., and Oliver L. Mr. Ludlow resides on the old homestead where his father and mother both died. Washington I. was born in Newbury, and is, by profession, an inventor, and has obtained over twenty patents of his own inventions. He is probably one of the most successful inventors in the State. Mr. Ludlow is unmarried, and consequently has no particular abiding place; comes to the old homestead, in Auburn, occasionally, but spends the most of his time at other points. Lycurgus married in Cleveland several years since, and now resides in that city. Maria A., eldest daughter, married Ranson P. Hodges, and they have several children, but we do not know their names. They now reside in Cleveland, Ohio. Louisa M., second daughter, is unmarried, and also resides in Cleveland. Harriet E., third daughter, married William H. Reed, of Newbury. They have several children, but we do not know their names. They now reside in Burton, Ohio, and Mr. Reed is engaged in carrying mail.

Oliver E. Ludlow was born in Auburn; was married in 1876 to Eliza Richards, daughter of Gilbert A. Richards, and they have one son—Hoyt. They now reside on the farm formerly owned by Lorin Snow.

Archibald Hazlett was born in Pennsylvania, and was married in 1817 to Margaret Kennedy. They had four children—Ann, Sarah, Thomas and James. Mr. Hazlett came to Auburn, with his family, in 1837, and settled in the south part of the township, on the Atwater tract, where he lived a few years, then sold out and purchased land in the southwest part of the township, on lot twenty-five, Atwater tract, where he now resides. Mrs. Hazlett died several years since.

Thomas came to Auburn with his parents, and was married several years since, and now resides in the southeast part of the township.

James came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1850 was married to Susan Line, and they had six children—Martha M., Minn, Emma, George, Frank and Ida Bell. Mr. Hazlett, soon after his marriage, purchased the farm where Han-

nah Dodge now resides, lived there a short time, and sold out to Hannah Canfield, and lived in different places until 1855, when he purchased a farm of William Arnold, and others, on the east line of the township; cleared up his farm, put up good buildings, and died in 1872. His widow now resides at Auburn corners.

Robert McBay was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Auburn in 1832; went west and married, lost his wife, and returned to Auburn several years since, where he now resides. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade.

John and David Robinson, brothers, came to Auburn in 1837. They were shoemakers by trade, and commenced business at the corners, at Barnes and Harrington's old store. The same building is now owned by Thomas B. Hoard, and used for a blacksmith shop. It then stood on the northeast corner. John, we believe, was married before he came to the corners. His wife's name was Mary, daughter of Joseph Bartholomew. David, soon after, was married to Betsey Wilber. John built the house now owned by Daniel R. Bray. These brothers carried on business together several years. John, after a few years, removed to Chagrin Falls, and, probably, now resides in Russell. David continued business for a few years after his brother left, but finally gave that up and engaged in the furnace business with Charles Stafford. They also manufactured plows quite extensively for a few years, and then engaged in the mercantile business, in the old red store. They carried on that business a year or two, and then dissolved partnership. About this time Mr. Robinson lost his wife. While he was engaged with his brother in shoe-making, and with Stafford in the furnace and plow business, he resided north of the corners, on the place now owned by Dr. B. F. Ray, but at the time his wife died, he owned and resided in the place now owned by Mrs. W. N. White. Mr. Robinson married his second wife while living at the corners, and soon after sold out and purchased a farm in Russell, about one mile northeast of Chagrin Falls, and now resides at that place.

Henry Capron came from New York to Auburn in an early day, and about 1838 married Laura Brown. They had three children—Sabina, Louisa, and Julia. Mr. Capron purchased land one mile north of Brown's corners, where he built him a nice house and out-buildings, and remained until his death, which occurred in 1866. His wife died a few years since.

Almon Lamb was born in New York; came to Mantua, Ohio, in an early day; came to Auburn in 1839, and purchased land in lot thirty-five, on the Atwater tract; was married in 1844 to Sophia Pierce. They have two children—Malinda and Wallace A. Mr. Lamb resides on the south township line road, and on the north and south center road, and his son, Wallace A., is unmarried and resides with him. Several years since Almon Lamb had a severe attack of small-pox, which made a great excitement in the township. Mrs. Lamb died in 1879.

Adorno Blood was born in Massachusetts; married Maryett Dormon, and had four children—Emily O., Clark, Adorno, jr., and Elsipher. Mr. Blood came to Auburn about 1840, and engaged in manufacturing rakes, and carried on that business first in the southern part of the township, at a saw-mill, built in an early day by the Pinney Brothers, on a stream known as Black brook; from there he moved to the west part of the township, and started a rake factory at the saw-mill built by one Harvis, known afterwards as Barney's mill, where he manufactured rakes a few years, then turned his attention to farming. Mr. Blood lost his first wife several years since; married again, and now resides at Pope's corners, in Troy.

William Green came from England. He was married about 1840 to Sarah Marshall, and they had seven children—Thomas, William, Lavina, Odessa,

Emma, Frank, and Burt. Mr. Green came to Auburn about 1843, and resided in different parts of the township until the war of the Rebellion. In 1864 he enlisted in the service, and served until the close of the war. Soon after, he removed to Michigan with his family, where he died in 1874. His family (except his son William), still reside in that State. William Green, jr., was born in Aurora, Ohio. He was married in 1875 to Maria Clatworthey. They now reside at the center of Auburn.

Ebenezer Wicks was born in Massachusetts, and was married in 1830 to Arista Maynard, daughter of Moses Maynard. They had four children—Ebenezer J., Celia, Lewis A., and Henry. Mr. Wicks was a blacksmith by trade, came to Auburn with his family in 1840, and settled in the north part of the township, built a shop, and commenced manufacturing axes and other edged tools, but soon after went to Auburn valley, and engaged in the furnace business, in company with Ashley Crafts. He worked there a few years at his trade and the furnace business together; then went back to his home where he first settled, was taken with the rheumatism, and after four years of intense suffering, two of which he was entirely helpless, he died in 1854. His widow is still living and resides with her children.

Ebenezer J., son of Ebenezer Wicks, was born in Massachusetts, came to Auburn with his parents in 1840, and in 1857 was married to Rebecca Crosby, daughter of Julius Crosby, of Troy. They have three children—Oliver L., Bert, and Elbertine. Mr. Wicks resides on the old homestead where his father died. Ebenezer J. is a carpenter and joiner by trade. Lewis A. came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1858 married Celestine Pettengill. They have a family of four children —Clarence E., Clara B., Estelle C., and Francis E. Mr. Wicks is a blacksmith by trade, and his residence is at the center, though he spends most of his time in Cleveland shoeing race horses. Henry, third son of Ebenezer Wicks, was born in Massachusetts, and was married several years since. He now resides in Ashtabula county, Ohio.

Rodolphus Odell was born in the State of New York, married Amy Akin in 1835, and came to Auburn in 1843. They had six children—Henry C., Hiram L., Horace G., David W., Hannah F., and Mary C. Mr. Odell is a cooper by trade, and worked at that business for several years after arriving in Auburn, until his health began to fail, when he turned his attention to farming, and now resides in the southwest part of the township. Henry C. married a Miss Mansfield, and resided in Auburn several years, when he sold his farm and moved to Wisconsin, where they now reside. Hiram L. married Amelia Colvin, daughter of Abner Colvin, and they have two children. They now reside in Mantua. Horace G. is married, and resides in Michigan. David W., fourth son, married in Burton, and now resides in some western State.

George A. Peabody was married in 1833 to Ann Spencer, and they came to Auburn in 1847, from Rhode Island. They have eight children—Ann E., Sally B., Mary S., Martha B., Rebecca W., Charles F., George E., and Henry L. Mr. Peabody purchased his land of Alfred Thompson, on the east and west center road, a short distance west of where the diagonal road branches off from the center road, in the direction of Chagrin Falls; built a house and blacksmith shop, working at that trade, and resided there several years; then sold out to his son in-law, John Fish, M. D., and moved a short distance farther east, where he now resides, and has worked at blacksmithing ever since he has lived in Auburn. Mr. Peabody was appointed postmaster in 1849, and served in that capacity eighteen years. The office was known as Bridge Creek. After the railroads were established and mail routes changed, this office became worthless, and Mr. Peabody notified the department of the fact, and the office was discontinued.

James Pickering came from England to Bainbridge, Ohio, and married Miranda M. Goddard in 1846, and soon after came to Auburn. They had five children —Emma M., Melissa A., Julia E., Ada M., and Lina R. Mr. Pickering is all music, and his children partake largely of his musical qualities, which makes his home pleasant and enjoyable. He now resides in the northwest part of the township, on the farm owned in an early day by Elihu Gorham.

Zeb Dial Mott, son of Elihu Mott, was born in the State of New York, and came to Ohio, with his parents, in 1816. In 1838 he was married to Sophia, daughter of Israel Whitcomb. Mr. Whitcomb and Elihu Mott were among the first settlers of Troy, at that time called Welshfield. Z. D. Mott moved from Troy to Auburn in 1848, and settled on the east town line road. They had two children—Caroline and Jennette. After a few years he sold his farm on that road, and bought one in the west part of the town on the east and west center road, owned by heirs of Walter McLouth. In 1874 he and his wife went to Missouri to visit a married daughter living in that State, and while there Mr. Mott was taken sick and died, quite suddenly. His wife returned to Auburn immediately, with his remains, which were buried in the cemetery at Auburn corners.

Milton Zweifel came to Auburn in 1860, and was married the same year to Caroline, daughter of Zeb Dial Mott, and they have one son—George. He owned the east half of the McLouth farm, and lived with his father-in-law until his death; then he purchased the balance of the farm of the heirs, and now resides on the place, and his mother-in-law resides with him. Jennette married Merritt, son of Charles O. Dutton, as mentioned in the record of the Dutton family.

Parker Howland was from New York, and there married Eliza Ann Mix. They have only one child now living—Lucy Ann. He came to Troy in 1837, and in 1850 came to Auburn, and settled in the southwest part, on the Atwater tract, where he now resides. About 1834, a man by the name of Johnson, occupied the same farm, and his dwelling-house took fire, and two of his children perished in the flames.

John Thomas came from the State of New York to Streetsboro, with his parents, and in 1852 came to Auburn, and married Lucy Ann, daughter of Parker Howland. They had three children—Fred W., Floretta M., and Mary E. Mr. Thomas has lived in different parts of the township, and during the war of the Rebellion he enlisted, and did good service for his country; he died in 1878, after a lingering illness. His widow and children still reside in the township.

Tyler W. Wing came from Vermont, and was married, in 1815, to Martha Rogers. They had seven children—Henry R., Emeline O., Martha M., John F., Benjamin A., Alexander T. and Martha E. During the war 1812, they lived near Plattsburg, New York, and Mrs. Wing remembers hearing the guns when the battle was fought at that place, and recollects seeing Generals McComb, Scott, Wilkinson, Hampton, and several other officers of less note. They moved to Streetsboro, in an early day; came from there to Auburn in 1830, and settled on the first north and south road west of the center. Mr. Wing died in 1874; he and his wife having lived together fifty-nine years.

Alexander T. came to Ohio with his father; married in Streetsboro, and lost his wife. Came to Auburn, in 1856, and was married, in 1859, to Frances L. Stafford, daughter of Joshua and Lucretia Stafford. They have had four children, only two of whom are now living—Willie S. and Ella E. Mr. Wing purchased his father's farm several years since, and now resides where his father lived and died. His mother is still living, and resides with him.

Joseph Dodge came from New York, about 1838; was a mill-wright by trade,

and was married, in 1841, to Hannah P. Canfield, daughter of Henry Canfield. They had six children—Henry B., Julius H., Hiram M., Martin E., Rosa R., and Lillian J. Henry B. died when about twenty-one years of age. Mr. Dodge settled permanently in Auburn, in 1851, on the first east and west road from the south line of the township, on the north and south center road; worked at his trade more or less for several years, and worked a gang of hands on the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, while that road was being built. If we remember correctly, he made one trip to Idaho in the interests of a mining company. On his return home he turned his attention principally to farming, and died in 1878. His widow and youngest danghter now reside on the old homestead, where he died.

Julius H. was born in Mantua, Ohio; came to Auburn with his parents, and was married, in 1868, to Ella M. Rice, daughter of Edward C. Rice. They had one child—Frank H. Mr. Dodge resides on the diagonal road, in the southwest corner of the township, on the farm formerly owned by William Watterman. Mrs. Dodge died, of typhoid fever, in November, 1878, after a lingering illness.

Hiram M. was born in Auburn, and was married, about 1869, to Orra E. (Canfield) Beeler. After his marriage he resided in Auburn until the fall of 1876, when he moved to Kansas, and now resides in that State.

Martin E. was born in Auburn. By industry and perseverance he obtained a good education; taught several district and graded schools, and some four years since turned his attention to the study of law, and in a short time was admitted to the bar, and is now one of the most promising young lawyers of the city of Cleveland, Ohio.

Rose R. was born in Auburn; was married, some two years since, to Dr. John M. Crafts, of Mantua, and they have one child. They now reside at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

John Mayhew came from New York to Ohio about 1833, and married Elizabeth Sloan, of Bainbridge. Soon after their marriage they located at Bainbridge, doing a mercantile business at that place several years. They had two sons—Monroe and George W. Mrs. Mayhew died in 1839. Mr. Mayhew, about 1840, went back to the State of New York and married Roxey Martin, and soon after sold out at the center and moved to Chagrin Falls, and continued in the mercantile business for a time, where he and Bliss carried on the milling and mercantile business together about three years. By the second wife he had four children—Mary, Austin, Henry, and John. The two oldest died at that place. Mrs. Mayhew also died there about 1848. He soon after married Judith Martin, sister of the second wife; sold out at the Falls and moved to the center of Troy, where he built another store, and sold goods at that place until 1852. In the fall of 1851 he purchased a store at Auburn corners, from Henry Harrington; moved there, and in the spring of 1852 moved over the balance of his goods to that place. In 1852 he built the dwelling house now owned by Mrs. Lucina Burnett, having previously purchased the land from Edward Crafts. By this last wife he had two children, a daughter and son—Mary J. and William M. He sold out his goods to Boswith and Parkman, and discontinued the business. His health continued to fail and he died in 1864. His widow married Gardner A. Fobes, and now resides in the State of New York. Mr. Mayhew was postmaster several years, and his son, George W., was his successor.

Monroe, eldest son of John Mayhew, died in Auburn in 1874. George W. married Louisa, daughter of Charles Stafford. They have four children—Florence H., Maud M., Mary O., and William J. Soon after their marriage Mr. Mayhew engaged in the mercantile business, in the store then owned by his father, and continued in that business until 1874. He left Auburn in 1875, and now resides in Cleveland, Ohio. Henry H. went into some western State; married,

and died in Detroit, Michigan, in 1874. John W. married Hannah, daughter of Tyrus Canfield, and they have two children—Maggie M. and Mary. They now reside in Auburn. Mary J. married Aristus A. Kingsbury, and they had three children—John H., Brayton, and Lucy A. Brayton died in 1879. They now reside at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. William M. married Ella Green, of New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1877. They have one son—Ira W. They now reside in Bryan, Ohio.

Homer Frost was born in Mantua, and in 1852 was married to Mary E. Hickox, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Hickox, of Newbury, and they had three children—John B., Lida C., and William. The latter died young. Mr. Frost came to Auburn in 1852, and purchased the saw-mill property of Mott and Mason, and now resides at that place. John B., son of Homer Frost, was born in Mantua, came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1876 married Ella McClintock, daughter of William McClintock. They have one child, and now reside in Mantua. Lida, only daughter, is unmarried, and lives at home with her parents.

Charles R. Almy was born in Connecticut, and was married in 1822 to Rebecca Dorrence, and they had five children—Mary Ann, Jane, George, Maria, and Jonas R. Mr. Almy came to Mantua in an early day, and moved from there to Auburn in 1852; settled on the south line of the township, and died there in 1878. His widow still survives him.

Jonas R. Almy, son of Charles R. and Rebecca Almy, came to Auburn with his father from Mantua, in 1852; was married several years since, and has two children—Cora and Charles D. Mr. Almy resides on the old homestead, and his mother lives with him.

John King moved from Mantua into Auburn in 1852, and purchased a farm on the State road, south of the corners, of Rufus Pope, it being the farm where Charles Crocker now resides. Mr. King had a family, and one night while he was away from home, his house took fire from some hot ashes that had been thrown down in the wood-house (as was supposed), and burned to the ground. Two children that were asleep in the chamber could not be rescued, and consequently perished in the flames. Mr. King soon after sold out, and we believe returned to Mantua.

James Thomas was born in the State of New York in 1816. In 1829, at the age of thirteen years, he came to Streetsboro, Ohio, with his parents, lived there a number of years and helped to clear up their farm. He worked at his trade, which was that of a carpenter, until his health failed, and by the advice of his physician he commenced driving stage, and followed that business two years. In 1848 Mr. Thomas was married to Maria L. Smith, of Ashtabula county. He came to Auburn in 1852 and purchased of one Joshua Russell, a partially improved farm in the Atwater tract, and has lived on that place since 1852. This land is said to be the first that was taken up on that tract, and was purchased by Daniel Butts. A house built by his brother Shaderath, was the first built on the tract. Mr. Thomas and wife have two children—Osman J. and Frank E. He finished clearing up his land several years since, has put up good buildings, and now in their declining years himself and wife are enjoying the benefits of their industry.

Osman J., eldest son of James and Maria L. Thomas, was married in 1874 to Sarah Murphy, of Ashtabula county, Ohio. They have one child—Orville B. They now reside in Mantua, Ohio. Frank E. resides with his parents and helps to carry on the farm.

Cyrus Rice came from New York to Mantua in 1822; was married in 1832 to Sarah Nooney, daughter of Hezekiah Nooney, who was among the first settlers of Mantua. They had five children—Henrietta, Sylvester C., Harrison H.,

Cynthia A., and Austin C. Cyrus came to Auburn with his family in 1853, and purchased a farm of Chester Reed, on the State road, south of the corners, where he now lives. Henrietta married and lives in Michigan. Sylvester married some years since, and has two children; he now resides in Hiram, Ohio. Harrison H. married Julia Messenger, and resides in Missouri. Cynthia A. married Daniel Dean, and now resides in Auburn. Austin C., youngest son of Cyrus Rice, married Laura E. Foster, daughter of William Foster, of Mantua, and they have one child—Ella May. Austin resides with his father, and carries on the farm.

Zeno K. Eggleston was born in Aurora, and is son of Chauncey Eggleston, who was one of the first settlers of that township. Zeno K. was married in 1853 to Olivia May, daughter of Jude May, and they have five children—May, Arthur, Addie, Ernest, and Claude. May and Arthur died young. Mr. Eggleston purchased a farm of his father, a short distance west of his father-in-law's, which consisted of the farm formerly owned by Arnold Harrington, which was on the Root tract, and also purchased the famous Eggleston sugar camp, being on lot sixteen, Atwater tract, known as the most extensive sugar camp in the State, not only for the number of trees it contained, which, if we remember correctly, was between three and four thousand, but for the quantity and quality of the sugar manufactured there. Chauncey Eggleston, or General Eggleston, as he was more familiarly known, purchased this land in an early day and opened up this extensive sugar camp, and continued to make sugar there until he sold out to his son. The General was the inventor of the plan of hanging up the bucket on the spout to catch the sap, which plan has become general throughout the township, thereby saving all the sap that runs. Zeno K. run this farm and sugar camp successfully until about 1869, when he rented his farm, moved to Chagrin Falls, and engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Eggleston sold this farm in 1874, and has become a permanent resident of the Falls, and we learn is one of its most popular and successful merchants.

Edwin Knight came to America in 1852, and was married in Bainbridge the same year, to Mary Marshall. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Knight came to Auburn in 1853, and, with the exception of a short time spent in Michigan, have resided here. Mr. Knight enlisted in the Second Ohio heavy artillery in 1864, and did good service for his country until the close of the war of the Rebellion.

Clement Messenger came to Mantua with his parents in 1816. In 1832 he married Pleaides, daughter of William Skinner, who was also one of the first settlers of that township. They had seven children—Sabra, Clara, Ruth, Delia, Mary L., Julia E., and Clements. He came to Auburn in 1854, and purchased a farm of David Smith, jr., one mile north of the corners, and soon after taking possession, his daughter Sabra died, aged twenty-four years. He remained there several years, during which time he purchased one-half of the farm where Willis Woods first settled, built a house there in 1877, and now resides at that place. Clement, jr., was born in Stow, Ohio; he came to Auburn with his parents, and in 1872 married Mary E., daughter of Oliver P. Hayes, and they have one son—Arthur C. He now resides on the farm where his father first settled in 1854.

James Green came to Auburn with his brother William in 1855, and was married in 1857 to Frances, daughter of George W. Antisdale. They have three children—Miranda J., Levi J., and Wallace D. He enlisted in the Second Ohio heavy artillery in 1864, and was in the service until the close of the war of the Rebellion.

Francis W. Hazen was married in 1853 to the widow Pettingill, (was Mary E. Harpum). They came from Munson to Auburn in 1855, and purchased the

farm formerly owned by Rupert Hall, north of the corners; lived there a few years and then sold out and went to the corners; purchased a house and lot on the northeast corner, and lived there until the death of Mr. Hazen, in 1865. His widow resides at Auburn center with her daughter, Mrs. Lewis A. Wicks.

Charles Crocker moved from Mantua to Auburn in 1857, and settled on the State road two miles south of the corners; was married in Mantua to Louisa H. Holbrook, and she died, without heirs, in 1864; was married again to Anna M. Hough about 1866, and they have two children—Eddie A. and Lottie M. Mr. Crocker lives on the farm formerly owned by John Morey.

George Squire was born in Mantua, and is the son of Ezekel and Clara Squire. The father of Mr. Squire was a practicing physician, and his ride extended over Mantua, Russell, Newbury, Chester, Aurora, etc. In 1822 he died, and his wife died in 1852. George was married in 1850 to Mary C. Palmer, daughter of Nathan H. Palmer, who resided in Newbury, in an early day, and was also a practicing physician, whose ride extended over Newbury, Auburn, Welshfield (now Troy), Burton, etc., etc. They have had four children—Alice C., Arthur G., Cora L. and Orris G. Mr. Squire came from Aurora to Auburn, in 1838, and purchased a farm in the northwest part of the township, which was formerly owned by Lyman Brewster, on which he now resides. Alice C., his daughter, is married and resides in Solon. Arthur G. is married and resides in the southwest part of the township. Cora L. and Orris G. are unmarried, and live at home with their parents.

Madison Frost was born in Mantua, and is the son of John Frost, one of the first settlers of that township. Mr. Frost married Maria Powell, and they have three children—Cynthiana S. M., Luna I., and Henry L. Mr. Frost moved to Auburn in 1859, and purchased a farm on the east and west center road, west of the center, (the farm being owned in an early day by one Thompson), and, by his industry and perseverance, he has added on, piece after piece, until his farm contains over four hundred acres.

Lucius N. Parker, son of Emerson Parker, came to Auburn in 1862, and was married in 1868 to Terestia L. Canfield. They have no children. They have, since 1872, resided in Auburn.

Thomas Thorpe came from Ireland in 1800, and was married in 1836 to Eliza Heron, and they had twelve children, six of whom are now living—William, Frederick, Jennie, Julia, John S. and Edward C. Mr. Thorpe emigrated to Ohio in 1845, and is a carpenter by trade. After working in many places, he came to Parkman. In 1869 he came to Auburn, and now lives with his son William, who owns the mills formerly owned by Jude May.

Adolphus Eggleston was born in Bainbridge. In 1869 he was married to Eliza Robbins, and they came to Auburn the same year, and purchased a farm in the northwest part of the township, formerly owned by Harvey Gilbert, on which they now reside. They have two children—Lena and Frank G.

Edwin Robinson, jr., is the son of Edwin and Almina Robinson, of Newbury, and was born in 1838; was married in 1863 to Lola L., daughter of Welcome A. Jenks, of Newbury. They have one child—Harry A. Mr. Robinson came to Auburn in 1868 and settled on the farm formerly owned by Dr. A. B. Hoard, which is now known, under Mr. Robinson's administration, as "The Valley Farm."

John K. Stewart came from New York to Chagrin Falls in 1861; was married in 1862 to Esther A. Lampson, daughter of Virgin Lampson, of Troy, and they had two children—Freddie O. and Cora M. John K. Stewart came to Auburn in 1868 and purchased a house and lot from Eliza Horton; lived there until 1876, when he sold out and moved to Spring, Pennsylvania. He soon returned to Auburn again and purchased the building at the corners, known as

the old "Red Store," and is now engaged in the mercantile business at that place.

Gideon L., jr., son of Gideon L. Sprague, came from Massachusetts in 1818; came to Ohio with his parents, and in 1844 was married to Jennett, daughter of George I. Bowler. They had five children—Dwight W., Byron, Julia, Walter, and Mary. Gideon L. Sprague resided in Bainbridge from 1830 to '65, when he sold out there and purchased a farm in Auburn, from Alanson E. Barnes, containing about four hundred acres of land. Mr. Sprague resided on that farm about ten years, and then purchased the farm formerly owned by Hosea Barnes, containing about two hundred acres of land, and now resides on that place. Dwight W. was born in Bainbridge; came to Auburn with his parents in 1865, and in 1872 was married to Lenora Parks, daughter of Edwin Parks. They have one child. Mr. Sprague resides on the farm that his father purchased of Alanson E. Barnes.

John Whitney, son of William Whitney, was born in Massachusetts in 1788; was married, in 1813, to Olive Mason, and they had six children—Eliza A. Phebe P., Luther T., Lydia M., Harriet E., and George W. John Whitney came to Auburn with his family, in 1833, and settled on the Sanford tract. He and his wife died a few years later. There is but one member of the family living in town at present, at the present time, and that is the wife of Cornelius Stafford.

Charles D. Carlton was born in Mantua; was the son of Dudley Carlton, who was one of the first settlers of that township. Charles D. was married, in 1840, to Deline Reed, and they had four children—Caleb C., Henry C., Lydia L., and Elmer M. Mr. Carlton settled in Mantua, but, in 1863, he sold his farm there, and came to Auburn and rented a farm in Auburn valley, which he subsequently purchased. In a year or two he sold it, and again rented it, and lived there until his death, in 1878.

Caleb C. Carlton was born in Mantua, and came to Auburn with his parents. In 1870, he married Marion E., daughter of Dudley Fox, and the widow of Abram Crafts. They have one child—Lewis. They now reside at Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

Henry C. Carlton was born in Mantua, and came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1867, married Lizzie Black. They have one child Charles J. Henry C. Carlton resides on the same farm where his father died. Lydia L. only daughter of Charles D. Carlton, was married, in 1866, to Henry St. John, and died in 1878. Elmer M. also came to Auburn with his parents, and, in 1874, married Alice, daughter of Reuben Dayton, of Burton, and resides in Newbury.

Benjamin F., son of William and Sophia J. Ray, was born near Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843; came to Ohio with his parents, who located in Newburgh. Benjamin F. kept constantly in school, lacking only one year from graduating in the collegeiate course at Baldwin University, Berea. He read medicine under Dr. David G. Stretor, of Bedford, Ohio, and Robert E. Strong, a celebrated surgeon, of Cleveland, Ohio. Next he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and, after finishing a course, immediately entered the army as a private, and in a few weeks was promoted to surgeon, in which capacity he remained until mustered out at the close of the war. In 1865, he commenced the practice of medicine in Warrensville, Ohio, where he remained some six months. In September, 1865, he located at Auburn corners, to attempt the arduous labor of filling the void made vacant by the death of Dr. Oliver W. Ludlow. As to how well he has performed this duty, time must be the arbiter. In 1867, Dr. Ray married Jennie, daughter of David C. and Jane Bacon, of Northfield, Ohio, and they have two daughters—Sophia S., and Jennie G. The doctor graduated at the Cleveland Medical college, class of 1869–70;

is now practicing, and has an extensive ride in Auburn and the surrounding townships.

Christopher A. Hunt came from New York, where he married Roxana L. Wright, and they had five children—Austin, Sally M., Ina, Asher M., and Ai A. He came to Auburn with his family in 1870, and purchased the hotel at the corners, where he now resides.

Morris E. Haskins came from New York. He enlisted in the early part of the war of the Rebellion, was severely wounded, and discharged from the service. He married Sally M. Hunt, and they have two children—Luella and Nellie. Mr. Haskins now resides at Auburn corners.

George P. Sutliff was from Shalorsville, and was married in 1870 to Florence K. Hall. They have one child—Emma N. Mr. Sutliff came to Auburn in 1871, and now resides a half mile west, and a half mile north of the corners.

Ransom E. Parker, son of Emerson and Chloe Parker, was born in Bainbridge; was married in 1869 to Cora Brown, came to Auburn in 1871, and lived in different places until 1874, when he purchased the farm near Thorp's mill, known as the John Brown farm, where he now resides. They have one child, a son—Ernest.

Dorrance A. Egbert came from Hudson, Ohio, and in 1872 married Marian Parks, daughter of Lewis Parks, of Burton, and they have three children—Glenn P., Allen N., and Lewis H. Mr. Egbert is a blacksmith by trade, and resides a few rods west of the corners, where he has a shop and works at his trade.

Henry M. Kent was married in 1873 to Nellie M., daughter of John Quinn. He was from Hudson. They have one child—Ray B. Mr. Kent lives on the farm formerly owned by Henry Capron, one mile north of Brown's corners.

Charles W. Stroud was from New York. When the war broke out in 1861 he was in Meadville, Pennsylvania, and there enlisted in the three months' service, served his time out, was discharged, and came home to Streetsboro, Ohio. In 1862 Mr. Stroud enlisted in the Ninth Ohio battery for three years, or during the war. This battery was in several skirmishes, and in the battles of Franklin and Triune. After the battle of Triune they followed the enemy for several days in succession, performing long and wearisome marches, undergoing great hardships and privations, through all of which he came out safely, and was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He soon returned home to Streetsboro, and in 1867 married Margaret, daughter of Aaron Meach, of that place. Mr. Stroud is a carpenter and joiner by trade. In 1873 he came to Auburn and settled a short distance north of the corners, where he now resides. They have four children –Bertie C., Herman H., Ervia M., and Raymond R. Mr. Stroud continues to work at his trade in this and adjoining townships.

Benton C. Frost, son of John Frost, one of the first settlers of Mantua, was married in 1871 to Olive P. Gallia, and they have one child—Francis. He came to Auburn in 1873, and purchased a farm of Francis Canfield, one mile from the south line of the township, it being the same farm owned in an early day by Charles Hinckley, and by him sold to Daniel Washburn, and by Washburn sold to Francis Canfield.

William F. Baike was from Germany, where he learned the tinner's trade. He came to Auburn corners in 1869, and rented a tin-shop of Orvil S. Crain and commenced business for himself. He worked in that shop for two years, and then purchased the school-house, rented a piece of W. N. White at the corners, moved the building there and fitted it up for a shop, and is now carrying on business at that point. In 1879 he purchased a house and lot just south of his shop (being the same formerly owned by Charles Stafford), and married Clara, daughter of William Class, of Akron, Ohio.

S. L. Costlow was from New York. He resided in Bainbridge previous to 1874, and was married about that time to Kate Sweeny; came to Auburn and purchased the farm in the west part of the township, formerly owned by Parsons White. They have two children—Eliza J. and Mary E.

Frank F. Pease came to Auburn in 1874, and in 1876 married Amelia E., daughter of Chardon Ensign, of Middlefield, Ohio. They have no children, and now reside at Auburn corners.

Alfred C. Brintzenhoff came from Pennsylvania, and there learned the trade of harness-making; came to Auburn corners in 1876; worked for Lewis L. Webster until the fall of 1877, when he purchased Webster's tools, hired his shop, and commenced business for himself. In 1878 he purchased a shop, and is now located a short distance north of the corners, and doing a good business. He is a young man and unmarried.

Correll C. Payne was married in 1876 to Alice C. Wells, and they have no children. He lives on the State road, two miles south of Auburn corners, on the Atwater tract, and owns the land originally taken up by David Eggleston, and was, if we remember correctly, one of the first lots taken up on that tract.

Henry W. Murray came from Pennsylvania. When the first seventy-five thousand men was called for by President Lincoln, in 1861, to put down the Rebellion, Mr. Murray responded, and enlisted for three months; served out his time and was honorably discharged. The Rebellion not being put down at that time, and more men being called for, Mr. Murray re-enlisted for three years, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. He fought under all the generals who commanded that army, up to the latter part of the year 1863. He was in ten hard fought battles, as follows: Yorkow, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, Malvern Hills, Wideoak Swamp, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancelorville and Gettysburgh. At the last named battle, when the loyal Union army had overpowered the rebels, and they were retreating, Mr. Murray was hit in the left eye by a rebel bullet, which passed through behind the right eye, and flattened against the right cheek bone. The last man or men Mr. Murray saw, or ever will see on earth, were rebels, and they were retreating.

After a long period of intense pain and suffering, Mr. Murray finally recovered from the effects of his wound, and in 1867 he married Miss Hannah W. James, daughter of Samuel James, of Camden, New Jersey. Soon after the marriage he moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and lived there until the spring of 1876. Then he came to Auburn, and purchased the first farm in Auburn valley, north of the east and west center road, and now resides at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have four children—John A., Lizzie, Harry W. and Clyde.

Cassius N., eldest son of David N. Egbert, was born in Hudson, Ohio. In 1877 he came to Auburn, and in 1879 married Nora Cook, of Akron, Ohio. He has a shop at the corners where he manufactures wagons, buggies, cutters, furniture, of all kinds; and, in fact, is an expert at most all kinds of mechanical work.

Frank D. Hollis was born in Claridon, Ohio, and is the second son of Stephen Hollis, of that township. In 1873 Mr. Hollis married Alice Deuel, daughter of Robert Deuel, formerly of Mantua, Ohio. They have one child—Lynn D. Mr. Hollis came to Auburn in the spring of 1879, and purchased the cheese factory a short distance east of the corners, known as the Crafts' factory, where he now resides, and is engaged in manufacturing cheese.

EDUCATION.

The first school in Auburn was kept in the dwelling-house of David Smith, sr., in the summer of 1816, and was taught by Mrs. Betsey (Orton) Wilcox. She

afterwards became the wife of David Smith, jr. The first winter school was taught by Jacob Van Duzen, in the winter of 1817–18. The first school-house built was located a short distance north of the corners, near where the dwelling-house of Charles W. Stroud now stands. This house, as near as we can learn, was built in the summer of 1817. The first frame school-house must have been built in 1827 or '28, and was located on the west side of the State road, nearly opposite the one lately built, and was then, as now, district number one. The second frame school-house was built in 1834, and was located a half mile east of the corners, in what was then, as now, district number two. Nice frame school-houses have been built since, as they were needed.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

It appears from the township records of May 26, 1827 (and that is the earliest records we now have), that on that day the trustees met and altered the school districts, there being at that time only four districts in the township. Other districts were established from time to time, as the township increased in population, until May 30, 1838, when the trustees met and divided the township into nine school districts. School districts numbers five and nine have been divided and attached to other districts, so that at the present time there are seven whole districts, and two fractional districts in the township. .

The inhabitants have always taken a lively inerest in educational matters; securing, from time to time, the very best teachers in the district schools. Since the organization of the township, there have been several select schools taught by different teachers, among whom were: Job Fish, Wesley Vincent, Rufus Dutton, and W. N. White.

There has been quite a large number of scholars sent from this township to Hiram, Oberlin, Hillsdale, and other institutions of learning throughout the country, none of whom have as yet, to our knowledge, been elected governor of any State, or president of the United States; but we presume many of them have educations suitable for either.

CHURCHES.

Since the first settlement of the township there have been five churches organized, as follows:

Methodist Episcopal—Organized about 1821. Morgan Orton and George W. Antisdale were the most prominent male members in 1832. This church, at that time, had a very large membership. They built a church at the center about 1842, which was sold several years since and taken away. The town house now stands on the same ground. This denomination is still in existence, and now occupy the Free Will Baptist church, at the corners, where they have preaching each alternate Sabbath.

Close Communion Baptist—Organized in 1832. Elder S. Root preached the sermon, and Elder T. B. Stephenson gave the right hand of fellowship. Benjamin and Luke Barney were the most prominent male members of this church. The members of this church about 1840 were quite numerous, but at present there is no church organization of that name in the township.

Protestant Methodist—Organized in 1833. Elder Richardson and Dr. Bell, if we remember correctly, were the officiating clergymen at its organization. Ashley Crafts, Alanson T. Crafts, Russell Hall, and Peter Silvernail, were the most prominent male members in this church. About 1834 they built a log church in the valley, and held meetings there for several years, but no such denomination exists in the township at the present time.

Disciple—Organized by Elder A. S. Hayden in 1841. Ransler Granger, John Brown, and Jonathan Burnett, were the most prominent male members. The

number of members belonging to this church at one time was between seventy and eighty. They built a church at the center about 1846, and occupied the same for many years, but no such church organization now exists in the township. Their church is kept in repair by the citizens of the township, and is used on funeral occasions. It is also used, at the present time, by the Universalists, who have preaching there every other Sabbath.

Free Will Baptist—Organized in 1839 or '40. If we remember correctly, Elder Miller was the officiating clergyman at its organization. Ashley Crafts, Alanson T. Crafts, David Thomas, and Numan Wadsworth, were the most prominent male members. This denomination built a church at the corners in 1840, and have occupied it ever since. One year since they made a thorough repair, and it is now about as good as new. The number of members belonging to this denomination at the present time is sixty. Rev. L. D. Boynton, from Hillsdale, Michigan, is their present pastor, and preaches each alternate Sabbath.

We are now through with the history of the inhabitants, schools, churches, etc., of the township, since its first settlement. We have obtained our information from all available sources at our command at the present time, and have no doubt committed some errors, but hope they are few. As to the leading men who have resided in the township since its organization, the civil roster which follows will disclose.

CIVIL ROSTER.

The following is a record of township officers elected in Auburn since its organization in the spring of 1817. All records being lost from the year 1817 to the year 1827, we are only able to give the names of the justices of the peace elected between those years. And it appears, from Uncle William Crafts' record, that at the first election, Bainbridge and Auburn were one election precinct, and voted together at the first election, which was held at the residence of Ethan Brewer, at Auburn corners:

1817. Justice, Ethan Brewer. The first elected in the township. At this election Auburn and Bainbridge voted together.

1820. Justice, John Jackson. This was the first justice elected by Auburn alone.

1823. Justice, John Jackson. Re-elected, and died in 1824.

1824. Justice, Charles Hinckley.

1827. Justice, David Smith, sr. Served part of the term and resigned. The balance of officers elected that year were as follows: Trustees, Charles Hinckley, Joseph Webster, and Roger W. Antisdale; treasurer, William Crafts; clerk, Lorin Snow; constable, William Squire.

1828. Justices, Austin Richards and Pardon Wilber; trustees, B. F. Chamberlain, Pardon Wilber, and William Crafts; treasurer, Elisha Gorham; clerk, George Wilber; constables, Ethan Brewer and George W. Antisdale.

1829. Trustees, Joseph Woodard, Lorin Snow, and Charles Hinckley; treasurer, William Crafts; clerk, George Wilber; constables, Ransler Granger and Hiram Canfield.

1830. Trustees, Zadock Reuwee, Elisha Gorham, and Daniel Wheelock; treasurer, Alvirus Snow; clerk, David Smith, jr.; constables, Jonathan Burnett and Hiram Canfield.

1831. Justices, Austin Richards and B. F. Chamberlain; trustees, Leicester Perkins, Ransler Granger, and Willis Woods; treasurer, William Crafts; clerk, James T. Dutton; constables, S. E. Lacy and Jonathan Burnett.

1832. Trustees, Austin Richards, Thomas Page, and Zadock Reuwee; treasurer, William Crafts; clerk, Lorin Snow; constables, Hiram Canfield and J. C. Jackson.

1833. Trustees, Benjamin Barney, Daniel Wheelock, and Jonathan Burnett; treasurer, William Crafts; clerk, David Smith, jr.; constables, Peter O. Hall and George Wilber.

1834. Justices, George Wilber and Austin Richards, trustees, Ashley Crafts, Stephen Oliver, and B. F. Chamberlain; treasurer, William Crafts; clerk, Jonathan Burnett; constables, James C. Jackson and Eli H. McConoughey.

1835. Trustees, Charles Hinckley, J. C. Waterman, and Lorin Snow; treasurer, William Crafts; clerk, Hervey Harrington; constables, Jonathan Burnett and Ransler Granger.

1836. Trustees, David Stafford, Lyman Brewster, and David Smith, jr.; treasurer, Hervey Harrington; clerk, William Crafts; constables, Ransler Granger and Jonathan Burnett.

1837. Justices, George Wilber and Austin Richards; trustees, David Smith, jr., Charles Hinckley, and Joshua Stafford; treasurer, A. L. Barnes; clerk, Hervey Harrington, constables, Ransler Granger and Jonathan Burnett.

1838. Trustees, David Smith, jr., Joshua Stafford, and Amos Mason; treasurer, William Crafts; clerk, Hervey Harrington; constables, Ransler Granger aud James C. Jackson.

1839. Trustees, David Smith, jr., Joshua Stafford, and Jude May; treasurer, A. E. Barnes; clerk, Hervey Harrington; constables, Jonathan Burnett and Hunting Trescott.

1840. Justice, Austin Richards; trustees, Hiram Canfield, Jonathan Burnett, and Alfred Thompson; treasurer, A. E. Barnes; clerk, Hervey Harrington; constables, Anson Jackson and Henry Capron.

1841. Trustees, Jonathan Burnett, Hiram Canfield, and Joshua Stafford; treasurer, William Crafts; clerk, David Smith, jr.; constables, Anson Jackson and Henry Capron.

1842. Justice, Jude May; trustees, Jonathan Burnett, Hiram Canfield, and Joshua Stafford; assessor, David Smith, jr.; treasurer, Leicester Perkins; clerk, David Smith, jr.; constables, Alonzo Miller and Leverett Barney.

1843. Justice, David Smith, jr.; trustees, Hiram Canfield, Austin Richards, and Thomas Hood; assessor, Jonathan Burnett; treasurer, David Robinson; clerk, James C. Jackson; constables, Lines S. Pope and Tyrus Canfield.

1844. Trustees, Austin Richards, Hosea Barnes, and Lorin Snow; assessor, Jonathan Burnett; treasurer, David Robinson; clerk, James C. Jackson; constables, Tyrus Canfield and P. O. Hall.

1845. Justice, B. F. Chamberlain; trustees, Hosea Barnes, Lorin Snow, and Harvey Gilbert; assessor, Henry Capron; treasurer, David Robinson; clerk, James C. Jackson; constables, Charles Stafford and George Johnson.

1846. Justice, David Smith, jr.; trustees, Collins Y. Capron, Samuel S. Philips, and Elias H. Fish; assessor, David Smith, jr.; treasurer, David Robinson; clerk, James C. Jackson; constables, Charles Stafford and David C. McConoughey.

1847. Trustees, C. Y. Capron, P. O. Hall, and J. C. Jackson; assessor, A. E. Barnes; treasurer, Jerome Hinckley; clerk, Charles O. Dutton; constables, David C. McConoughey and John H. Barnes.

1848. Justice, D. C. McConoughey; trustees, P. O. Hall, John H. Ross, and Henry Capron; assessor, John Quinn; treasurer, George Johnson; clerk, C. O. Dutton; constables, Oliver P. Hayes and Leverett L. Barney.

1849. Justice, David Smith, jr.; trustees, David Stafford, Jonathan Burnett, and John Quinn; assessor, Ransler Granger; treasurer, Charles Stafford; clerk, Nicholas Fish; constables, James T. Dutton and George Harpham.

1850. Trustees, Leicester Perkins, Jude May, and J. C. Jackson; assessor, Edward Crafts; treasurer, C. D. Hinckley; clerk, John Quinn; constables, O. J. Bissell and Clinton Stafford.

1851. Justice, D. C. McConoughey; trustees, George Wilber, J. C. Jackson, and Hiram Canfield; assessor, Tyrus Canfield; treasurer, James T. Dutton; clerk, Nicholas Fish; constables, S. L. Wadsworth and Seth Cook.

1852. Justice, Jonathan Burnett; trustees, Edward Crafts, John Quinn, and George Wilber; assessor, George Wilber; treasurer, David Robinssn; clerk, Jerome Hinckley; constables, S. L. Wadsworth and L. L. Barney.

1853. Trustees, John Mayhew, Homer Mills, and Calvin Brewster; assessor, S. L. Wadsworth; treasurer, Albert G. Etheridge; clerk, Jerome Hinckley; constables, William C. Dutton and Lyman S. T. Brewster.

1854. Justices, Calvin Brewster; trustees, Homer Mills, A. B. Hoard, and Henry May; assessor, David Robinson; treasurer, A. G. Etheridge; clerk, Nicholas Fish; constables, William C. Dutton and L. S. T. Brewster.

1855. Justice, Jonathan Burnett; trustees, Benjamin Crafts, Tyrus Canfield, and C. O. Dutton; assessor, David Robinson; treasurer, A. G. Etheridge; clerk, L. C. Ludlow; constables, L. S. T. Brewster, and Ezra Luther.

1856. Trustees, C. O. Dutton, William Crafts, and Zeno Eggleston; assessor, Edward Crafts; treasurer, Charles Stafford; clerk, Jerome Hinckley; constables, Charles Stafford, and L. S. T. Brewster.

1857. Justice, Calvin Brewster; trustees, Edward Crafts, Hiram Canfield, and Peter O. Hall; assessor, O. P. Hayes; treasurer, Charles Stafford; clerk, J. Hinckley; constables, George W. Stillwell, and S. L. Wadsworth.

1858. Justice, Jonathan Burnett; trustees, A. A. Snow, E. Y. Hannum, and George A. Peabody; assessor, Henry Capron; treasurer, John Spencer; clerk, W. C. Dutton; constables, James T. Dutton, and G. W. Stillwell.

1859. Trustees, Lewis C. Reed, Russell Hall, and John Quinn; assessor, Nicholas Fish; treasurer, David Robinson; clerk, T. F. Stafford; constables, G. W. Stillwell and S. L. Wadsworth.

1860. Justice, Henry Capron; trustees, Russell Hall, Francis Canfield, and Calvin Brewster; assessor, George Dutton; treausurer, John Mayhew; clerk, S. L. Wadsworth; constables, G. W. Stillwell, and A. J. Barney.

1861. Trustees, Francis Canfield, W. C. Dutton, and Benjamin Crafts; assessor, A. T. Wing; treasures, John Mayhew; clerk, S. L. Wadsworth; constables, G. W. Stillwell, and Ambrose A. Butts.

1862. Justice, Jerome Hinckley; trustees, Benjamin Crafts, Clement Messenger, and A. A. Snow; assessor, Henry Rice; treasurer, Charles Stafford; clerk, W. N. White; constables, A. A. Butts, and George W. Stillwell.

1863. Justice, Henry Capron; trustees, George Squire, Clement Messenger, and Benjamin Crafts; assessor, F. Canfield; treasurer, Jerome Hinckley; clerk, W. N. White; constables, A. T. Wing, and S. L. Wadsworth.

1864. Justice, S. L. Wadsworth; trustees, Francis Canfield, Daniel R. Bray, and W. C. Dutton; assessor, William Hood; treasurer, Jerome Hinckley; clerk, W. N. White; constables, L. L. Webster and G. W. Stafford.

1865. Justice, A. T. Wing; trustees, Francis Canfield, William Hood, and Clinton Stafford;

assessor, A. A. Snow; treasurer, Jerome Hinckley; clerk, W. N. White; constables, Thomas Hoard and D. J. Hinckley.

1866. Trustees, William Hood, J. T. Dutton, and L. S. Reuwee; assessor, John Frazee; treasurer, Jerome Hinckley; clerk, W. N. White; constables, N. C. Keyes and S. S. Eggleston.

1867. Justice, S. L. Wadsworth; trustees, William Hood, J. T. Dutton, and W. H. Mills; assessor, B. F. Ludlow; treasurer, Jerome Hinckley; clerk, W. N. White; constables, Willis Chase and Merritt Dutton.

1868. Justice, David W. Russ; trustees, A. T. Wing, Francis Canfield, and J. T. Dutton; assessor, B. F. Ludlow; treasurer, Jerome Hinckley; clerk, H. H. Rice; constables, Merritt Dutton and T. C. Bartholomew.

1869. Justice, George W. Wilson; trustees, A. T. Wing, G. A. Richards, and A. A. Snow; assessor, Charles O. Dutton; treasurer, W. N. White; clerk, George W. Stafford; constables, Byron W. Sprague and Merritt Dutton; real estate assessor, A. A. Snow.

1870. Justice, S. L. Wadsworth; trustees, A. A. Snow, G. A. Richards, and S. S. Eggleston; assessor, A. T. Wing; treasurer, W. N. White; clerk, George W. Stafford; constables, J. M. Boomer and Edwin Robinson, jr.; real estate assessor, A. A. Snow.

1871. Trustees, S. S. Eggleston, A. Colvin, and F. Canfield; assessor, A. T. Wing; treasurer, W. C. Dutton; clerk, G. W. Stafford; constables, T. F. Maynard and E. Robinson, jr.

1872. Justice, George W. Wilson; trustees, Francis Canfield, S. S. Eggleston, and P. O. Hall; assessor, George W. Mayhew; treasurer, William C. Dutton; clerk, G. W. Stafford; constables, P. C. Stafford and John M. Stillwell.

1873. Justices, S. L. Wadsworth and George Dutton; trustees, A. T. Wing, F. H. Mills, and W. C. Dutton; assessor, G. W. Mayhew; treasurer, G. W. Barnes; clerk, G. W. Stafford; constables, A. H. Richards and E. Robinson, jr.

1874. Trustees, A. T. Wing, F. H. Mills and W. C. Dutton; assessor, H. E. Andrews, treasurer, G. W. Stafford; clerk, C. A. Mills; constables, A. H. Richards and J. A. Stafford.

1875. Trustees, H. E. Andrews, Clinton Stafford and E. S. Mills; assessor, Byron W. Sprague; treasurer, G. W. Stafford; clerk, C. A. Mills; constables, J. A. Stafford and Adolphus G. Canfield.

1876. Justices, C. A. Mill and George Dutton; trustees, L. S. Reuwee, T. F. Maynard and A. T. Wing; assessor, L. L. Webster; treasurer, George W. Stafford; clerk, Nicholas Fish; constables, L. N. Stafford and E. Robinson, jr.

1877. Trustees, A. T. Wing, H. E. Andrews and T. F. Maynard; assessor, S. L. Costlow; treasurer, George W. Stafford; clerk, Byron G. Dutton; constables, E. Robinson, jr., and Homer M. Andrews.

1878. Trustees, William Wilber, A. T. Wing and W. C. Dutton; assessor, H. E. Andrews; treasurer, G. W. Stafford; clerk, C. A. Mills; constables, H. M. Andrews and A. G. Canfield.

1879. Justices, C. A. Mills and S. L. Wadsworth; trustees, H. E. Andrews, Ozro Truman and G. A. Richards; assessor, H. E. Andrews; treasurer, Spencer F. Chamberlain; clerk, Byron G. Dutton; constables, H. M. Andrews and Pitt M. Crafts; real estate assessor, William C. Dutton.

The following are the names of persons who have held the office of postmaster since the organization of the township, viz.: David Smith, sr., Nathan H. Ethridge, George Wilber, Hervey Harrington, George A. Peabody, John Mayhew, George W. Mayhew, Jerome Hinckley, George W. Butler, S. L. Wadsworth, and James A. Stafford. The two last named are the present postmasters. S. L. Wadsworth is postmaster at the corners, known as Auburn post-office, and James A. Stafford is postmaster at the center, known as Bridge Creek post-office.

MILITARY ROSTER.

A. A. Kingsbury, naval service.
John L. Richards, 41st O. V. I.
Job Warren, jr., killed.
Perry Stafford, 42d O. V. I.
Morris Brewster, 42d O. V. I. Died.
William A. Stillwell, 105th O. V. I.
John Bowler, naval service.
Edwin Knight, heavy artillery.
O. D. Antisdale, " "
John Kimpton, naval service. Died.
Adelbert Crain, " "
John Mayhew, naval service.
Ransom Brown, 9th O. B.
Cornelius Stafford, 9th O. B.
Orvil Stafford.
Orvil Stillwell, 2d O. C. Killed.
Charles Bowler, 7th O. V. I. Killed.
John Brewster, 2d O. C.
William Green, heavy artillery.
James Green, " "
Geo. W. Wadsworth, naval service, and 2d O. V. I.
Nelson R. Woods, " "

Orland Chase, 2d O. C.
John Chase, 2d O. C.
William Hattery.
Lemuel Barney, O. V. I.
William Mills, 9th O. B. Died.
Ira Fish.
Henry Higley, Co. G, 2d O. V. C.
D. A. Johnson, died in Nashville.
Otis Canfield. Died.
Alfred Thompson.
Harry Rice.
Joseph Stafford, 42d O. V. I.
Alonson B. Woods. Died
Walter Fobes, Co. G, 2d O. V. C.
Charles Chase, 2d O. C.
Nathan Chase, 2d O. C.
Lyman Brewster.
Howard Reed.
J. M. Boomer, 9th O. B.
Jacob Line, Co. G, 2d O. V. C.
W. L. Alberts.
Sutten Quinn. Died.
Frank Canfield.
John Thomas.
Charles Pomeroy.
William Quinn.
Barney Brown.
W. C. Woods, Co. G, 2d O. V. C.
Nelson S. Bartholomew.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

RUFUS DUTTON,

son of James and Clarissa Dutton, was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, State of New York, January 20, 1821. When six years old the family moved to Canandagua, New York, where they resided until the spring of 1829, when they moved to Auburn, Ohio. His boyhood here was spent at home on the farm until he was thirteen years old, during which time he enjoyed such limited advantages for an education as the common schools of the country at that time afforded. The summer of 1834 he was hired by Edson Kent, of Bainbridge, to work on his farm for four dollars per month, and in the fall of the same year worked for his brother John, in a foundry in Leroy. The following spring he went to work with his father to learn the trade of a carpenter. He worked at this trade with his father, except the winter months of the year, until he was twenty years old. During the winter of 1837 and '38, he, with three of his brothers, attended school in the "Ransom Brown district." The school was taught by the late Joseph W. Gray, founder and editor of the *Plain Dealer*, of Cleveland. For three years and a half before this winter he had attended school less than four months in all. His father's circumstances were such at the time as to require all the assistance that both he and his older brother Charles, who also worked at the trade with him, could render. Gray taught the best school that at that time had ever been kept in Auburn. He and his brothers, besides doing the "chores" at home, walked, in going to and from school each day, over four miles, and when there was an evening school—a not unfrequent occurrence—over eight miles; yet he has often said that he never made more rapid progress in his studies than he did that winter.

The next season his father built a house for Dexter Pease, in Bainbridge. While at work on this house both he and his brother Charles hired to teach school for the winter. Rufus taught in the district west of Bainbridge center. The school-house was a log one, as was at that time nearly every dwelling house in the district, but there was then no scarcity of children in number for a school. His average attendance of scholars was forty-six. After working with his father the following spring and summer, he left home for the first time to attend a select school. He carried with him to pay board, tuition, and expenses for books, only twenty dollars, and that was borrowed money. A rather small sum it would seem at the present time to pay all the expenses of nine or ten weeks'

schooling. But it did not cost as many dollars then as now to pay the expenses of an education. For board, lights, and washing, in a private family (a Baptist minister's), he paid one dollar a week. The school he attended was one opened that fall at Streetsboro, by Mr. and Mrs. Osgood. Mrs. Osgood was the daughter of Benjamin Barney, formerly of Auburn. The winter of 1839 and '40, he taught a school at Bainbridge center. A part of the following season he went to school again in Streetsboro, and the next winter taught in Euclid. After studying the next spring and summer with Mr. Abels, of Troy, he, with John Barnes, of Auburn, left his home September 20, 1841, intending to get situations as teachers, near Dayton, Ohio. Leaving Auburn Monday morning, they arrived at Dayton the Saturday following. Six days now would seem a long time to make that journey; but then there could be no traveling by cars, for there was not one mile of railroad in the State of Ohio. After remaining a few days in Dayton without making any great effort to find positions as teachers, they started with the intent of going to Kentucky, where they heard teachers were in demand and better wages paid than in Ohio. Arriving in Cincinnati early one foggy morning, they, while walking along the steamboat landing, came to a boat which had up steam, and sign out, "For St. Louis this morning at nine A. M." Dutton proposed to Barnes that they go to St. Louis. This proposition was made thoughtlessly, and as thoughtlessly accepted. Acting from the impulse of the moment, they, boy like, went on board, and being informed by the captain that they had barely time to get their trunks before the steamer would start, hastened to get them on board. The boat did not, however, leave the wharf for more than twenty-four hours afterwards. This gave them time for reflection, and they would gladly have left the boat and resumed their journey to Kentucky, but they had paid their fare, and there was no getting back their money, and they had not enough to go without it; so they were reluctantly compelled to abide by the choice they had made.

Owing to the low stage of the Ohio river, the boat frequently getting aground, they were eight days in making the passage. From St. Louis they went to Alton, Illinois, and thence up into the country to the little village of Jerseyville. Here they remained a couple of weeks, Barnes working upon the farm, and Dutton at finishing the house of the landlord with whom they put up. After they had replenished a little their very scanty funds, and finding nothing to do that offered inducements to stay there, they returned to St. Louis, and then went by steamer to Memphis, Tennessee. Here they landed, November 19th, one thousand, three hundred miles, by river travel, from home, among entire strangers and with hardly a dollar in their pockets. They now began to feel that matters were getting a little serious with them. They started back into the country, on foot, to try and find situations, but in this were unsuccessful. Returning again to Memphis, they sought work there; for work they now must have. Memphis, at that time, was divided into two rival sections, viz: North Memphis, and South Memphis or Fort Pickering. Fort Pickering was preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of that part of the city, and, as was often the custom at the south, at entertainments of this kind, a barbecue was to be given. Finding the ground had been staked off for trenches, they proposed to the officer in charge of the preparations, to dig them for the moderate sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents. Their proposition was accepted with the generous offer to give them two dollars and fifty cents instead of the sum asked, and, in addition, the gentleman took them home to dine with him. A barbecue, as is well known, is made by roasting, whole, an ox, sheep, or hog, one or all, as the case may require. This is done by digging one or more trenches (in this case two were made) some twenty or thirty feet long, two feet wide at the top, and eighteen inches deep. The trenches are then filled with wood, which is burned

until it becomes a mass of coals, when iron bars are laid across them, upon which the animals, after being killed and dressed, are placed, and turned from side to side until they are roasted. It will be apparent that from this method of cooking any degree of rare or well-done meats can be cut to suit the tastes of the most fastidious.

The next day after the barbecue, Dutton succeeded in hiring out, to work at his trade, after which, by pledging his trunk and clothes, he borrowed ten dollars which he let Barnes have to get back up the river with.

Remaining in Memphis until the next June, he was taken sick with the fever, but was fortunate enough to get away before he became too ill to travel. He was obliged, however, to leave the most of his earnings (one hundred dollars) to be collected for him by an agent, who, unfortunately never collected or paid to him a dollar. The journey up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers was to him, sick as he was, a long and tedious one. The steamer was ten days in making the trip from Memphis to Beaver. Arriving at home, he was confined to his bed several weeks, and it was a long time before he fully recovered from the effects of the fever.

The following winter he, with two brothers and his sister, attended school at Cuyahoga Falls, and the next season he attended the Painesville academy, teaching part of the day to pay his expenses. The academy was then under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens formerly taught the school in Streetsboro.

The winter of 1844 and 1845 he taught a select school at Auburn corners, and in the following spring went again to Memphis to try and get what was due him for work done three years before. But the company he had worked for, in the meanwhile had failed, and the hotel upon which he worked, and which, when he left Memphis, in the summer of 1842, was the best and most fashionable hotel in the city, had been turned into a negro pen for keeping slaves to be sold at auction. The contrast presented by these poor creatures in the large dining-hall of the hotel, covered with dirt and filth, waiting, like so many cattle —and, apparently almost as unconscious—their time to be brought to the auction block and sold, compared with what was taking place in the same hall three years before, when the *elite* of the city, with all the display and parade so common then at the south, came there to dinner, can be better imagined than described.

Returning to Auburn, Dutton remained there only a few weeks, when, on account of his ill-health, he left for the east, and, after spending a few weeks at Saratoga, went to New York city. Arriving there, with only a few dollars in his pockets, he had thought of making a trip to sea, but he soon satisfied himself, from what he saw, that the life of a sailor, even for a single short trip, would not be to him agreeable, so he had sought again, what he had found before his never-failing friend in time of need, viz: work at his trade. This he succeeded in getting, taking work by the piece, as he was unable, from ill-health, to do a full day's work. He remained in the city, working, as he was able, at his trade, until the fall of 1846, when, after obtaining one of the two scholarships of the University of the City of New York, belonging to the Mercantile Library association, of which he had become a member, he offered himself, and, passing examination, was admitted into the sophomore class. The first two years of his course he supported himself by working at his trade out of college hours, studying at night and early morning to keep up with his class. The last year of his course his brother George loaned him money to pay his way. Graduating in the summer of 1849, he returned to Auburn, when, after spending a few weeks with his friends, he went to Dayton, Ohio, to take the position as principal of one of the public schools. He taught there in the public, and, after-

wards, in a private school, until the close of 1851. Some of his friends were at that time talking of going to Oregon to settle, and desiring to get more accurate information of the country than was then to be obtained from published accounts, he volunteered to go there and bring back a report. Resigning his position, he made preparation for the journey, intending to be absent ten months.

Leaving Dayton April 1, 1851, he went by stage to Cincinnati, thence by steamer to Independence, Missouri, where he purchased a horse, and rode across that part of the State known as the Platte purchase, to St. Joseph. Here he joined in company with two young men, and with them purchased an outfit for their journey across the plains. The people of the border, who furnished "emigrants with outfits," were a set of sharpers, resorting to almost any kind of deception or fraud to sell their goods. Many an unfortunate emigrant, after spending all his money for an outfit, found, to his sorrow, after being out a few days on the plains, that both the team and wagon which he had been induced to purchase from the representations of persons pretending to speak from experience, were unfit and worthless for the journey. None but the soundest and hardiest animals were suited for the journey, as they had to depend entirely for food upon the grass found along the way, which was often both inferior in quality and deficient in quantity. In consequence of deficient food, the teams, after a short time, became poor and weak, and it became necessary to lighten the loads in every way possible, even by throwing away of the outfit every pound that could be possibly dispensed with. As was natural, people were very reluctant to part in this way with goods which they believed would be important to their comfort at the end of their journey. Thus, it often happened that goods were carried too long for the strength of the teams, and not thrown aside until after it was found impossible to transport them further. As a consequence, the road or pathway, after the first one or two hundred miles, was strewn along the entire length with articles which had been thrown aside, from time to time, as the teams became too much worn out to draw them further. The road sides often presented some very interesting sights, from the great variety of things found lying along the way. A complete printing press was found standing by the road side near the top of the Rocky mountains. Some enterprising editor had, doubtless, purchased it, with the intention of "starting a paper on the Pacific coast," and, after hauling it over the long distance from the States to the Rocky mountains, found it impossible to carry it further. Even within seventy miles of the settlements in Oregon, on the Cascade mountains, five cooking stoves, seven wagons, with their loads, were found in one place. The year before, many, said not to be less than fifty thousand, started to cross the plains. That year the cholera broke out among them. Many died, and their graves were numerous along the road side. In most cases, the graves had been dug into by jackalls. The small party Dutton traveled with most of the way —nine in all—made the journey without the loss of any of their number, though only five entered the settlement in Oregon together. The sufferings of the preceding year prevented many from attempting to cross this season, so that the journey was made with comparatively small loss or suffering. Only eighteen emigrants were killed by the Indians,* this year, of all that started on the journey. As Dutton was going to Oregon solely to see and examine the country, and expected to return in the fall to the States, he desired to make his journey across the plains as short as possible, so that he would have more time for that purpose in the settlements. To expedite the journey, he, with his party, would travel with one train a few days, then push on to another in advance, and so on

*The term emigrant was applied to all who crossed the plains.

until they got in advance of all the others, so that his small party traveled alone over the most dangerous portion of the road, from Soda springs across the Blue mountains, and finally five of their number, whom he described in his letter to his friends in Dayton as "wayworn travelers, descending from the western slope of the Cascade mountains, and coming out of their dense forests, saw for the first time for ninety-six days cultivated fields, houses, and other evidences that they were now in a civilized country." Dutton remained nearly four months in Oregon. During this time he made a journey through the Willamette valley on both sides of the river of that name, and went as far south as the Umqua river. Sickness prevented him from going to Washington territory, which was included in his plans.

Having remained in Oregon as long as he intended, he left Portland for Astoria, by steamer, November 25th, and thence to San Francisco. After remaining in San Francisco four days he left in the steamship "Golden Gate," her first downward trip, for Panama. The voyage lasted twelve days, including twenty-four hours stoppage at Acaculpa, to take on coal. From Panama he, with some other passengers, walked to Gorgona, from which village they made the passage in a row-boat down to Chagres river, a distance of sixty-five miles to Chagres. The railroad across the Isthmus was not then completed. From Chagres he went to Havanna, and thence to New Orleans. At New Orleans he engaged passage to Cincinnatti. The winter of 1851 and '52 was very severe, and the Ohio river froze over nearly the whole length. A few miles above Cairo the steamboat was stopped by the ice. As it seemed probable the boat would be detained there for a long time, Dutton, with two others, undertook a journey by land, of over three hundred miles, to Louisville, Kentucky. After they had walked two days, through deep snow, they stopped for a day; made a "yankee jumper" and purchased a horse and part of a harness, with a small rope for lines. Thus equipped they completed the journey to Louisville in ten days from the time they left the steamer. From Louisville he reached Cincinnati by way of Lexington and Covington, the river being still frozen over. From Cincinnati to Dayton by railroad (which was completed during his absence). He arrived in Dayton the last day of February, after an absence of ten months. In 1852 he, with Mr. Stevens, formerly his teacher in the Painsville academy, took charge of the agricultural department of the works of E. Thresher & Co., now Barney, Smith & Co., of Dayton. Mr. Stevens retired from the business in 1854, when Dutton purchased the entire interest of this department, and in 1855 built a manufactory for the purpose of making mowers and reapers. He commenced breaking ground for his work August 20, 1855. On the first day of December he had his buildings completed, machinery put up, and one hundred men at work. The previous year he had made, for John S. Wright, of Chicago, four hundred reapers, known as the "Atkins' Reaper." For the harvest of 1856 he made one thousand of these machines under contract for Wright. He made, on his own account, for the harvest of 1857, eight hundred, and the same number for the harvest of 1858. Wright failed to meet his obligation as agreed under his contracts for 1855 and '56. Partly owing to this, and partly owing to his losses in financial crisis of 1857, he was compelled to sell out his business in Dayton.

He spent a portion of the winter of 1860 and '61 in Washington during the exciting times preceding the war. In the winter of 1862 he went to New York city, and made arrangements there with R. L. Allen & Co. to introduce into the market his (Dutton's) new mower, known as the Clipper mower. He remained with the Allens until the fall of 1866, during which time there were made and sold several thousand of his machines. This machine being now well known and established, there was organized the Clipper Reaper and Mower

company at Yonkers, New York, for the purpose of making them more extensively and better supplying the demand. This company, during the time Dutton was connected with it until 1873, manufactured under his supervision about eighteen thousand Clipper machines. These were sold throughout the United States and Canada; also quite a number found market in Europe and South America. Those farmers who have used the Clipper mowers are well aware of its superior qualities. The Clipper was not financially a success, and, after Dutton left it, the stock continued to decline until it has become valueless. After leaving the Clipper, he has been engaged in perfecting a mower, known first as the New Clipper, and afterwards as the Haymaker, and now as the New Champion. The Champion company, of Springfield, Ohio, having bought the right, they are now manufacturing them extensively at their works.

In connection with his business, Dutton has been quite an experimenter, having given careful attention to perfecting his machines, striving always to have them occupy the front rank among machines of this kind. In pursuit of this object, he has obtained between thirty and forty patents on his inventions. But, like too many inventors, others have received much of the fruits of his labors.

NEWBURY.

BY E. JENKS.

The township of Newbury is situated in range eight (8), town seven (7). It is the second tier from the south and the second from the west, being in the southwest part of Geauga county. It is laid out in three (3) tracts, known as tract one, tract two and tract three.

Tract one is composed of a strip two (2) miles wide across the north side of the township.

Tract two consists of one mile wide, through the center of the township, on both sides of the east and west center road.

Tract three is the balance of the township, being two miles wide across the south side of the township.

Tract one is laid out into thirty-six (36) lots, of about two hundred acres each, commencing at the southwest corner of the tract, running north three lots, then back and forth across the tract, bringing lot thirty-six in the southeast corner of said tract.

Tract two is laid out in eighteen lots, commencing at the northeast corner, running west on the north tier, and east on the south side of the center road, bringing lot eighteen south of lot one on the east side of the township.

Tract three is divided into forty-four lots, of one hundred and sixty acres each, beginning with number one in the northwest corner of the tract, running east to the line of the township, to tract eleven, then west on the second tier, and back and forth, bringing lot forty-four in the southwest corner of the township.

SURFACE.

The northern and western part of the township is somewhat rolling and hilly, the central and southern more level, but undulating. There is but very little waste land, the hill land being good grazing, and the low lands are excellent grass or mowing lands.

There are four bodies of water or lakes in the eastern part of the township. The first, known as Houghton's pond, is situated on lot four, in tracts two and twenty-four, in tract one. The second, or Synair's pond, on lot three, on tract two. Then there is a little pond on lot thirteen, tract two. The Big pond, or as known in later years as Emerald lake, lies in lot seventeen, tract two, and lot ten, in tract three, which is the largest body of water in the county.

STREAMS.

Houghton's pond finds an outlet to the northwest through Coe's brook, where it finds its way to Chagrin river, near the northwest corner of the township, and then to Lake Erie near Willoughby.

Synair's pond, about one-fourth of a mile east of Houghton's, finds its way to the head of Emerald lake, thence southeast out near the corner of the township to the Cuyahoga river, to Lake Erie at Cleveland. So water that starts so near together wanders a long distance before uniting again in Lake Erie.

Silver creek, in the southwest part, flows north of west, and enters Chagrin river near the center of Russell.

The township is very well watered, except the central southern portion, where living water on the surface is somewhat scarce.

SOIL AND TIMBER.

The soil and timber in the township are somewhat diversified. The soil varies from a black muck to gravel and heavy clay, but is generally of a good quality, raising good crops of corn, wheat, oats, etc. Grass grows in all parts, and is the principal crop. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in dairying and stock-raising. But little grain is raised for export, except potatoes.

Nearly all kinds of timber of our climate are represented. Beech and maple predominate, but in some parts of the township oak and chestnut are plenty; also, hickory, elm, basswood, whitewood, cucumber, black and white ash, black walnut, butternut, etc. The township was well timbered with heavy timber. In early days what was known as the great windfall passed through the north part of the township, doing a great amount of damage to the timber. In 1812 another hurricane passed through the township, entering near Fullertown and passing in a southerly direction, passing by north of center, and then down the pond, blowing down the house of Mr. Royce to the chamber floor, and laying waste a wide scope of country. It felled nearly every tree in its track, some of the way making a clean sweep. The land came into briers, and finally a second growth of timber sprang up, growing very straight and thick, and by the time the old logs had rotted and gone the land was well timbered with small trees.

SETTLEMENTS.

The first improvements in the township of Newbury is supposed to have been made by Judge Stone, near North Newbury, about 1802. Judge Stone settled in the township of Burton, but cleared land in both townships about the same time. Soon after Mr. Lemuel Punderson came from Connecticut as a land agent for some eastern land companies, and commenced making improvements.

In 1808 Mr. Punderson and Mr. Hickox entered into partnership to build a grist-mill, a saw-mill and a distillery near the foot of the big pond. During this year they cut the road west from Beard's saw-mill, and to the lower end of

the pond. During the summer of 1809 they got out the timber (Mr. Punderson being a carpenter) for their buildings, and cleared the land to build on, and also built the dam. Soon after letting the water against the dam, there came a flood and carried off their dam, causing them a loss of several hundred dollars. They rebuilt immediately, and successfully too. The mill irons were brought from Pittsburgh overland, and the millstones were made by a Mr. Parks, of Burton, from hardhead stones. In the year 1810, they completed the mill and distillery; then commenced making whiskey, and feeding cattle and hogs. Those mills proved a success and a benefit to the sourrounding country, whiskey then commanding a good price and a ready sale.

A Mrs. Royce kept the house and did the cooking for Mr. Punderson, and his men andMr. Royce worked on the mill, and was the first miller in the town.

About 1816 or 1817 Punderson built the saw-mill. They first attempted to take the water from the upper dam in the race that they cut in the east bank of the hollow, but it being of a soapy clay, it would not stand. So the neighbors around the country built the present dam, and moved the mill, taking their pay in sawing at the mill as they wanted the lumber to use on their barns or houses. For a fuller account, see the personal sketch of Punderson.

In 1818 Mr. Marcena Munn commenced erecting a saw-mill in the west part of the township, but dying soon after its completion, it was occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Munn, his son.

In the month of July, 1810, Mr. Lemuel Punderson and wife moved from Burton (where they had lived most of the time since their marriage in 1808) and settled where the Punderson homestead now stands, near the foot of the lake, and commenced improvements in earnest, where he had previously built their mill and distillery.

From that time the settlement of Newbury became a reality, and family after family came into town from the eastern States.

Among the settlers from 1810 to 1815 we find the names of Johnson and Uri Hickox, Samuel Barker, Moses, Niger, and Bildad Bradley, Hamlet Coe, Capt. Elezer Patchin, Samuel Davidson, and, perhaps, some others, the Bradleys and Coe settling south of the mill, and Barker, Patchin, and the Hickoxes going north from the mill.

In the spring of 1815 Joshua M. Burnett and Harry Burnett came from Massachusetts, and bought out Bildad Bradley, and he moved to the township of Auburn, being the first family in that town, but John Jackson chopped the first land, and rolled up the first log house body.

Soon after their arrival, came Solomon Johnson and Seth, his son, who bought land west of Punderson's, and commenced improvements.

The forepart of July following, Joshua Burnett returned to Massachusetts, returning in the fall with his family, and in company, came Welcome Bullock and John Cobb with their families, arriving in Newbury on the fifth day of October, 1815, after a journey of forty-one days' length.

The next spring (1816) Jonah Johnson and John Earl came with their families, and also the family of Solomon Johnson.

Among the settlers of 1816, 1817 and 1818, we find Elisha Talcott, John Bacheldor, Eliphalet Gay, Sherry Burnett, Justin Alexander, John Randolph, David Walker, Cutler Tyler, Jo Morton, John Hunt, John Brown, Marcena Munn, T. A. Munn, Asa Robinson, Samuel Hodges, Mr. Stockman, Abel Fisher, Noah Morton, Thomas Riddle, Lovel Green, Jonas Ward, Thomas Manchester, Hamilton Utley, Jothan Houghton, John and Jo Fisher, Uphams, Adams, Patchins, Smiths, Elisha Mott, a quack doctor, Black, Brownell, Hobert, Roswell Manchester, Frederick Rima, Bosworths, David Burnett.

About 1816 the settlement began to spread. Talcott, Gay, Sherry Burnett,

Johnsons, Bullock, going west on Music street; Bacheldor and Cobb going west on south road; Houghton going on center road, west from Hickox's; and later, Alexander Hunt, Munns, Robinsons, Stockman, Riddle, Green, Ward, Utley, Hodges, etc., settled west of Punderson's mills; Patchins, Smith, Black, Noah Morton, and others, going north and northwest from the mill; Jo Morton, Randolph, Walker, Tyler, Brown, and others, going west on the south road.

Among the early marriages in the township we find that of Moses Bradley to Miss Celia Parks, of Burton; married by Esquire Hickox, May, 1816. Eliphalet Gay to Miss Calista Bennett, September 4, 1816, by John Ford, esq. Josiah Bennett to Miss Diadama Johnson, June 21, 1818, by Lemuel Punderson. Elisha Talcott to Urana Johnson, December 3, 1818, by Rev. L. Humphrey. Levi Savage to Tripehena Alexander, February 24, 1820, by L. Punderson. Benjamin Hosmer to Orindo Robinson, April 11, 1820, by L. Punderson. Levi Patchin to Emeline Fowler, September 28, 1820, by J. Brooks. Seth Johnson to Saloma Curtiss, March 18, 1821. Jothan Houghton to Clarissa Loveland, May 6, 1821, by L. Punderson. Jeremiah Evans to Laura Munn, February 24, 1822, by L. Punderson.

The first birth in Newbury was a daughter to Mrs. Royce, by the name of Evelina. She was born on the twelfth day of November, 1811.

The first white boy was Samuel Punderson, who was born January 7, 1812, and the next was Daniel Punderson, who was born February 6, 1814.

It is supposed that the first death in Newbury was a child, from two to three years old, belonging to Bildad Bradley, and buried in South Newbury burying ground. The next was a boy by the name of Bowers, killed by the fall of a tree. Lemuel Punderson died August 30, 1822, and was buried in the same yard. Probably Marcena Munn was the first person buried in the Munn burying ground, out west; and, I believe, Uncle Calvin Chase was the first buried in the grave-yard at the center of the township.

In the year 1812 the State road was cut through to Chardon. The contract was to cut all timber less than eight inches, and clear out the road. The larger timber was girdled so it would die.

In 1820, Welcome Bullock, J. M. Burnett, Lemuel Punderson, Jonah Johnson, and others blazed the trees and cut the brush from Burnett's tavern to Chagrin Falls, there meeting a company from Cleveland at work on the same undertaking. They all camped a few rods north and east of the Falls. The next morning, after breakfast, they separated, each company going home over their own road.

Geauga county was set off from Trumbull county, in the year 1806, and one of the first orders of its commissioners was for that part of Middlefield lying in Geauga county, embracing the twelve southern towns, to be made a township, and to be known as the township of Burton, with orders for the qualified voters to assemble at the academy and elect its officers.

In the year 1817 the present township of Newbury was set off from the township of Burton by the commissioners, and an election ordered to be held at the house of Lemuel Punderson, on the first Monday of April, 1807, for the purpose of electing township officers. The following was the election: Lemuel Punderson, moderator; John Cobb; clerk; L. Punderson, Solomon Johnson, Joshua M. Burnett, trustees; Hamlet Coe, Thomas Manchester, overseers of the poor; Eliphalet Gay, Moses Bradley, fence viewers; Seth Johnson, John Bacheldor, appraisers and listers.

In the summer of 1815 Grandpa Burnett very generously gave the use of his back parlor in his log house for the purpose of holding school. Here Miss Chloe Humphrey gathered her orphanless children around her, as a hen gathers her chickens, to try to instil into their youthful minds good and wholesome

truths and ideas that would be of use to them in their older and more sober days. And this was the beginning of common schools in Newbury, then a dense wilderness, more than sixty years ago, many of the scholars having to go miles through an unbroken woods, with nothing but blazed trees to direct on their narrow path.

In the year 1816 the first school-house was built just north of the old Parker barn or the South Newbury cheese factory, on what is known as the Gilbert garden, now owned by Henry Hodges. It was built without any tax being levied or collected.

The first frame school-house was built by Ithiel Wilber, in 1820, just north of Gilbert's tannery, in South Newbury.

After this the Riddle, Utley, Hickox and other school-houses were built, as the necessity of the people required. Some were built of logs and some framed, and there have been schools supported in them every year since. When one was worn out and whittled up or burned down, another has been built on or near the same site. So all have had an opportunity for a good common school education. Perhaps no country town in the county took greater interest in the education of their youths than did the new settlers of Newbury. The early inhabitants being mostly of New England origin, the subject of common schools was kept uppermost in their minds. Not only have there been district schools, but select schools have been very common in different parts of the township, and always well supported.

Among the early teachers are remembered the names of Miss Chloe Humphrey, the first teacher in the township; Mrs. Stockman, the first teacher out west; Daniel Houghton, the first teacher in the Riddle neighborhood, he having taught one term of school in Uncle Jonah's old house; Miss Calistia Burnett, Thalia Beard, Eunice Harmon, Hamilton Utley, Mrs. Fisher, the Fisher girls, Amaziah Wheelock, Dr. Rawson, Dr. Russell, Dr. Cowles, Dr. Ludlow, A. G. Riddle and brothers, Mary Barney, Lovina Stone, Susan Bartholomew, Sylva Bradley, Mary Walker, Caroline Stone, the Wilder girls, Emeline Coe, Julia Beebe, the Vincents, Tylers, Gilberts, Greens, Johnsons, etc.

In 1814 Lemuel Punderson built the first frame barn in the township (the barn south of the old homestead)—a bank barn covered with white oak boards and chestnut shingles. Mr. Punderson, being a mill-wright, built a mill in what is now Portage county, and afterward rented the mill and did the sawing for his mills, barns and other buildings, drawing his lumber from the southeast for a number of miles. In the above barn Rev. Thomas Punderson, of Connecticut, preached the first sermon ever preached in the township, he being an Episcopalian minister.

In 1816 Newbury, for the first time, publicly celebrated the Fourth of July. The whole community assembled on the hill, where Daniel Punderson's house now stands, and had a general jollification, by firing Sibley's old anvil, splitting logs and stumps with gun powder, etc. Mr. Welcome Bullock delivered a very eloquent oration.

In 1819 Joshua M. Burnett returned to Massachusetts, received pay for property sold, and came back, bringing with him material for building, and that season employed David Hill, of Burton, to erect him a frame house, it being the first frame house in the township. People gathered from all this and neighboring townships to the raising. They came early and stayed late, it being a new era in the new settlement. The building was named, after the custom of those days, "The Farmers' Delight," by Mr. Hamlet Coe, after which the bottle of whiskey was thrown from the top of the house to the center of the road without breaking, which was considered a good omen, and called forth loud huzzas. The house is the one now occupied by Mr. D. M. Allen.

Mr. Burnett was the first keeper of a public hotel in Newbury. In those days the neighbors thought it a great treat to gather around the bar of Uncle Josh and tell stories, sing songs, and interview the strange traveler, who might perchance have come from some of the old homes of the settlers. But he had to drink and answer questions, whether he was acquainted or not. He was from the east, and that was enough. He was common property for the evening. Those were joyful days, and every stranger was warmly welcomed, whether rich or poor.

Afterwards followed Parker's, Hickox's, Si Burnett's, Shumway's, Black's, Willoughby's, and other taverns.

Dr. Joel Burnett was the first resident of the township to practice medicine. He was soon followed by Drs. Rawson, Palmer, Scott, Russell, Cowles, Ludlow, Bell, Draper, and others. Later came Burlingame, Fisher, Hiccock, Strickland, McGraw, etc.

From all that can be learned, Fullertown seems to have been a separate province, and settled independent of the rest of the township. The first house seems to have been built of split whitewood logs, by Roswell Manchester, on lot two, tract one, in 1816, but was never occupied on that site. It appears from the best record that can be found that a man by the name of Frederick Rima built a house in 1818, a little east of the old mill by the bridge, on the east side of the river. It is probably that Mr. Rima has the honor of being the founder of Fullertown in 1818.

In 1820 Mr. Thomas Fuller and a Mr. Allison purchased lot three, in tract one, containing two hundred acres, at four dollars per acre, to be paid for in a term of years, in oxen, at the following price agreed upon: Fifty dollars per yoke, each ox to girth six feet; and for each additional inch any ox should girth, one dollar should be added to his price. They commenced work on the grist-mill the same season, boarding with Mr. Rima.

The following spring Mr. Fuller moved his family into a house which they had built, and the same season raised the Fullertown mill. A Mr. Parks, of Burton, worked the mill-stones out of some hardhead rocks, and they were drawn by oxen on what were called "chronicles" (crotched trees) around by Maple hill through the woods to the mill, where they were put to work without roof or siding, so eager were they to have a mill running. Mr. Allison, becaming discouraged, soon sold out to Mr. Fuller, for so much wheat, leaving Mr. Fuller with the mill to finish and the land debt to pay off. Mr. Fuller, being a man of much nerve, often run his mill day and night for three or four days in succession to keep up with the custom grinding. He succeeded in paying off the debts, and built a saw-mill upon the opposite side of the river, and also put carding works into the upper part of his mill, and after a few years he built a woolen-mill, about thirty rods below the grist-mill, where he continued wool-carding until he was over ninety years of age. He tore down the old grist-mill and built a new one about one-half a mile down the stream, but still taking the water, in a race, from the same dam.

On the center road, west from Hickox's, the settlement commenced early, but scattering. Jothan Houghton made an opening, about one mile east of the center, about 1816 or '17. Soon after this the Fishers, John and Joseph, commenced in the west part of the township, with Upham and others along the road. Then came John Bosworth, who settled near Jothan's. In 1818, Harman Bosworth commenced, a little east of the center, and occupied the same place until he died, in 187–. In 1819, Jenks and Dunham came and took the place occupied by John Bosworth. Here Jenks and Dunham and two Bosworths formed a co-partnership, and kept a bachelor's hall, and run it on principles of fun, strictly, for a few years, when Jenks and Dunham, becoming disgusted with frontier life,

abandoned their western home and prospects, and returned east. So goes life.

Mr. Alexander, better known as "Uncle Alex." was one of the earliest preachers to hold meetings in the school-houses in different parts of the township. He was assisted in the good cause by Revs. Bigalow, Jones, Williams, and others.

In the year 1832 the Methodist church was organized in William Morrow's barn, consisting of David Walker and wife, Elisha Talcott and wife, Nester Young and wife, and Mrs. Stockman. For many years they used to hold preaching meetings once in two weeks, at the Riddle school-house, and the alternate Sunday prayer-meetings at Brother Jenks' near by.

In the year 1842 Mr. Dutton and sons, of Auburn, built a church, one mile south of the center of the township, where there have always been meetings held.

The Baptist church was formed July 27, 1832, with the following members: Elijah Hawes, Sarah Hawes, Parley Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Daggett, Mrs. Taylor, Lucy Bosworth, and Mahitable Shaw. They held their meetings at the center school-house generally, until 1845, when they united with the Univeralists, and built a union church at the center of the township, but they did not keep up meetings, and in a few years a good share of the members had moved out of the township, and the Baptist church is among the things that were.

The Congregational church was organized by Rev. Chester Chapin April 15, 1832. It consisted of five males and seven females: Males—Gideon Russell, John Batcheldor, Amplius Green, Rufus Black; females—Pamelia Barker, Gemima Russell, Sarah Russell, Sarah Bacheldor, Polly Barker, Lucy Willson, and Lucy A. Willson. They held meetings in the school-houses at the State road and on the south road until the Methodist church was built, when they occupied their house one half the time, until after the brick church was built by them in 1851.

After Punderson's and Munn's saw-mills we find in 1822, Fuller's mill, then Alexander's and Samuel Bittle's mills, each doing a good business for a while; then the creeks became uncertain, and then came the age of steam-mills, and we had the steam-mill built in the southeast part of the township, about the year 1850, which succeeded in nearly breaking up every company which took hold of it. It changed hands most every year for some years, and finely came out ahead, and no one would trade for it. And the same was true of one out west.

Then came the Ober Boy's mill which was burned, as the property of Mr. Brown. At present there is the steam-mill, three-fourths of a mile west of Newbury center, known as Hodges' and Neve's mill, owned by W. C. Hodges and Thomas Neve, who are doing a large business in cheese boxes at the present time.

The old steam-mill at the State road that has laid still so long, is again running by Mr. Wesley Brown.

The first thing that we find on going south from Burnett's tavern, is the woolen works of Hamlet Coe, established about 1815 or 1816, on the banks of Niger's creek. Here Mr. Coe was ever ready to help lessen the labors of the women, by being ready to dye and dress all sorts and kinds of woolen cloths and flannels. To Mr. Coe must be given the honor of introducing those beautiful teazels growing so majestically on every farm in the township—and, probably, will always stay with us—he having to use them in some process of dressing cloth, and, by raising his own, could save the expense of importing them. After a few years Mr. Coe removed his factory to a more powerful water power, northwest of the center of the township.

One of the earliest mechanical enterprises was Bradley's furniture works, situated on the water power of Niger's creek. There the early settlers procured their splint-bottom chairs, spinning-wheels, reels, looms, four-post bedsteads,

rolling-pins, potato-mashers, tables, light stands, etc. Mr. Bradley erected shops and warerooms on the south side of the road, but his turning lathe and machinery were on the creek, on the west side of the road.

Next in importance were the asheries. Every man had a small establishment of his own, where he could convert the ashes from his fallow into black salts, and sell them at any store in the country, taking their pay in goods. But the first commercial ashery was built by Amos Parker, near Burnett's corners, where was carried on the manufacture of black salts, potash, pearl ash, and saleratus. Now the inhabitants could find a ready sale for their ashes, taking their pay in pins, needles, thread, saleratus, combs, and such other goods as the ash peddler could carry in a little old tin trunk. What happy days were those for the women when they saw the ashman come—could point to the pile of ashes in the corner of the fence with an air of dignity, which said, "these are mine!" After Parker's ashery, there came Gardner's, Willoughby's, Chase & Clark's, Worrallo's, and others, scattered over the township, all doing a flourishing business for a time, but they are now among the things that were, but are not.

About 1828 Augustus Gilbert built his tannery, a little north of Burnett's tavern, where he carried on a flourishing business. The founder (Gilbert) died about 1850, since which time it has been carried on by different parties, at present being the property of J. H. Hodges.

In 1834 John Jackson started the wagon business, on the State road, and continued in business until 1845, when he moved his works to Chagrin Falls. Since then there have been Whalen's, Centre's, Redfield's, Ober's, Luther's, and others, but at the present time there is no shop running successfully in the township.

Among the early blacksmiths we find such names as Samuel Sibley, Roswell Royce, Palmer Bartholomew, Perry Brothers, Parley Wilder, Hyde, Owen, Piper the Dutchman, Chase & Johnson, Arad Way, Bill Chase, Don Austin, Woodin, Boyington, Wheeler; and, later, we had Jo. Gilbert, the Hawes boys, Frank Craft; and now we find such names as John Weller, Lime Smith, J. Huff, Buffington Warwick, etc.

For coopers we had Nathan Willson, Cole Williams, Joseph Baker, Briant Clark, James Russell, Black Willoughby, and a host of others, but now there are none but Coats found who can shave a stave or drive a stray hoop.

As shoemakers we find Jonas Ward, Caleb Smith, Marb Weaver, John Howard, Alpheus Hawes, John Robinson, A. Gilbert, John Ferris, Charles Woodward, Hi. Clark, Thomas Bittles, Sol. Burnett, Andrew Burnett, and a host of others.

About 1825 John O. Granger established a stage line from Fairport, on Lake Erie, to Ravenna, there connecting with stages south and elsewhere. Among the first drivers were found Daniel Allshouse, Lew. Turner, and others of note as early drivers. They changed horses at Hickox tavern, and stopped at Chardon, North Newbury, Auburn, Mantua, and Shalersville. Thus a direct and convenient route of travel was opened from the lake to the interior part of the State.

At this time all cattle were transported east to New York and Philadelphia by driving on foot over the mountains, and all produce was wagoned to the Ohio river for the southern market. Those were great days when a train of six to fifteen wagons, loaded with pork or cheese, started for Wellsville, making the trip in from eight to ten days. Then was the time the fool in the crowd was to be pitied, if no other time, for he was sure to have to bear the fun of them all.

The first post-office was established in 1820, and Mr. David T. Bruce was the first postmaster, followed by Gardner, Hayden, Matthews, Canfield, and is now held by Mrs. P. M. Burnett, within a few rods of where it was first estab-

lished. In 1840 the post-office was established at North Newbury. Colonel Shumway was appointed postmaster.

The center of the town was not settled until 1834. Sylvester Black commenced on the northeast corner, and L. C. Willoughby on the northwest corner the same year. Esquire Warrallo opened a store and hotel soon after on the southeast corner. In 1835 the school-house was built on the north side of the square. In early days there was a nice square laid out at this place where the militia of Newbury used to gather every September, to drill and make ready for general training, to be held at Burton, Auburn, or some other large town near by. But after the woods were cut away, letting the sun shine into Jugville, the common has nearly shrivelled up to just a four corners—no square to be seen.

Ford post-office was established at the center of the town in the year 1852, or thereabouts. Mr. Welcome Bullock was appointed the first postmaster, there being no other person near about there who held to the same political faith as the administration. But Mr. Bullock never saw the inside of the post-office, he being too feeble to go there; so he had to do all his business through deputies.

On the evening of December 31, 1838, Mr. Paddock and wife, who resided two miles west of the center, went to make an evening visit. When they returned their house was burned down, and in it perished their four boys. Mr. John Zethmayr says he gathered up the remains of the four children and buried them in a seven by nine glass box, on the southeast corner of lot nine, in tract two.

On the twenty-third of May, 1870, Mr. Frank W. Kinney, a son of Ira Kinney, of Fullertown, was struck by lightning and killed. I believe this is the only person ever killed by lightning in the township.

At the present time there are eight school districts in the township, and schools in all.

The first temperance organization in the township was in 1831. Almond Riddle was president of the society. After a few years, what was known as the old Washingtonian society was formed, and had a run. Somewhere about 1849 or '50, Uncle Lucas Shaw, who had been quite a drinking man in his day, went through the township with a temperance pledge, presenting it to every man, woman and child, and asking them to give him encouragement in his good undertaking.

On the twenty-ninth day of June, 1850, Newbury division No. 119, Sons of Temperance, was organized at the center of the township, in the hall of Leonard Aldrich, where they met until winter, when they were burned out. They then met in the church and in the school-house, and then at what was known as Hy Clark's shoe-shop, a little room seven by nine, for a few nights. Then they finished off the chamber of George Centre's wagon-shop, and had a very comfortable division room. The next year they built the Sons' hall, where they continued to meet until after the war broke out. The following is a list of the charter members: Jonas Allshouse, Anson Reed, Dr. J. M. Burlingame, Chris. Ellsos, James Gilbert, Horatio A. Smith, Isaac Moneysmith, George R. Parker, Leonard Aldrich, and Simon Gould.

In the winter of 1854 and '55, Geauga Lodge No. 72, Good Templars, was organized in the brick church, and did business for a number of years. Mr. James H. Gilbert was the first worthy chief.

On October 15, 1856, a lodge of good templars was formed at the center, with the following charter members: Nelson Parker, Joan Parker, C. P. Bail, Edmund Sanborn, Elizabeth Sanborn, Leonard Parr, Rachel Parr, W. E. Parr, Harriet Parr, William and Louisa McKee, Homer Sanborn, Alpheus and Sarah

Williams, Aaron and Angeline Williams, William and Caroline Davis, Sarah and Louis Black, Perry and Charley Williams, and Lyman Parker.

Both lodges did a flourishing business for a time, but finally went the way of all the earth.

South Newbury division No. 197, Sons of Temperance, was organized February 23, 1875, with Johnson Way, W. P., and the following as some of the charter members: J. B. Watterton, Silas Coats, R. H. Ober, Miss E. Pinney, J. J. Smith, Lidia Smith, Ray Munn, John Reeves, N. Mathews, and others.

On the eighth day of April Crystal Division, No. 158, Sons of Temperence, was instituted at the center, with the following as officers: W. P., W. C. Blair; W. A., Florence Andrews; R. S., Gains Munns; A. R. S., Viett Andrews; T., Perlie Munn; T. S., S. C. Clark; C., T. C. Neave; A. C., Ella Blair; I. S., Ellen McNish; and O. S., A. D. Dickinson.

While speaking of secret societies we will notice Newbury Council, No. 496, of what was termed "Know Nothings," instituted September 22, 1854, with the following members: Orange Fisher, president; E. Hayden, vice-president; Anson Reed, secretary; Patrick Ladow, treasurer; R. K. Munn, instructor; John Cutler, marshall; G. O. Blair, inside guard; Alen Parks, outside guard; Martin Stone and William L. Smith.

On January 12, 1874, the Woman's Sufferage Political club was organized, with Ruth Munn, as president; Joel Walker and D. M. Allen, as vice-presidents.

On July 1, 1876, Centennial Grange was organized, with William M. Briggs as master, and fourteen members.

About 1831 A. C. Gardner opened a general store near Burnett's farm, and did a large trade for many years, taking all kinds of produce in exchange for goods. But finely he sold out and moved to Chagrin Falls, since which time the mercantile business has been in the hands of such men as Weston & Doolittle, E. Hayden, Johnson, Ben Williams, Mr. Warrallo, Anson Mathews, Col. Shumway, Clark & Chase, Herrick Brothers, Canfield, and Coferth. Mrs. Burnett being the only one engaged in the business this centennial year.

After the opening of the Ohio canals there was a chance for our inhabitants to take the benefit of the southern market. It being a great grass township, the people entered largely into the dairy business, every family making their own butter and cheese. Such men as Henry, Harmon, Kent, Hurd, Williams, Willmott, Herrick Brothers, buying the cheese of farmers, paying from three to eight cents per pound, and shipping to New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, etc., sometimes making, and at other times loosing money. After awhile the factory system started. The factory man collected the curd every day from the farmers, paying so much per pound for the curd, and making cheese of a uniform size and quality. But this plan did not prove a success, and after a few years it was abandoned.

About 1865 the factory system broke out in a new form; the factories taking the milk every day and manufacturing it into butter and cheese. Now we have five cheese factories in the township, as follows: South Newbury, Gore's Webber's, Baker's, and Gould's; and we also have a number near the township lines, which take large quantities of milk from the township. The benefits claimed for the factory system are, first, it is a great saving of labor for the women; second, making cheese of uniform size and quality, it commands a ready sale, and more uniform price; and it also has a number of other reasons in its favor.

In speaking of early times, we should notice the distilleries. We had three. The first was Punderson's, a little southwest of the grist-mill; then Parker's, near Burnett's tavern, and one built by Harry Burnett and Ithel Wilber, in the west part of the township. These distilleries opened a market for the surplus rye and corn, which the people exchanged for whiskey, which they could use,

or exchange for goods at any of the stores in the country. This stimulated the settlers to the raising of crops which they could not before, for the want of a market, as it was impossible to transport their grain to more distant markets over the almost impassable roads that were so common at the time.

In an early day Wilber & Burnett built a mill, in connection with their distillery, and Loveland & Bullock also built a grist-mill about three miles northwest of the center.

About 1848 or 1850, J. B. Lawrence opened a foundry, one-half mile west of the center, for the manufacture of plows and general castings. He did a flourishing business for a number of years, then sold out to Mr. J. J. Smith, who moved the shops to the next road south, where he still carries on the business in all its branches, doing a good business at the present time—being the only foundry and plow shop in this county.

In the year 1818 the first military training was held. It took place south of Punderson's, and opposite the tannery. Mr. Thomas Shepherd was the captain.

Among the early things to be remembered were the singing schools of Thomas Riddle, where were to be seen such persons as Amos Upham and wife, Hamlet Coe, "Aunt Polly" Johnson, Sam Hodges and wife, Mrs. Riddle, Loren Snow, and many others; when they used to sing such tunes as "Old Hundred," "Windom," "Haddam," "Coronation," "Bridgewater," "Sherbourne," "Mortality," "Ocean," "New Durham," "Exhortation," "Stafford," "Northfield," "Plymouth," "America," "Florida," "Concord," "Greenefield," and other tunes that used to be full of real, genuine music. Those were times that never were forgotten as long as any of them lived. They thought nothing of going miles on foot or on horseback to enjoy one of those pleasant gatherings, and they used to sing as if they were in earnest and meant their time should not be lost.

The tax-payers of Newbury, for the year 1817, were as follows:

OWNERS NAME.	HORSES.	CATTLE.	AMOUNT.
Bullock, Welcome		1	$0 10
Brownell, Gideon	1	1	40
Bacheldor, John		1	10
Brown, John		3	30
Bradley, Moses		5	50
Burnett, David		3	30
Burnett, Joshua M		7	70
Barker, Samuel	1	3	60
Black, Rufus	2	1	70
Bosworth, John	1		30
Cobb, John	1	1	40
Coe, Hamlet		1	10
Earl, John		1	10
Gay, Elphalet		1	10
Hobert, Benjamin	1	1	40
Hickox, Johnson	1	7	40
Johnson, Solomon		1	10
Johnson, Seth		2	20
Johnson, Jonah		3	30
Manchester, Thomas	1	1	40
Manchester, Roswell		1	10
Mott, Elisha		1	10
Morton, Jo		1	10
Patchin, Eleazar	1	7	1 00
Punderson, Lemuel	2	13	1 90
Savage, Ebenezer		2	20
Talcott, Elisha		1	10
Total	12	67	$10 30

So we see in 1817 the whole taxable personal property in the township of Newbury was twelve horses and sixty-seven cattle, and the whole personal property tax was ten dollars and thirty cents.

Uncle Jo Wilber used to doctor clocks and watches on the Oakhill road half a mile east of the grist-mill.

John Earl was a man who could make any thing he ever saw, and do a nice job at it, so he was a very handy man to have in any new community.

Welcome Bullock was one of the greatest hunters ever in the township. He used to furnish his own and neighboring families with meat a great share of the time.

Hamilton Utley was a famous school teacher, he having taught school twenty-one winters in succession. He was also a great story-teller and singer of songs. He and nearly every one of his sons were good fiddlers.

So we see that what was an unbroken forest in 1808 has now, after a space of seventy years become as one of the old settled countries, every farm in the township settled and cleared. For a number of years, we have hardly seen a fallow burned. Timber that was a drug, and used to be burned in log-heaps, now finds a ready sale at a fair price.

Farms that, forty years ago, had no lot that could be well plowed for the stumps and roots that were in the way, are now clean. A few years makes an old country of a wilderness.

CIVIL ROSTER.

The following officers have served in the township of Newbury, since its organization, in 1817:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1817. Lemuel Punderson.
1820. Lemuel Punderson.
1822. Hamilton Utley, Abel Fisher.
1825. Hamilton Utley, Cutler Tyler, Vene Stone.
1828. Cutler Tyler.
1831. Thomas A. Munn, Alborn C. Gardner.
1837. A. C. Gardner, Jeremiah Evans.
1840. David Stearns, Marsena Warrallo, A. C. Gardner.
1841. Jeremiah Evans, John P. Smith.
1843. Hamilton Utley, Marcena Worrallo.
1845. Anson Reed, Vene Stone.
1846. Hamilton Utley.
1847. Grove Curtiss.
1848. Alexander McNish.
1849. Hamilton Utley.
1850. Anson Shaw.
1852. Hamilton Utley.
1853. Anson Shaw.
1854. Alexander McNish, Lucius Bartlett, Anson Matthews.
1857. Martin Stone, Lucius Bartlett.
1859. William Munn.
1862. William Munn.
1864. Henry Bartlett.
1865. Daniel Johnson.
1367. John Sanborn.
1871. Daniel Johnson.
1873. John Sanborn.
1874. Daniel Johnson.
1876. Edward Bosworth.
1877. Gains Munn.
1879. Edward Bosworth.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1817. John Cobb.
1818. John Cobb.
1819. Hamilton Utley.
1820. Hamilton Utley.
1821. Hamilton Utley.
1822. Hamilton Utley.
1823. Hamilton Utley.
1824. Hamilton Utley.
1825. Hamilton Utley.
1826. Amos Upham.
1827. Amos Upham.
1828. Harmon Bosworth.
1829. Harmon Bosworth.
1830. Hamilton Utley.
1831. Hamilton Utley.
1832. Hamilton Utley.
1833. Cutler Tyler.
1834. Cutler Tyler.
1835. Cutler Tyler.
1836. Reuben K. Munn.
1837. R. K. Munn.
1838. Cutler Tyler.
1839. Cutler Tyler.
1840. Thomas A. Munn.
1841. Jose M. Riddle.
1842. Luke Gore.
1843. William Munn.
1844. Luke Gore.
1845. William Munn.
1846. Leonard Aldrich.
1847. R. K. Munn.
1848. R. K. Munn.
1849. R. K. Munn.
1850. Leonard Aldrich.
1851. Franklin Dickinson.
1852. Franklin Dickinson.
1853. Martin Stone.
1854. Martin Stone.
1855. B. C. Herrick.
1856. B. C. Herrick.
1857. William W. Munn.
1858. William W. Munn.
1859. William W. Munn.
1860. William W. Munn.
1861. R. A. Gains.
1862. Edward Bosworth.
1863. Homer Hawes.
1864. Edward Bosworth. (He has held the office every year up to and including 1879.)

ASSESSORS.

1817. Seth Johnson, John Bacheldor.
1818. Seth Johnson, Ezra Summers.
1819. Jonas Ward, T. A. Munn.
1820. Jonas Ward, Seth Johnson.
1821. Hamilton Utley, Seth Johnson.
1822. Hamilton Utley, Jonas Ward.
1823. Hamlet Coe, T. A. Munn.
1824. T. A. Munn, Cutler Tyler.
1825. Amos Upham, T. A. Munn.
1842. J. M. Riddle.
1843. Solomon Johnson.
1844. J. M. Riddle.
1845. Asa Cowles.
1846. Eldridge Hayden.
1847. Eldridge Hayden.
1848. Roswell Riddle.
1849. Samuel H. Hewes.
1850. Luther Andrews.
1851. John Sanborn.
1852. Luther Andrews.
1853. John Sanborn.
1854. Eldridge Hayden.
1855. Roswell Riddle.
1856. Roswell Riddle.
1857. William Munn.
1858. Henry Bartlett.
1859. Luke Gore.
1860. Daniel Johnson.
1861. Daniel Johnson.
1862. Hiram Covil.
1863. Erastus Hodges.
1864. J. B. Lawrence.
1865. Daniel Johnson.
1866. Hiram Covil.
1867. Roswell Riddle.
1868. Gains Munn.
1869. Gains Munn.
1870. William Munn.
1871. Gains Munn.
1872. Harvey Ferris.
1873. D. A. Gates.
1874. Johnson Way.
1875. Johnson Way.
1876. M. H. Dutton.
1877. M. H. Dutton.
1878. E. J. Jenks.
1879. Nelson Matthews.

TRUSTEES.

1817. Lemuel Punderson, Solomon Johnson, Joshua Burnett.
1818. Eleazor Patchin, Hamlet Coe, John Bachelor.
1819. Hamlet Coe, John Bachelor, Thomas Riddle.
1820. Thomas Riddle, Abel Fisher, Amos Upham.
1821. Thomas Riddle, Hamlet Coe, Cutler Tyler.
1822. Cutler Tyler, Thomas Riddle, Amos Upham.
1823. Amos Upham, T. A. Munn, Thomas Riddle.
1824. Amos Upham, T. A. Munn, Vene Stone.
1825. Harmon Bosworth, Cutler Tyler, Jonas Ward.
1826. Jonas Ward, Uri Hickox, Harmon Bosworth.
1827. Uri Hickox, Harmon Bosworth, Apollas Hewit.
1828. Uri Hickox, Cutler Tyler, Ansel Savage.
1829. Levi Patchin, Henry Burnett, Apollas Hewit.
1830. David Stearns, Joseph Wilber, Jeremiah Evans.
1831. Thomas Munn, Thomas Billings, David Stearns.
1832. T. A. Munn, Thomas Billings, Dudley Loveland.
1833. Harmon Bosworth, Hamilton Utley, D. Loveland.
1834. Harmon Bosworth, Hamilton Utley, Vene Stone.
1835. Harmon Bosworth, Vene Stone, Jeremiah Evans.
1836. Vene Stone, Jera Evans, Thomas Billings.
1837. Amos Upham, Cutler Tyler, Jonathan Luther.
1838. Vene Stone, John Slater, Anson Reed.
1839. Vene Stone, Sam H. Hewes, Moses Hayden.
1840. Harmon Bosworth, Jonathan Luther, Amplias Green.
1841. Harmon Bosworth, Jonathan Luther, Amplias Green.
1845. Ithiel Wilder, J. Luther, Elbridge Hayden.
1846. Ithiel Wilber, H. N. Wyekoff, E. Hayden.
1847. Ithiel Wilber, John Chase, Isaac Moneysmith.
1848. Ithiel Wilbert, John Chase, Nelso Parker.
1849. Ithiel Wilber, Amos Green, Samuel Bittles.
1850. Anson Reed, Sam. Bittles, Nelson Parker.
1851. Ira Kinney, J. Luther, Anson Reed.
1852. Roswell Riddle, Ira Kinney, J. Luther.
1853. Roswell Riddle, Charles Bullard, David Bayley.
1854. O. Chapman, D. Johnson, A. Knowles.
1855. John Sanborn, Henry Bartlett, A. G. Smith.
1856. W. W. Munn, A.G. Smith, Martin Stone.
1857. Martin Stone, Roswell Blair, J. B. Clark.
1858. Martin Stone, Alexander McNish, Hiram Covel.
1859. Hiram Covel, A. McNish, John Cutler.
1860. Hiram Covel, John Cutler, C. P. Bail.
1861. John Cutler, Patrick Ladow, C. P. Bail.
1862. E. J. Jenks, C. P. Bail, R. K. Munn.
1863. R. K. Munn, E. J. Jenks, Ira Kinney.
1864. Ira Kinney, George Morton, Sam Bittles.
1865. Sam Bittles, George Morton, Luke Gore.
1866. George Morton, Sam Bittles, Luther Hawes.
1867. George Morton, Sam Bittles, U. C. Hickox.
1868. George Morton, Ira Kinney, Ashley Parker.
1869. Ira Kinney, Ashley Parker, Harvey Ferris.
1870. Ira Kinney, Ashley Parker, Harvey Ferris.
1871. Ira Kinney, Ashley Parker, Harvey Ferris.
1872. David Gates, Ira Kinney, G. H. Ober.
1873. J. B. Lawrence, Ira Kinney, A. J. Parks.
1874. J. B. Lawrence, D. A. Gates, Gains Munn.
1875. J. B. Lawrence, D. A. Gates, Gains Munn.
1876. J. B. Lawrence, Gains Munn, Hiram

1842. Clark Robinson, Asa Cowles, Charles Chase.
1843. Clark Robinson, Daniel Punderson, Franklin Stone.
1844. Clark Robinson, James Russell, George Wilson.

TREASURERS.

1817. Joshua M. Burnett,
1818. Lemuel Pundersen.
1819–20. Eleazer Patchin.
1822. Andrew Paterson.
1822 to 1827, inclusive. Abel Fisher.
1828–29. Harmon Bosworth.
1830–31–32. Lovel Green.
1833–34–35. R. K. Munn.
1836–37–38. T. A. Munn.
1839–40. William Munn.
1841 to 1844, inclusive. Anson Reed.
1845 to 1847, inclusive. T. A. Munn.
1848. William Munn.
1849–50. Roswell Blair.
1851 to 1855, inclusive. Simon Gould,
1856. Ira B. Clark.
1857. R. K. Munn.
1858. R. K. Munn.
1859. R. K. Munn.
1860. R. K. Munn.
1861–62–63–64–65. I. B. Clark.
1866. Franklin Dickinson.
1867. I. B. Clark,
1868 to 1879, inclusive. Henry Bosworth.

CONSTABLES.

1817–18. Benjamin Hobart.
1818. Benjamin Hobart, Elisha Talcott.
1819. Samuel Hodges, Seth Johnson.
1820. John Randolph, Seth Johnson.
1821. Henry Burnett.
1822. Jonas Ward, Henry Burnett.
1823. Charles M. Squire, Seth Johnson.
1824. C. M. Squire, Abiather Alexander.
1825. John Randolph, A. Alexander.
1826 J. Randolph, Ansel Savage.
1827. J. Randolph, Ansel Savage.
1828. John Robinson, Linson Patchin.
1829. Linson Patchin, Wm. Taylor.
1830. L. Patchin, T. A. Munn.
1831. John Robinson, L. Patchin.
1832–33. L. Patchin, Wm. Munn.
1834. Elbridge Haydon, Detroit Burnett.
1835. E. Haydon, Ithiel Wilber.
1836. John M. Slater, Daniel Punderson.
1837. Daniel Punderson, Hiram Havens.
1838. Daniel Punderson, David Robinson.
1839. Daniel Punderson.
1840. John Randolph, Winslow Shaw.
1841. Henry Utley, I. B. Clark.
1842. Henry Utley, James M. Moore.
1843. Ira B. Clark, Roswell Blair.
1844. Andrew Burnett, I. B. Clark, Orrin Parsons.
1845. Roswell Riddle, John M. Slater, Sam. Dunning.
1846. Alfred Utely, Roswell Riddle, Sam Dunning.
1847. Alfred Utley, Jas. Ferris, Sam. Dunning.
1848. Ira B. Clark, Ira Kinney, John Coe.
1849. Ira Kinney, John Walker, John A. Bishop.
1850. Alpheus Chase, Elijah Littlefield, V. S. Bastion.
1851. James Whaley, John T. Coe, E. E. Littlefield.
1852. I. B. Clark, Jno. Curtis, Erastus Hodges.
1853. C. P. Bail, Almon T. Coe, Franklin Croft.
1854. Perry Morton, Sam. Dunning, O. H. Parsons.
1855. O. H. Parsons, C. A. Jones, Henry Redfield.
1856. H. Redfield, Wm. McNish, O. H. Parsons.
1857. H. Redfield, Wm. McKee, James M. Bullock.
1858. H. Redfield, Wm. McKee, James B. Lawrence.
1859. J. B. Lawrence, Wm. McKee, Benjamin Luther.
1860. B. F. Luther, Wm. McKee, Gains Munn.
1861. Gains Munn, Wm. McKee.
1862. Wm. McKee, John Cutler.
1863. John Cutler, Wm. McKee.
1864. John Cutler, Lyman Hill.
1865. Levings Gould, Henry Clark.
1866. O. V. Chapman, Levings Gould.
1867. Edwin Robinson, jr., O. V. Chapman.
1868. Edwin Robinson, jr., O. V. Chapman.
1869. O. V. Chapman, Frank Plumb.
1870. Frank Plumb, S. B. Chapman.
1871. W. B. Cole, Henry Reed.
1872. Wm. Bagley, W. B. Cole.
1873. W. W. Cole, O. L. Davis.
1874. Wm. B. Cole, Henry Reed.
1875. E. J. Jenks, Monroe Bittles.
1876. E. J. Jenks, W. C. Blair.
1877. W. C. Blair, E. J. Jenks.
1878. W. R. Munn, W. C. Blair.
1879. W. R. Munn, W. C. Blair.

MILITARY ROSTER.

The following is a list of soldiers from Newbury in the civil war:

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Amos M. Parker,
D. D. Tucker,
Anson Green.
Ed. Patchin,
Henry Osmond,

Marynes Kelley, 9th Regiment.
E. R. Hawes, 23d Regiment.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

C. C. Webber,
W. H. Gilbert, killed.
Leroy Patchin,
J. C. Smith, died.
George Wilder, killed.
Walter Meed,
Francis Ferris,
Orange Fisher,
Delos Morton,
Burnett Parks,
Leonard Hammond,
William Farrell,
Amos A. McNish,
William Harrington,
C. P. Bail,
Guy Smith,
Daniel Bartlett,
John Good,
Sylvester Ladow,
William Buck, killed.
George L. Bartlett, killed.
George Hill,
William Hall, died.
Levi Dunning,
Charles Danforth,
George H. Hickox,
H. C. Webber,
John Jones,
R. P. Burnett, killed.
John Whitlam,
W. W. Munn, killed.
William C. Hodges,
Hurbert Fisher,
Shubal M. Neave,
George Patterson,
Homer Andrews, died.
John Cutts,
Fletcher Andrews,
Luman Harrington, died.
Hubert Harrington,
Adison Smith,
A. J. Hill,
Levings Gould,
Charley Williams, killed.
Harlow Pelton,
Albert Kinney, died.
Lewis Fuller,
Frank Savage,
D. C. Morton, died.
Curtis Dunning,
E. M. Sanbourn,
David R. Bartlett.

D. A. Gates, 42d Regiment.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lewis Andrews,
Willson Russell,
Charles Bittles.
Josiah Andrews,
Abner Pease,

William Alexander, 87th Regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

Walter Strickland,
Ed. Patchin,
Stephen Patchin,
William Allshouse,
Jonas Allshouse,
Justin Bulton,
Elmer Russell,
Samuel Pease,
Dexter Knox, died.
Avril Way, died.
David Patchin,
D. D. Tucker,
S. Sanborn,
Jared Bulton,
Eugene Hayden,
Byron Pease, killed.
Testus Alexander, died.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Herbert Osmond,
W. C. Hodges,
Albert Thayer.
Alanson Knox,
Osmond Chase.

Thomas Chase, Heavy Artillery, died.
Pliny E. Hill, 6th Cavalry.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

A. Lampson,
Adison Hawes,
Arthur Gilbert,
R. S. Knox,
Wallace Stone,
B. L. Smith,
John Cutler,
C. B. Beswick,
Harvey Ferris,
F. M. Zethmayr,
Henry Clark,
Henry Bosworth,
Lyman Bosworth,
James McNish,
George Bail,
John Buck,
B. Lampson, died.
John Tyler,
J. H. Hodges,
Frank S. Torrey,
J. J. Smith,
Roswell Riddle,
W. C. Blair,
Cyrus Hunt,
Anson Perkins,
Clifford Hayden,
Stephen Bosworth,
Almon Russell,
Orson Barker,
B. F. Luther,
S. B. Chapman,
Henry Mansfield,

Henry Davis,
Ira Bidlake,
O. V. Chapman,
J. Naughton,
G. W. Torrey,
J. A. White,
Almon Green,
Wesley Strickland,
Aaron Williams,
W. W. Chapman,
M. B. Cook,
A. L. Savage,
H. H. Woods,
C. A. Green,
S. H. Morton,
Frank Thayer.

SKETCHES.

LEMUEL PUNDERSON

was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 4, 1782. "Boys should know well the value of labor," was a belief held by the thrifty and well-to-do classes of the east. From one of the first families in New Haven, the youth named started out to learn the carpenter's trade, and was master of it, under the training of such skillful workmen as John and Elias Ford. The well kept account books, written in his own hand, signify that he had some early mental training, and a fair share of schooling. When twenty-one, he appeared in Poland, Ohio —this was in the year 1803—and afterwards went to Warren, where he made acquaintances, and engaged to build a house for General Perkins, the land agent. His ability was assured from the first, or he could not have secured the job of building a mansion for this first family.

Settling his accounts in the east, in February, he started for Ohio, with the purpose of making a settlement there, and arrived in Burton early in 1807. Esquire Law had employed him to build a house and barn on the lot near the Beard house, which were put up that summer. The building of a saw-mill for Esquire Law at the Cuyahoga rapids—finds mention on the books in a credit to "Andrew Durand, for rounds to trundle-head to saw-mill, April 12, 1808, $1.50." It may have been begun in the fall and winter of 1807. It was run in the spring of 1809, and Seth Harmond and Amzi Atwater are charged with boards, to pay them for work done on the mill. Esquire Law is charged with $50, April 25, 1808, to pay John Ford towards finishing the college. Hay in 1808 was sold at the rate of $7.50 per ton, Simeon Moss and Thaddeus Bradley being charged for it at 37½ cents per hundred. It is not intimated whether this was wild grass or timothy. The first notice of Burton as a county seat occurs under date of May 2, 1808, where he charges Law with the day, "waiting on committee to look at Burton for county seat." Punderson favored Burton, and kept this committee away from Chardon hill in the woods below, looking a long time, but one of them persisted, and he finally said if they could find the way on to the hill, he would go with them. The ascent began, and when once on top, the stakes were set, and the county seat located. October 12th is charged "two days time and one and a half gallons of whiskey, given to get the Cuyahoga cleared from lower to upper bridge."

Into the wilderness of Newbury, he went, also, in 1808, with mind full of plans for the building of a grist-mill, and a distillery, at the foot of the "Big Pond," just over the eastern line of the township. Of this enterprise, in which Eleazer Hickox joined with him, the general history of the township gives an interesting account. Purchasing a large tract of land surrounding this inland lake, that he might forever control it to the high water mark, it became known

as Punderson's pond. Southward, by a big spring, was built a cabin, in the woods, for the men while building the mill. This busy man questioned his own heart as to who should keep this cabin of the forest, when the hands were gone. Sybil, the sister of Hickox, had put the house of her brother, in Burton, in order, and it had not escaped notice that it was well done. Of her spirit and courage there was no doubt. Looking for Hickox one night, the Indians came to her bed, and, seeing their mistake, said: "Squaw, squaw!" and went off. The dancing frolics and yells of the savages used to cause her some alarm. It is not told of the oftentimes Punderson went round to this house of her brother, by special invitation, to a Sunday dinner, and how the afternoons in her society passed quickly. Burton square was a wild garden of blackberries, and the shining fruit, picked by her own hand, was fresh on the table.

One autumn day, October 20, 1808, there were two weddings—Lemuel and Sybil, Eleazer and Stella; and after this, for nearly two years, Sybil kept house in the brother's store-building. Her husband must have been much of the time from home, at the mills and at the Rapids. Not strong in health, her will more than compensated for the loss, and when the mills were up, July 12, 1810, the wife moved into the cabin, completing the home, and it became the radiating center of a great work.

Punderson, a strong, heavy man, of full height, cared more for business than style, and went with sleeves rolled up and barefoot. Eastern people coming in would inquire of this stalwart man for Punderson. He would answer, "He's 'round about somewhere," and with a merry twinkle in his eye would say, "Come in," and then pass to them the courtesies of the house, a draft of whisky in a tin cup, with compliments of Mr. Punderson. Once in Warren, it is told of him, as going barefoot into a store, and the clerk would not sell him goods. He went to another store, where he was known, his credit being high, and was busy trading, when in came the owner of the first store to apologize for the slight offered by his clerk. Punderson laughed, but went on buying, all the same.

Once lost in the woods of Mantua, on the low banks of the Cuyahoga, he was so chilled in the night as to feel that he would die. Near morning he was aroused by the howling of the wolves. The blood started in his veins, and mounting his horse, he rode off, ever after having a friendly feeling for the wolf, believing their howls had saved his life.

His barn, built in 1814, has on it still the same oak siding fastened with wrought nails.

He went extensively into the selling of lands, and was agent for Andrew Hull, jr., for Henry Thorndike, and a Mr. Ely, of Massachusetts, and also for William Law, whose account figures largely on his books. Hickox looked after this camp, while Punderson was away constructing Law's mill at the Rapids.

When the family had possession of the cabin it was the first permanent settlement in town, and fixed near the outlet of the beautiful lake, where the crystal waves of spring water pass on beds and roll on shores of sand. In this day, to the woods of these shores come the tourists and anglers of the cities and towns and set up their tents for the summer vacation, and in the generous kindness of Daniel, the eldest son, and the Pundersons, are permitted to hunt and fish at will. Here, where the pure brook starts off to the sea, at the cabin and beside the young wife, Punderson studied, and mapped out a wide field of work. In the great brain of this active man were surveyed and dotted compass points, that seemed touched with the foresight of prophecy. In the outlook on the advancing civilization that was so soon to convert the wilderness into pathways of commerce, and into lots teeming with the busy hands of agriculture, he comprehended, more than any man of the region, where the great centers of business would be fixed, and the ships of the inland seas would come and go, laden with

the wealth of the world. Perhaps the masts and the harbor of New Haven grew large on the imagination, and he painted, in visions, her shipping in ports of the west. Years have proved the vision true. He had lands in Painesville, and over two hundred acres in Cleveland, on the north side of Euclid, now the finest residence street in all the great west, and also tracts in other localities. His real estate transactions were on a liberal scale, commensurate with the ideas of the man. When the war had passed by, the land business increased, and the agency for first owners was extensive. He felt the stringency of the times, foresaw danger, and began wisely preparing to meet it. A letter, written to his father, so well expresses the condition of the currency then, and is so good a showing of a large business, in those days, that a portion of it will be of interest here. It bears date at Newbury, November 12, 1819, and says:

"I begin to feel alarmed on account of the scarcity of money in this country. The little we have is not good for anything abroad; is not worth much at home, as there is but little of it that is redeemed at the banks. * * * * * I have thought best to make you a true statement of my situation, that you might judge of the propriety of assisting me in case it should be convenient for you.

Demands against me, now due	$4,704 57
In addition, demands due in one year	990 79
" " " " " two years	523 63
" " " " " three years	726 00
Total	$6,944 99

I have been so particular as to cast the interest upon all my debts up to the time they became due.

Due me at this time	$ 6,489 10	
" " one year from this date	2,243 32	
" " two years " " "	1,391 14	
" " three years from this date	466 29	
" " four years from this date	726 00	
" " from the store concern	4,000 00	
In the hands of Mr. Phelps, for lands sold	2,000 00	
I have in bank	900 00	
Asa Gilbert's note	500 00	
Total		$18,715 85

Home farm, 250 acres, 140 of which is well cleared, and with the grist- and saw-mills, barns and other buildings, ought to be worth $9,000, but we will say	$ 8,000 00
373 acres of first rate timber land in this township, @ $5 00 per acre	1,865 00
1075 acres in different parts of this county, @ $3 00 per acre	3,225 00
Neat cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, now on the farm	1,136 00
150 yards of fulled cloth, at $2 50 per yard	375 00
Making in the whole	$33,316 85
Subtract what I owe	6,944 96
Balance in my favor	$26,371 86

He adds, that he believes the above statement is within bounds, and that he has between two and three hundred bushels of wheat, and as much corn, besides hay and oats, to keep all the cattle, thirty acres of wheat sown, cart, wagon, plows, drays, etc. His credit had been good, and he did not like to sacrifice property now, nor to destroy a good reputation by forcing a collection of debts due him. In such cases property was sold at sheriff's sale, and was usually bid in, by the creditor at his own price, and he did not want to get property in that way, or to risk his own going so. The indebtedness was small, compared with large, though unavailable, resources.

Here was the foundation of an extensive fortune, and in the hands of this large-minded man, would have proved a public blessing. Not only were the mills and land business attended with care, but he was prompt to aid in cutting roads, and cleared a way over and by the hills, leading the travel to the settlement by the mill. In 1820 he helped to open the road to Chagrin Falls. He was the first justice of the peace, the first postmaster, and was the leading and foremost man of all that region.

The breath of the Destroyer was in the wind. Fevers raged at noonday and at midnight the summer of 1822, and he was prostrated. All the skill of the medical profession was called, including Drs. Scott, Goodwin, and, finally, Denton, and he so far recovered as to be called convalescent, but ate of watermelon within his reach, and died. This was August 20, 1822. So sudden and so startling was the unwelcome news, Mr. Riddle wrote: "What an almost commotion, as the word ran along roads and trails through the woods, Punderson is dead! It could hardly be believed, so many interests were centered in his life. An immense concourse assembled at the funeral. The elements of a fortune great in possibility, the achievements of the coming years which were to be and were not, all the hopes and expectations of others, resting in the net-work of his life, vanished, leaving fragments, broken hopes, sad, sad memories, and for wife and children heartbreak and anguish. All the large and small schemes and plans of a strong brain and will, an extensive web reaching in various directions had dissolved like frost-work.

Men buried him, talked, wondered, and went their ways. They laid him in the new, little burying ground, on the beautiful hill-side, near his own mill-pond, where the rays of the afternoon sun fell pleasantly in the heart of the new world his brain and hand had created, and the world went on." However well the condition of his affairs—as would seem from his statement in 1819—so sudden was the break that some things known only to him must have passed away with his life.

The settlement of so extensive an estate, involving so many interests, was not accomplished without loss. How well it was settled in the hands of administrators, running along through the years, may not be known. There were many losses in those perilous times.

The widow, a woman of high intellectual qualities, with a resolute will, determined on saving what she could, and went through the lonely years training the family, and with a mother's heart watching over the flock, led it on to the age of responsibility. Knowninallthe region round about as "Aunt Sybil," the home lost none of its hospitality and kindness in her care. For almost fifty years she was spared to the children, but followed him March 31, 1872.

Samuel the eldest son, died early.

Daniel married Miss Ann Shaw, and in a pleasant home across the road from the mill, they enjoy what of good cheer the world has to give. He is miller, and tolls the sacks as they used to seventy years ago in his large mill, standing on the veritable spot where turned the wheels of that first mill in the far away time.

John and his sister Betsy remain single, and have a home in Burton—the old Nettleton place—and are much respected citizens. Betsy was famous as a school teacher in the early time.

Miles lives in Troy.

Eleazer, the youngest son, occupies the old homestead by the spring, near where the cabin stood, and the grand-children play in the willow tree's shade by the brook where rested the father so long ago.

WELCOME BULLOCK

was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1775. He was a son of David and Mary Bullock. His mother died when he was three years of age. She was the daughter of Maturen Ballou, and sister of Hosea Ballou.

Welcome, when a lad of fourteen, was bound out to Joel Kendal, of Athol,

Massachusetts, until he was twenty-one, and served his time. In the year 1798 he was married to Miss Grace Fay, who was born at Athol. He was one of the first to enlist from South Orange, Massachusetts, in the war of 1812, and served as orderly of his company during the war. Immediately after the war he moved his family to Ohio. He was forty-one days on the road, and arrived at the cabin of Solomon Johnson, in Newbury, October 5, 1815. He took up land and built a log cabin on what is now known as the William Munn farm. In the fall of 1817 he sold his farm to Jonas Ward. The coming winter he built a cabin about one mile east of the center of Newbury, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was six feet high, of heavy build and powerful strength, dark hair and dark blue eyes, and light complexion. He was a great hunter; killed hundreds of deer, and a great many elk, bears, wolves, and made it a point to shoot every wildcat he came across, as they carried off lambs.

In early days he adopted his uncle's religious views, and sometimes expressed them in public. He was an ardent hater of Great Britain, and a staunch Democrat. In 1855 he was appointed postmaster of Ford post-office, at Newbury center, by Franklin Pierce, which position he held until his death, which occurred in 1858.

The last twelve years of his life he was afflicted with rheumatism, and the last two years he was nearly helpless.

He was obliged to go from Newbury to Warren, a distance of thirty-five miles, to make payments on his land, and never failed to meet the payments when due. He went on foot from Newbury to Warren and back, a distance of seventy miles, in one day.

Mrs. Welcome Bullock was a daughter of Solomon Fay. The Fays were among the early settlers of Athol, and their descendants are now among the first families for moral and intellectual worth.

Bullock's family consisted of seven children. Hiram A., who never married, was an ingenious mechanic; Susannah married Dudley Loveland; Sabra died at the age of twenty-one years, and was much beloved by all who knew her; Mary B. became the wife of Syrenus Hawley; Luceba was the first wife of Roswell Jones. All these have long since passed away. James M. Bullock, the last and only survivor of the family, was born in Newbury, November 1, 1817. He became the owner of the old homestead; married Grace Ann Bittles, May 6, 1842; sold the old farm in 1860, and moved to Chagrin Falls, where he now resides.

AMPLEUS GREEN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, September 30, 1802. He was the eldest son of his parents, Winslow Green and Desire Douglas, and with them removed to Newbury in 1816. He was married at the age of twenty-four to Lovina Fox, daughter of Captain John Fox, of Troy. After laboring one year upon the farm which they intended to purchase, they left it to work a year for 'Squire Thorndike, in the town of Thorndike—now called Brimgeld—where he had formerly been employed, and where they received as wages a sufficient amount to enable them to complete the payment for the farm, upon which they afterward lived during all the active years of their life. On account of his having once acted as captain of a training company, he was always familiarly known and addressed as Captain Green.

In 1832 he assisted largely in organizing in Newbury a Congregational church, to whose interests he was ever after devotedly attached. In the year 1850 and

'51 he was prominet in the measures adopted for the erection of a substantial brick building as a house of worship. His means being limited, and his family large, it was only by the laborious sacrifices and the strictest economy of the wife and mother that he was enabled to give largely both of time and money to this object. The greater share of the money employed in the construction of the church was contributed by Cutler Tyler, who with him, Anson Read, Augustus Gilbert and Herman Ober, constituted the building committee, and of whom he was for several years the only survivor.

He was for many years deacon of the church, and his christian life was marked in a good degree by the "faith which works by love." It is but just, however, to record that his strict Puritanism and zeal for the honor of the truth as he saw it, sometimes led him to incur, and perhaps deserve, the charge of intolerance toward those who held opposite, and as he believed, pernicious views of religion.

Always a friend of freedom and a champion of human rights, he was an earnest abolitionist in the days of slavery. After this institution perished, he soon ardently espoused tke cause of woman's suffrage, and was one of the most prominent and enthusiastic leaders in the movement for which South Newbury was then and still is famous. Meeting those who charged him with acting contrary to Scripture in advocating equal rights for woman, he was accustomed to cite them to the words of Christ the golden rule which he considered his abundant vindication. He was of a nature at once jovial and earnest, liberal and just. His character and conduct was such as to inspire both the respect and affection of his family, and of all who knew him best.

In 1866, leaving the old farm in the care of his youngest son, he removed with his wife and two daughters to the State road, where he spent the remaining eight years of his life in tranquil content, his death occurring April 7, 1874.

As was frequently the case when important events were approaching, he seemed for some time, even while in comfortable health, to have a presentment of his near decease. This he would speak of with as much cheerfulness and composure as of any ordinary affair of life. He had made all possible provision for those dependent on him, and for himself he doubted not his treasures were in heaven. So when the stroke fell suddenly upon him he was ready, and after lingering, paralyzed and almost unconscious, for three days, he passed peacefully away, leaving behind him the ever blessed "memory of the just."

A. M. G.

JOSEE MERRICK RIDDLE.

The descent of the Riddles is mentioned in the sketch of W. H. H. The subject of this notice, the second son of Thomas and Minerva Riddle, was born at Monson, Massachusetts, July 27, 1808. He received the name of his maternal grandfather. During his early life, he was usually called by the first, later by the second name. The paternal farm was of Massachusetts rills, rocks and sand, with one or two small alder swamps; one fine trout stream traversed it, called "sap brook," for a clump of maples that grew near it. The family was well to do, and the child early developed the hardy, cheery, active spirit, delighting in free out-door action, which marked his life. When he was eight years old, the family then numbering five children, moved to Ohio. The journey was made in a stout wagon with a pair of strong, active young oxen, on the pole; shod and working in breeching, with a pair of mares on the lead; Josee M., and his elder brother, Almon, riding the horses. The journey was made late in the autumn, most of the incidents of which, remained fresh in the memory of this

adventurous boy. The fortunes of the family in Ohio were those of the pioneers. Never was a boy better fitted by spirit, hardihood, activity and strength, for the rude stimulating life of the frontier. Born insensible to fear of men or beasts, understanding wood craft almost by instinct, gay and gallant of spirit, self-devoted and hopeful, few boys ever got more out of such life, or made themselves more useful in the woods. His father carried with him a new rifle, also a shot gun, was himself a good rifle shot, but went into the woods too late to become an expert hunter. His guns, however, did good service. The young boy with the fusee, attended him in the hunt, and usually pointed out the game, while many turkeys, partridges and myriads of pigeons, fell under his hand. As he grew older and able to master the rifle, he became an expert hunter, widely known for his skill with that weapon. His father died when he was fifteen years old. He was now a fine, well-grown, strong, ruddy-faced, brave, willing boys almost the only one of the numerous family, who escaped the sickness of that season. The eldest, Almon, remained prostrated for months after the loss of the father. Bravely he bore the brunt, for the sad, almost awful months which followed. For the three or four ensuing years, he remained on the farm, unselfishly with the elder brother, making a subsistence for the mother and the helpless brood of infants. When the mother made a brief change in her life, he became an apprentice to Joel Chapman, of Mantua, learned the carpenter's trade, and became, for several years, a master builder, prosecuting his business in Newbury, Auburn, and the adjoining townships. He was an ingenious and thorough workman.

In 1836 he was joined in marriage with Caroline, eldest daughter of Moses Hayden, then of Newbury, one of the most attractive young ladies of her time, in that region. He now made arrangements with the heirs to become the owner of the Riddle homestead, where he built a house and commenced his married life; cleared a large new breadth across the whole lot, built barns, purchased horses, cows, and worked quite all the hours of all the days. The markets and times were adverse. A part of his mother's family were on his hands. No exertions could meet and overcome the difficulties which gathered around him. He finally exchanged his property in the homestead for wild land in Genessee county, Michigan, and in 1845 he made a new house in the woods of Thetford, miles from any other cabin, still occupied by the native Indians, and swarming with all the animals ever known to that region, especially bears. Here, with his brave-hearted, devoted wife, and three children, he began life anew. Stout, spirited, resolute and hopeful, he cleared a new farm, hunted and destroyed the predacious animals, which preyed on the fruits of his hands and new fields. He had just conquered life anew, when in the midst of his labors and hopes, he was smitten with a fatal fever, and died within seven or eight days, leaving his wife and seven children to continue the battle as best they could. His death occurred August 9, 1855. Thus far, all the members of this family, including the parents, have died after very short illnesses.

In quite early manhood, Mr. Riddle was attracted to the militia service, and he arose rapidly to the command of a regiment, and became known as Colonel Riddle. Although of a quick, bright mind, distinguished by good sense, good judgment of men and things, he betrayed little aptitude for books, and none for study. He could not endure the school-room. He was a hunter. He would leave school any sunshiny day to hunt bees, track coons, or to run foxes with the dogs; even breaking steers or colts, had a greater charm for him than the problems of Daybol, which exercised such influence over his brothers Almon and Harrison. He loved a farm, loved farming, loved cattle and horses, liked the odor of growing things, the smell of newly cleared land, the fragrance of freshly plowed ground, the aroma of the fallen autumn leaves; loved every thing rural;

knew the haunts and habits of all wild animals, their calls and voices; the notes of all wild birds, the cries and sounds of all insects; loved the changes of the seasons, the skies and clouds, and his life was a part of the free and healthful outside life of nature. His soul, too, was reverent, as the souls of such men are. He lived in constant recognition of the power which rules.

Though disregarding the ordinary means of education, and averse to early study, he became quite an extensive reader, and was a well informed man of varied intelligence. In person he was five feet eight and a half inches, straight as an arrow, and admirably made. Though without regular features, he had fine eyes, carried himself well, and with his frank, pleasant ways he had the reputation of being one of the best looking young men of his time. His appearance was striking and manly, especially on horseback. He loved horses—rode and managed them with skill and grace. To few persons of either sex was given more of the faculty to win regard than to him. All men liked him, many trusted him. All women admired him, many loved him. Unselfish, he bore these regards modestly, without ever attempting to use them. Generous and high-hearted, scrupulous of the rights of others, full of kindness to all about him, his untimely death was deeply and widely deplored.

His widow survives him. Of his sons, the eldest is the well known Elmer Riddle. The second son, Corwin, served through the war in the Seventh Ohio, and was severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain. He resides near the mother, in Thetford, Michigan. The youngest, Charles, is in business at Titusville, Pennsylvania. The daughters are all married and pleasantly situated in life.

Elmer is a prominent Republican, at times serving upon the county executive committee; was an ardent supporter of the government during the war; for several years was engaged in running a steam mill a half mile west of Newbury center, and is now in the lumber business at Chardon, Ohio. An active, energetic, gentlemanly business man, he is well liked by all. A. G. R.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON RIDDLE.

The Riddles are a Scotch clan, several members of which are known in the histories of the British Isles, and some of the descendants have gained honorable mention in this country. James the I planted a colony of the Riddles and others in Tyrone county, Ireland, and most of the Riddles of America are the descendants of those colonists.

Thomas Riddle, a native of Ireland, emigrated to this country in childhood, married, and reared a numerous family, of which three of the older sons served in the Revolutionary war.

The youngest son, Thomas, born in 1781, in Monson, Massachusetts, married Minerva Merrick, of Welch descent, in December, 1805. They migrated to Newbury, Geauga county, Ohio, late in the year 1817. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the seventh, Mrs. V. N. Clark, now residing in Indiana, was the sole daughter. The third died in infancy. The subject of this sketch was the fourth, and born at Monson, April 13, 1812. He was a large, vigorous, bright child, and in the air, frugal fare, and active exercise of pioneer life, grew up to vigorous and seemingly hardy manhood. His years were mostly spent on the farm; chopping, clearing land, plowing, hoeing, reaping, mowing, making sugar, black salts, and a great many other things that few farmer boys could do. The family had unusual mechanical aptitude, and Harrison, as he was called, except the youngest, was the most ingenious of the brothers, several of

whom became skilled mechanics. There were few things formed of wood that he could not make. All the needed things about the house and farm, as he grew up, passed under his hands, from handsleds to ox-carts, the first of which, ever used on the farm, was made by him, and was noted for the neatness, almost elegance of its finish and painting. He made lasts, and on them made shoes for himself and others. Later, though he had never seen one, he constructed an electrical machine of very considerable power, which he used in a vain attempt to relieve his sufferings from rheumatism.

His father died when he was eleven years old, and the numerous family was soon after scattered, never again to be permanently reunited. This consequence was especially painful to Harrison, who was devotedly attached to his mother, brothers and sister, and to the family home. He first lived with Harmon Bosworth, near the center. Though not remote, a dense forest of a mile intervened between. Here he remained for a year or so, then returned home. He was taken with inflammatory rheumatism in the right ankle and leg when he was thirteen or fourteen years of age, and though he fully recovered the use of the limb, it confined him to the house, at intervals, during quite all his life. From his thirteenth to his fifteenth year he lived with Deacon Atwater, in Mantua. He then returned to the neglected homestead, to the care of his mother and the younger children. Here he remained until he was twenty-three years old, and few men of his age ever wrought more effectively than he during these years. The mother, for her time and advantages, may well be called a remarkable woman. Harrison certainly was a remarkable young man. At seventeen, he had quite reached his full growth, above the ordinary height and size. His mind and judgment seemed fully matured. The fences and log buildings were quite dilapidated, and the farm stocked neither with cattle, sheep or horses. The oldest brother sent, from Painesville, a quantity of grain for the first few months' food. The next oldest was away at a trade. The mother and younger children had, for a time, abandoned the place. The buildings were repaired, fences rebuilt, new fields redeemed from the forest, and nearly all the old ones sown to wheat, or planted with corn the first season. The farm was well stocked, the juniors neatly clothed and sent to school, and finally commodious, and neatly-finished frame buildings took the places of those of the pioneers. Much more than this was done.

This young Riddle might well be called intellectual. From earliest childhood he manifested an eager, inquiring, grasping mind. Quickness, solidity, and logical accuracy were its characteristics. At school he was at once noted as the best in all his classes; at home and in the neighborhood he was remarked for the extent of his reading and the accuracy of his knowledge. At this modern date of the family, after his return from Mantua, he found Dr. O. W. Ludlow in the neighborhood—a man of intense mentality, some learning, and much reading. The friendship and companionship of this man was of great use to the young man. As his means increased, he was enabled to indulge his taste and hunger for reading. He purchased new books, took two or three leading journals from the eastern cities, and the house became quite a little center for the literary and intelligent of that immediate circle. As years increased, it became apparent that he could not hope to have the constant bodily activity necessary for the life and labor of a farmer. He was intensely ambitious, had already, with Ludlow's aid, become a good Latin scholar, as well as an accomplished mathematician, and he resolved to study law. His friend took him to Jefferson, Ohio, and introduced him to Joshua R. Giddings, and Benjamin F. Wade, then practicing in Ashtabula county, who received him as a student. He entered there in the spring of 1835, and remained there two years, making a very extensive and thorough course, as well as keeping up his classical and other studies.

When he finished, Mr. Wade, as a token of his esteem, presented him with a complete outfit of fine clothes, from hat to boots, including a beautiful pin for the shirt front.

At the recommendation of Mr. Giddings and Mr. Wade, Reuben Hitchcock, of Painesville, received him as a law partner, and he entered upon this in April, 1837, under the most flattering prospects. He became one of the family of his partner. Here he died on the sixth of the ensuing June. He was ill but four or five days, was a little wandering in mind; was hardly confined to his room, and died with his clothes on, a victim of intense and continuous devotion to study. Thus died, at twenty-five years, one of the most promising of the young men of his time, and his name is already becoming effaced from the stone that marks his resting place, in the little burial-ground, by his father's side, in the west part of Newbury.

In person he was near five feet ten inches, well formed, with large head, massive forehead, fine brow and eyes, otherwise plain featured. A born gentleman, if such there are, of fine address, and polished manners. In mind, not brilliant, or showy, but strong, massive, and would have become profound, with time and thought. High-souled, brave of spirit, pure of life, devoted, self-sacrificing, few were more fortunate in winning the love of all who knew him. None ever were more strongly loved, more deeply deplored, or their memories more fondly cherished, by family and kindred surviving.

The homestead, which he did so much to rebuild and improve for the mother and the younger children, is now nicely kept by Roswell, the youngest son living. On the site of the original block-house he resides, a quiet farmer, having the family mental structure, and fond of reading. He was in the one hundred days' service for the Union. His first wife was Romelia Smith. After her death he married Mrs. Alvira Way, and they are well situated.

GEORGE WASHINGTON RIDDLE.

Thomas Riddle was warmly a patriot, and marked his appreciation of the great men of his country by naming some of his boys after them. He survived the bestowal of the last but a few months, and may have died with the fancy that they were not unworthy of them. These two bore them not long, and wore them blamelessly.

The youngest was born at Newbury, April 26, 1823, and died at his eldest brother, Almon's, house, in Wabash county, March 8, 1843, not twenty years of age. His father died the September following his birth. In the general sickness, distress and hardships of the family that season, George, at the death of his father, was for a few months received and cared for by a Mrs. Savage, a daughter of Rev. Justin Alexander, a friend of the family. One of the usual fortunes of the youngest attended George—he was the favorite, and not alone of his family. He was too young to ever know, even by memory, the sorrows and misfortunes of his house. Of rare beauty as a child, joyous and gay-spirited, the outside air was filled with sunshine. The woods were near and the ground produced nothing but flowers for him. His first preference, like that of many boys, was for martial display. His brother, Harrison, made him a sword, gun and a plume, and with such uniform as his mother furnished, he performed many campaigns, being himself the whole contingent. He was at once dubbed "Captain," and was for years known by no other name. Among the friends and neighbors of this numerous family, the children were arranged in groups, and George was classed with the hunters and sportsmen. He used to shoot before he could load

his own fowling piece. He had quite the ingenuity of Harrison—was expert in the production and use of traps and cross-guns. One of his earliest exploits was the shooting of a famous chipmunck, which, as he averred, he "blew into pieces so fine, and so entirely away, that you couldn't find a speck of his blood, not even a hair of 'im." Many were the contests he had with his brother, Roswell, next older, over the remarkable disappearance of this ground squirrel (Roswell more than insinuating that he got off quite in a mass, and in comparatively good bodily health.) Although one of the most social of urchins, George carried on his industrial pursuits quite alone. He had a separate garden, a cornfield and potatoe-patch of his own, as also a sugar camp, and he always disposed of their fruits to advantage. At ten or twelve he built quite a bee-house in the garden, though the impression was that this institute had too many predacious visitors to make large returns. His term for study and books came late, in the Riddle family, not until he was twelve or thirteen. Up to that age it was quite impossible to get him to school, unless there was some one to go with him. His mother would push him out of the door in the morning, in the pleasant summer days. He would stop and cling to the gate, upon loosening his hands from that, he would seize on to a corner of the fence, and was so loth to go on, that it was many times quite difficult to launch him on the journey to school. He was really quite stupid with his books, and it was amusing to witness an interview between him and Dr. Ludlow, the neighborhood tutor. A dialogue like this was often heard between them, at a call of the doctor:

Doctor. "Well, Captain, can you tell me where England is?"
Captain. "Don't you know?"
Dr. "I want to see if you know."
Capt. "Why do you care about that?"
Dr. "I want to see how you get on with your geography."
Capt. "What is that to you?"
Dr. "O, I take a lively interest in it."
Capt. "Do you know where it is, Doctor?"
Dr. "Yes, but I want to see if you do."
Capt. "I'll bet you don't know, and are trying to have me tell you?"
Dr. "Well, wont you?"
Capt. "No."

And so it would run on, in every way but the right one. George, pleasant tempered, would grow sulky, and the doctor would laugh, but he seldom, if ever, got a direct answer. It was amusing to watch the frank, ingenious boy's face at these interviews. Every particle of intelligence would at once go out of it. But his mind, when it awoke, like the saber of the Corsair,

"Shed fast atonement for its first delay."

At fourteen or fifteen, he quite mastered everything the district schools could do for him, and became a somewhat independent student. At sixteen, after the help of some of the better select schools, he had several months at the old Painesville academy. He taught, and studied as he could. His appetite for books became all absorbing and ravenous, and he neglected the conditions favorable for human life. Strangely, with the fate of his elder brother before him, his mother and friends were blind to the course he was pursuing, and his death came as sudden and startlingly to them, as did that of the other. In the fall of 1842, he went to his elder brother's, in Indiana, taught school a few months, became a little ill, closed his school for a day or two, went home to his brother's house, and, about the third or fourth day of seeming indisposition, laid down and died, without note of warning to them. He had been buried many days ere his mother, brothers and sisters in Ohio, knew of his illness.

A favorite resort of his was an open space in the woods, on the high bluff

which overlooks the beautiful Paw-paw creek. Here, under some grand old oaks, his brother laid him to rest in his beantiful youth. As the country settled, and children died, they were buried by him. When his mother visited the place, she carried from her own lawn a sprig myrtle, and planted it on his grave. In the fulness of time, she was laid by him, and the myrtle extended its green cover over them both.

He had not ripened and matured sufficiently, so that one is warranted in speaking of his mental qualities. His mind was quick, and he had much wit. In person, of the full height, of quite rare personal advantages, hair of a light gold, fine black eyes, and complexion to match his hair, fine features, and a mouth of girlish sweetness and beauty. Gentle, tender, loving, no unseemly word ever passed his lips; no uncomely act, such as are readily forgiven to youths of spirit, were the fruit of his hands. His feet but a little way pressed the earth, and they bore no stain of its soil to the presence of his God.

The lives and fates of these youths, to the survivors of the family, were ever an inscrutable mystery. It was many years after their departure, ere their names were spoken in the presence of others. They have almost passed from earthly speech. Ere they pass entirely away I would lay here a broken spray for the memory of each of them. A. G. R.

CUTLER TYLER

was born at Western (now Warren), Massachusetts, November 19, 1794. He had a taste for mechanics, and worked at the carpenter's trade, and for a short time before he reached the age of twenty-one years, bought his time of his father. He was not only resolute and self-reliant, but of great physical energy and endurance, as evinced by his walking from Western to Boston, a distance of over seventy miles, in one day, and returning the next. In 1818 he came in company with Marsena Munn and family, and others, leaving Munson, Massachussetts, May 19th, and reaching Newbury June 28th. The following fall or winter he returned on foot to Massachusetts, and in 1819 again started for Ohio with a horse and sleigh, but was obliged to leave his sleigh, and get a wagon before reaching his journey's end. Here, while others leveled the forests, he reared the timber into dwellings for the human family, and some of the earliest and best buildings in Burton and Newbury were chiefly the work of his hands. More for a home than for the purpose of agriculture, he bought a farm in the southern part of Newbury, and November 13, 1825, he was married to Miss Sarah Fisher. The newly married pair settled at once in their log cabin, situated on the site of the frame house he built later, and which he occupied until his death, and which is now occupied by their daughter, Ruth, and her husband, John B. Waterton. Here he gradually became a farmer, finding, however, frequent use for his carpenter's tools to make improvements for himself and neighbors. His works were exact and durable, and many of them still stand as proof of their worth, thus lasting not only while he lived as he claimed, they would, but some of them bid fair to last another generation, at least. Such was the nature of his word as well as his work that if possible, it was doubly true, and his judgment was deservedly held in high respect.

For several years he filled the office of justice of the peace, and for a few terms some other township offices, each time the public position being reluctantly accepted rather than sought for. But his integrity and unselfishness in his official duties won the confidence of all. Between the age of forty and fifty years he made a public profession of religion, and was baptized, but united

with no church, yet was a liberal contributor for the support of the gospel, and maintained family worship. His wife was an active and devoted christian, and a member of the Congregational church, sustained with her part, and assisted in their household religion. Both were warm friends of temperance, education and true reform, and not only the minister, but the temperance, scientific and anti-slavery lecturer found a hospitable home at Squire Tyler's. In such circumstances it is not strange that of their six children who lived to maturity, not one ever used tabacco in any form, or alcoholic stimulants, as a beverage. One important feature of his life is best embalmed in the gratitude and praise of those who were known by him to be in need. It is best recorded in the book of him who keeps an account of all things and credits as loans to himself the gifts to the poor. He was one of the first and most active in planning and furnishing funds for the building of the brick house and school-room at South Newbury, and his funeral was the first service held in the church room. One little incident of his life showing his disposition to overcome difficulties, is worthy of mention. The same season that he was building one of his barns, he was also having a well dug, and one day looking at it, he accidentally fell in, turning some of the toes of one foot over backwards. Doctor Ludlow proposed setting them, which would require him to keep quiet for some time, and thus hinder him about his work, so he wanted them cut off, which the doctor refused to do; so with a chisel and mallet and one blow he severed them, when the doctor dressed his foot, and with a block nailed to the sole, and the upper leather cut from the toe of his shoe, he went to work at his barn again.

His death was sudden and unexpected April 3, 1857. Returning from Cleveland, while descending the hill west of Chagrin Falls, he was observed in a reclining position upon his wagon; and when help reached him—a few gasps, and all was over. Thus, at the age of sixty-two years, he quickly passed through the veil, leaving his friends on this side sorrowing, but not without a bright hope of meeting him in the "Grand Forever."

WELCOME A. JENKS

was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, September 15, 1797. His father died when he was three years old, leaving him to the care of a mother of ten children, most of whom were young.

He was put to work in the first cotton factory erected in America, at the early age of six years, working for two shillings per week. He remained in the same factory until fourteen years of age, when he removed to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, with his uncle, with whom he lived the first year. He then worked for Simeon Hodges until he was twenty-one.

He arrived in Newbury February 23, 1819, having come from Massachusetts on foot, in company with Charles Dunham, their journey occupying about twenty days' time. He brought most of his worldly possessions in a knapsack on his back.

Soon after their arrival, they, together, bought a farm one mile east of the center of the town; worked there two years, then they gave up the place, and he went to work by the month, in Mentor, working one year for Colonel Nathan Corning, and one year for Asa Webster, at ten dollars per month, and saving one hundred dollars per year. After working till the fourth of July, on the second year, for Webster, he returned to Rhode Island, and worked one year; then came to Mentor and worked part of a year for Mr. Hodges; then went the second time to Rhode Island, and worked three years for a Mr. Dex-

ter. He arrived again in Newbury on presidential election day, 1828, and came to the farm he now occupies, the following February.

On April 28, 1830, he married E. Jenette Jackson, daughter of John Jackson, one of the earliest settlers of Auburn. They have always resided on the same farm where they now are; have raised three children—two girls and one boy. Sarah married H. L. Canfield, and died soon after; Lola married Edwin Robinson, jr., and has one son, Harry, and lives in Auburn. Mr. Jenks and wife united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1834, and have always been members of the church since.

Mr. Jenks was a Whig in politics in an early day, and has been connected with the Republican party, but is not given to arguing politics.

He came to this country in an early day, and has seen the early settlements change into an old and well settled country, always earning his bread by the sweat of his brow on the farm and in the woods. When a lad of fourteen he could neither read nor write, but after that by earnest application of his time in the years he was in Massachusetts, he acquired a passable education.

He has always been a jovial, honest, hard-working, good citizen, well liked by his neighbors and friends, of which he has many. He has lived to see most of the early settlers of Newbury pass away, there being but three of his early associates now residing in town, viz.: David Walker, Jotham Houghton, and Mrs. Calislia Parker.

His son, Edward J., was born August 25, 1832. His father, seeing the convenience of an education, tried to give him a chance at school, but in his early life he was a very dull and careless scholar; he would rather play than study. But in later years he did a little better. In the winters of 1853 and 1854 he taught school in his own district, afterwards teaching in southern Ohio and Illinois, having taught ten terms in all with very good success.

He was married to Ann Canfield in 1856, and has a family of five girls—Jennie, Sarah, Lola, Flora, and Zue. In 1863 they moved to Illinois, and remained five years; from there to Iowa, and lived five years; then returned to Newbury, and now lives on the old homestead with his father. Edward J. has always been a Republican in politics, and has held a reasonable share of township and school offices in the States where he has resided.

ARAD WAY.

The subject of the following sketch, son of James and Sarah Lewis Way, was born at Plymouth, Litchfield county, Connecticut, December 20, 1776, and was one of a large and long-lived family. He came as blacksmith with a colony to Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1800. Among this company was General Elijah Wadsworth and Matthew Steele, his future father-in-law.

Esther Steele, his wife, whose paternal grandmother was a sister of Noah Webster, was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, August 18, 1784, and came to Canfield with her father. They were married in 1802.

Canfield at this time knew no improvements except those made by the few families that came the year before. There was no market nearer than Pittsburgh or Georgetown, and many were the journeys he was obliged to make through the sixty miles of wilderness to reach the then little villages, that he might procure the necessaries of life for his family, and the small stock of iron and steel to carry on his business. His was probably the first blacksmith shop on the Western Reserve, and he worked here at his trade until Hull's surrender in the war of 1812, when he volunteerd, made his pistols and furnished his

equipments. He was appointed quartermaster under Colonel Raine. The good service he rendered his country is shown in the fact that he was bearer of dispatches to General Harrison from Sandusky through the Black swamp to Fort Meigs. After six months' hard service he returned to his family and resumed his business.

His old account book, now in the possession of his son, contains the following: "1816, August 11th. Comfort S. Mygatt, debtor, to iron door for Western Reserve Bank, $25."

In 1817 he removed to Middlebury, now a part of Akron, and opened a blacksmith shop, putting in a power hammer to do work for the different parties who tried to make iron from the ore mined in that vicinity, but the iron was of so poor a quality that the enterprise was abandoned. This trip-hammer, run by the water of the Cuyahoga, was without doubt the first enterprise of the kind in Akron, where now we find all the improvements known to modern methods of making iron. Thus in a little more than sixty years a single shop with a trip-hammer is replaced by rolling mills, machine shops and agricultural works the largest the State can boast. In 1820 he sold out and returned to Canfield, and carried on his farm and shop. He served three years as a justice of the peace. In 1826 he came with his wife and family to Auburn, purchased a farm in the northern part of the township, on lot five, and here took up again his trade. His account books show the names of all the early settlers for miles around, and their jobs of shoeing oxen, making log chains, traps, etc. And when the infirmities of age had settled upon himself and the wife of his youth, they still remained upon the "old farm" with their eldest son, loved and respected by all who knew them.

Mr. Way was made a Mason while living in Connecticut. He was a charter member of Lake Erie Lodge, No. 3, Warren, Ohio, and was borne to his last resting place by members of the fraternity April 1, 1858,* aged eighty-two.

Mrs. Way died October 27, 1857, aged seventy-three years.

Seven children were born to them. Amanda, the eldest, was born in Canfield, October 30, 1803. She married Hiram Colton in 1827, and after his decease in 1830 she remained a widow twelve years, when she married Elijah Bushnel, and was again left a widow in 1859. She resides in Chardon. Athalia was born in Canfield, June 11, 1806; married Edmond Spaulding in 1824; he died in 1847. In 1866 she married John Ford, and was the second time widowed. She resides in Munson. Lewis was born in Canfield, January 10, 1810; married Mary Averill in 1835; she died in 1837, and in 1840 he married Eleanor Johnson, and resides at the old homestead. Lucius was born in Canfield, January 27, 1812; married Mary Ann Frazer in 1845; died April 27, 1871, aged fifty-nine years. Sarah was born in Canfield September 20, 1813, and died June 5, 1817, aged three years. Elijah Wadsworth was born in Middlebury, October 9, 1818; married Susan Luther in 1849, and resides in Newbury. Lydia was born in Auburn, April 25, 1827; married John Barnes in 1845; died May 25, 1852, aged twenty-five years.

ANSON MATTHEWS

was born in Massachusetts in 1809, and in 1814 his parents removed to Ohio, and settled in Mentor, now Lake county. The country being new, the advantages for education were limited, and they could only give the rudiments. But,

* Writer says 1858, we think it should be 1878.

through his own exertions, by untiring perseverance, he acquired a good, thorough education, and was very successful as a teacher for several years.

In 1829 he was married to Betsey A. Durand, who was born in Connecticut, in 1804, her parents removing to Painesville in 1806.

They settled in Mentor, and in 1833 removed to Russell, Geauga county—then a wilderness—remaining on the same farm seventeen years. The old home became noted for its hospitality, and the warm welcome given to stranger as well as friend. Always ready and cheerful in the discharge of every duty at home, as a citizen and a neighbor, he combined, in a rare and eminent degree, great mental capacity, executive ability, and a genial, loving domestic nature. He was respected by the business world, and loved by the many for whom he transacted business. During these seventeen years there was not one but he filled some office of public trust, serving two years as representative to the State legislature in 1847 and '48.

In 1850 he left the farm and settled in Newbury, Geauga county, engaged in the mercantile business, and was appointed postmaster, where he remained until 1864, nearly all the time adding to his own business the duties of notary public or justice of the peace. At this time, his health failing, he removed to southern Illinois, remaining there until 1870, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, his sons having settled there some time previous. His health continued to fail, and he suffered intensely from a throat disease until his death, April 24, 1873, leaving his wife, and a large circle of children, relatives and friends, to remember his unexampled generosity, piety, and untiring devotion to the cause of right. At home, or among strangers, in private or public life, he was always the same kind and considerate friend, always looking more to the interests of others than his own, retaining with unscrupulous fidelity through life, a personal integrity and a character above reproach, his name will ever be remembered as a synonym of love, truth and fidelity.

MUNSON.

BY ORIGEN MINER.

In writing the following history I find myself laboring under great disadvantage, from the fact that nearly all the first inhabitants of the town are either dead or removed beyond my knowledge. Consequently I have to rely on the recollections of those who came at a later period, and on my own memory while residing in Chester, near the line between the two townships. And, from the fact that the early township records are lost, I here beg the indulgence of the public for the many mistakes which may occur in this attempt to write a history of our township, which covers about half a century of time.

Some time after the memorable battle on Lake Champlain, which occurred September 11, 1814, three men came from the vicinity of Meadville, Pennsylvania, severally named Crary, Hotchkiss, and Beane, and contracted with Lemuel Punderson, of Newbury, who was acting as agent for —— Street, who resided in one of the New England States, for tract No. 3, in township No. 8, in the

eighth range of the Connecticut Western Reserve, containing about seven thousand acres, and gave to the township the name of McDonough (the purchase price I have never learned), and in the spring of 1816 employed Ralph Cowles, of Canton (now Claridon), to survey the same into lots. About the same time, Samuel Hopson, then residing in Mesopotamia, but who had lived in Burton a considerable number of years previous to living in Mesopotamia, came and purchased a farm on the west side of the Chagrin river. This stream received its name as follows: Some time before the settlement of the Reserve by emigrants from New England, it was discovered by French voyagers and hunters. One of these was ascending the shore of Lake Erie in a small boat, intending to put in at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, but, mistaking, he put in at the mouth of the first-named stream, and paddled his boat up a considerable distance before he discovered his mistake. On finding out his mistake he felt so much disappointment that he gave it the name of Chagrin, and I think that the history of the first surveying party sent from Connecticut gives occasion for bestowing the same name. Mr. Hopson erected a log house, into which he removed his family in July, 1816, on the south part of his farm, near a large spring of water. It stood on the south side of the road which leads around what is called Sand hill, but the road was not there till long after it was demolished.

Previous to any settlements being made in this town, three roads were laid within its borders. The first was from Burton to Cleveland, starting from Beard's Mills, in the west part of Burton, and, running in a west by north direction, crossed Maple hill where it now runs, but crossing the Chagrin about a half a mile lower than now, struck the Chester line where the State road now crosses it. The second was laid from Chardon to Ravenna, through near the east line of the township, and I think has not been altered. The third was laid from Chardon to Chester, and passed diagonally through the farms now owned by Calvin Rider, William Stansell, Josiah Huff, Lyman Somers, Benjamin Downing, James Fiske, Cheselton and Simeon Brainard, Hiram Hovey, Robert O. Roberts, and Luther and Daniel Barnes, and struck the Chester line where the State road now crosses the same. None of this road is now in use in Munson, except that a few rods on the farm of Hiram Hovey is now included in the east and west road. In trying to follow this road line soon after it was laid, Mr. Humphrey, a missionary from Connecticut, become bewildered and lay in the woods during a rainy night.

In the autumn of 1816, Lemuel Rider, from Vermont, purchased a lot of land in tract No. 1, on the north line of the township. The same is now owned by his sons, Edward and Calvin Rider, and his grandsons, Leman and Alanson Rider, Noadiah Gildersleeve, Aaron Phelps, and others. He built a log house on the east side of the road, near where Calvin Rider now lives, into which he removed his family before winter. During the summer of 1816, Cyrus A. Davis came from the State of New York, and selected a lot on the south line of the township, on the western slope of Maple hill, and the following spring he, with his brother, Sylvester Davis, removed on to the same. They built each a small house on opposite sides of the Burton road. The farm of Sylvester Davis is now owned by Lucius Fowler, and part of that of Cyrus A. Davis is now owned and occupied by Alfred Colvin. The farm of Mr. Hopson is owned by his son, Samuel P. Hopson, who resides in one of the Western States, and is occupied by a Mr. Savage. The above-mentioned four families, I think, were all that settled in the township till the spring of 1818, when Christopher Langdon, esq., from Chardon, removed into the north part of the township, and commenced erecting a grist-mill on a small branch of the Chagrin river, very near where Haskell's saw-mill now stands, which he succeeded in getting in running order early the following spring. He subsequently built a saw-mill some twenty-five

rods higher up on the same stream. Not long after, Mr. Elijah Hovey came from Massachusetts and settled about half a mile west of Mr. Langdon, on the farm recently occupied by Sidney McBride. Very early in 1819, Isaiah and Barnabas Hamblin and Thomas Stodderd came from Vermont, and purchased lands east of what is called the center. The farm purchased by Barnabas Hamblin is now occupied by Walter Spaulding, and the farms of Isaiah Hamblin and Thomas Stodderd are owned by Edwin Tuttle. Some time during the same year, Asahel Davis came from the State of New York, and purchased a farm east of his brother's, on the top of Maple hill. He was a single man at the time. His farm is now occupied by his widow and his son-in-law, Mr. Carroll.

In the autumn of the same year, Mr. Nathan Mann and his son Benjamin, from Vermont, came and purchased lands south of what is now called Fowler's Mills. They each built a log house, and the father removed his family into his the following winter. At this house was held the first religious meeting ever held in the township. A Baptist preacher by the name of Porter had settled in the north part of the township, west of Mr. Hovey's, in the spring of 1821. Mr. Hopson invited him to preach in the south settlement, and Mr. Mann's house being the most convenient place, the meeting was held there. Mr. Porter preached two discourses on a Sabbath in June, 1821, which were attended by most of the people in the south part of the township, and several from Chester, one of whom was the writer.

But I find I have passed over the year 1820, but I will yet give it a passing notice. During that year a considerable number of families removed into the place, among which were Asa Hamblin, Reuben Hazen, a young man with a widowed mother and a number of brothers and sisters, Captain Andrew Hazen, Hon. Jonathan Hazen, and perhaps others. Mr. Haynes purchased the place owned by Benjamin Mann, and immediately removed his family into the house previously built. Mr. Asa Hamblin settled on land opposite to where Mr. William Warner now resides, and the Messrs. Hazen south and east of there.

I have heretofore mentioned that Asahel Davis came in 1819, and purchased a farm on the top of Maple hill. Here he erected a log house, where he attempted to live in single blessedness, but one rainy day returned home rather late, and, being cold, wet and hungry, he found his lonely abode not a very pleasant place, and, report says, he then and there made a vow that the first marriageable woman that came into the place he would make his wife. Not long after this event, Mr. Asa Hamblin arrived, and with him Miss Anna Harvey, a daughter of his wife by a former marriage. Mr. Davis, true to his vow and to human nature, presented his suit to the lady, and was not refused. They were married on the twenty-ninth of October, 1820, by Justice Miner, esq., of Chester. This was the first marriage in the township.

I have given the first religious meeting and the first marriage. I now proceed to mention the first ball. In the autumn of 1820, Cyrus A. Davis commenced to build himself a new habitation, larger than the first, which two men laid up without any other help, and, after he had proceeded some time in the process of building, some of the young men in the neighborhood, among whom Benjamin Mann was conspicuous, proposed to have a house-warming, to which he gave his assent; and it was agreed that on the next New Years' day the young people would meet at his new house. The house was finished on the last day of the year. It must undergo a cleaning process. This was proceeded with. A large fire was built in the big Dutch fireplace, and a large kettle of water was hung over the fire, but, when the old year was about expiring, the weather became intensely cold, and, in spite of every effort to prevent it, the last water froze down on the floor. From the best information that I have been able to obtain, on the morning of January 1, 1821, was the coldest weather that was ever known on

the Western Reserve. I have heard David T. Bruce, esq., say that he was at that time running a distillery in the south part of Hambden, and had a thermometer, and that the mercury stood on that morning at thirty degrees below zero, which is five or six degrees lower than I have ever heard of at any other time in this section of the country. But the cold weather did not prevent the ball in McDonough. The young people of the town, with numbers from Chester, Chardon, and Newbury, met and "tripped the light, fantastic toe" to the sound of sweet music till near the break of day.

About 1822, Lemuel Rider commenced the erection of a grist-mill on the southeast part of his farm, or near where the present furnace buildings stand. The water power was derived entirely from a couple of large springs, which then afforded much more water than they do now, but proved insufficient then, for the purpose. A carding machine was afterwards introduced, which did a good business for some years.

In connection with this mill, I will relate an anecdote which occurred in 1829, while the carding machine was in operation. A budget of rolls was missed, belonging to Zenas Warren, of Chardon, and suspicion rested on S. S. Hillbert, who had been around in that neighborhood for some days. He was a well studied physician, and might have had a good amount of practice in his profession, but was too dishonest to follow any reputable busines. He had previously served an apprenticeship in the penitentiary, and had been discharged. In early life, he had married a respectable lady, daughter of Deacon Scranton, residing in Chester, who died about the time of his incarceration, leaving three small boys, who were taken into the family of their grandsire. After his return, Mrs. Scranton told him she would like to have him get some wool from which she could manufacture some clothes for the boys, which he promised to do. Some little time after this he brought a budget of carded rolls to her, which he said he had bought of a Mr. Covey. It became known that a budget of rolls had been stolen from Rider's mill, and that the doctor had brought some to Mrs. Scranton's. He was soon after arrested and had an examination before Lebbeus Norton, esq., of Chester, and was placed in the county jail, but the rolls he brought to Mr. Scranton's were only about half the quantity that was stolen. A search was instituted, and the remainder found concealed in a slashing on Mr. Scranton's place; but I will here say that no blame was attached to Mr. Scranton or any of his family in this matter. He remained in jail until the next term of the court of common pleas, when the grand jury found a bill for burglary. The bill was drawn by Alfred Phelps, esq., then prosecuting attorney, and was found to be deficient. He was finally tried for petit larceny, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment in the county jail; but as he had no property from which to collect the fine, and, as his imprisonment would become an expense to the county, he was discharged. This was altogether a strange transaction, and by many was judged to be the work of free masonry. After being discharged from jail, the doctor strayed off into Wayne county, where he married a Dutch lady of some means, and was soon after appointed a postmaster and franked a number of letters to his children, in Chester. He finally removed to some place in Indiana, where I believe he died.

Not far from the time that Mr. Rider erected his mill, Mr. Joseph Post erected a saw-mill on the northwest corner lot in the township on a small stream of water which empties into the east branch of the Chagrin. In connection with his mill he had a shingle machine. He first sawed the logs into bolts of the proper thickness for the width of the shingles; then sawed them the proper length; then, setting them on the end, cut them of equal thickness at each end. The shingles, when cut, presented nearly the shape of a rainbow, and had to be laid the crowning side up; but these shingles did not prove to be very durable, and were

soon abandoned. Mr. Post subsequently built a grist-mill on the same stream, with a stone dam, which I believe is still standing; but the mills have long since disappeared. On the farm of Mr. Post was a nice quarry of freestone, from which a good many grindstones were manufactured, many years since. The farm of Mr. Post is now owned by a Mr. Gloin.

About 1821 or '22, there began to be a good deal of doubt about the title of the land in the south part of the township. Those men who had contracted with Punderson for land had not fulfilled on their part, and many of those who had purchased of them had not fulfilled on theirs; some, because they could not, and others, because they thought it unsafe to do so.

The original proprietor finally obtained a judgment against the first contractors, and levied on the land, and in process of time, obtained possession of the same. Then those who were on the lands could purchase of him; but what they had previously paid was lost. In the meantime some of the settlers had abandoned their lands without any compensation for their improvements; others had sold out their improvements for less than cost; others still remained on their lands, and finally obtained good titles for the same.

I have heretofore mentioned Maple hill and Sand hill. These are both situated in the southern part of the township. Maple hill received its name from the great amount of maple timber which was found on its surface, and was very appropriately named. The hill was considered an unusually fertile spot. I remember passing over it on the road from Burton to Chester, when it was an unbroken wilderness. It was in the month of May, and, to look off among the trees, it seemed as green as a meadow with the herbage that was growing, which was from eight to ten inches high, and so thick as to nearly touch. Sand hill received its name from a very slight circumstance. After the road was laid over this hill and began to be traveled, the soft sand rock, of which it is composed, became pulverized, and the heavy rains washed it down on to the low ground in considerable quantities, which gave the name to the hill. It might have been called Rattlesnake hill with quite as much propriety, for it was a den of these reptiles for many years. The first settlers in Chester found this to be the case, and, starting out in considerable numbers, made a raid on them, as they were emerging from their dens in the month of May, and succeeded in killing over thirty of them in one day; but they continued quite plenty till some thirty-five years since. In the summer of 1829, some women who were picking berries on the farm of Samuel Hopson, esq., saw one of these reptiles run into a hollow log, and called to a young man who was plowing near by, and he, with another man, succeeded in killing nine large rattlesnakes in and about that log. I saw them all lying in a pile, and was credibly informed that, on opening these, young ones enough were found to make the whole number over seventy. This hill was nearly stripped of its large timber by the tornado of 1804, and, after this, came a thick second-growth, mostly wild cherry. There came up with this a large amount of wild grape-vines, which some seasons bore an abundance of luscious fruit, and which many of the inhabitants gathered to some extent, and put to good use.

I have also, heretofore, mentioned the first religious meeting, the first marriage and the first ball, but have not mentioned the first birth. This I find to have occurred on May 12, 1817. A daughter was born at that time, to Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Rider, to whom they gave the name of Laura, and who afterward became the wife of Benajah Somers, and died many years since. A daughter was also born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopson, in June or July of 1818, to whom they gave the name of Cynthia. She was never married, but died when a young lady. The first death that I have been able to ascertain, occurred in the autumn of 1823, and was that of Christopher Langdon, esq. The next death that I

have obtained any knowledge of, was that of Miss Marinette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Haynes, in the spring of 1824.

In the early spring of 1821, the inhabitants of this township petitioned the county commissioners for incorporation, which was granted, but not early enough for them to hold their election on the first Monday in April, but their first election was held on the sixteenth of that month, at the house of Thomas Stodder, when Samuel Hopson was elected justice of the peace; Christopher Langdon, clerk; Lemuel Rider, Asa Hamblin, trustees (the third name I could not learn); Henry Hewings and Nathan Mann, overseers of the poor; Cyrus A. Davis, constable; the names of the other officers not ascertained. The petition was carried to the commissioners by Elijah Hovey, who also applied for the change of the name of the township to Munson, it being the duty of the commissioners to confer names on the townships. They gave this the name which it has borne ever since, although it was much against the wish of many of the inhabitants at that time.

In addition to the settlers already mentioned, Milton Hazen and Caleb M. Peck, both single men, had purchased lands here, and commenced to make improvements thereon. The farm of Mr. Peck was on Maple hill, adjoining north of Asahel Davis and Mr. Hazen, where the town house now stands.

PUBLIC ROADS.

In addition to the roads already mentioned, about 1820 or '21, a road was laid out from the Burton road north, through the center, to the road from Chardon to Chester, a little north of where Benjamin Downing now lives, the last named road then running a little northwest of where it now does. A road was also laid out and opened, commencing on the west line of the township, where the east and west State road now crosses the same, and running on the same ground to near where the house now stands, occupied by William Huddleston, after which it ran in a southeasterly direction around Sand hill, but not exactly where the present road crosses the Chagrin river, a few rods lower than where the Burton road now does, thence easterly, running about half a mile south of where Fowler's mills now stand, thence easterly to about half a mile east of the center road, thence north to where the State road now runs, thence easterly to the township line. The Burton road was so altered as to strike the above road on the east side of the Chagrin river, but these roads underwent multiform alterations till at length the State road was laid out from East Cleveland to the east line of Geauga county. About 1834 or '35, a State road was laid out from Painesville south, through the center of townships. This runs on the same ground where the center road had heretofore been laid. Another road, east and west, was laid through the middle of tract No. 2, and another through the middle of tract No. 3, from the east line to the center road. Besides these, there were a number of others of more or less importance, most of which are still in use, but some have been discontinued.

SCHOOLS.

About 1820 or '21, a log school-house was built, or commenced, very near where Barnabas Hamblin now lives, which was afterwards so far finished that a summer school was held in it, taught by Mr. David Harvey, a young man living in the township. This was the first school taught, but the date of the same is somewhat doubtful, but is supposed to have been in the summer of 1824; after which I cannot ascertain that there was another till the summer of 1826. A school was taught in the house formerly occupied by Cyrus A. Davis, by Miss Laura Ann Blakeslee, of Claridon. The youth of Munson enjoyed but very indifferent advantages for many years.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS, ORGANIZATION OF CHURCHES, ETC.

After the meeting held by Mr. Porter, before mentioned, very few meetings were held in the place, but occasional preaching was had by ministers of various denominations, till the summer of 1829, at the yearly meeting of the Disciples, held in Mentor, Mr. Barnabas Hamblin and Mr. Reuben Hazen, and their ladies, were baptized. About this time several of the citizens commenced a meeting, in which they read sermons, and used the Episcopalian church service, but this was not continued any great length of time. About the same time a number of persons from the northwest part of the township united with the Baptist church in Chester, and finally a branch of that church was established here. I think there might have been a Methodist society formed in the east part of the township as early as 1828 or '29; at least, there were some members of that denomination there. In the summer of 1834, a Presbyterian church was organized by Mr. Tracy, of Claridon, and another minister whose name I do not recollect. The following year, Mr. Joseph A. Pepoon moved into the place, and took the pastoral charge of this church, and a small house of worship was built. This house was on the south side of the east and west State road, about half way from Fowler's Mills to what is called the center. It has since been removed near to the mills, and is used by the Methodists and Baptists. The Presbyterian church became Congregational in 1837 or '38, but, owing to the removal of most of its members, finally became extinct. About 1837 or '38 a Baptist church was organized, but what ministers officiated I have never learned. This church still continues, but has not a very numerous membership. About 1835 a Methodist society was organized, which held its meetings at Fowler's Mills. This society still continues, but it is not very numerous. In March, 1836, a church of the Christian order was organized by Elder Amos Freeman, which continued for many years. They built a small house of worship in the north part of the township, which is now used by the Methodists, and occasionally by other denominations. In 1839 a church of the Disciple denomination was organized, which still continues, and is somewhat numerous, and now the leading denomination in the place. In 1842 they built a good house of worship. About the same time that the Disciple church was organized, a Free-will Baptist church was organized in the west part of the township which was somewhat prosperous for a time, but a number of years since became extinct. A year or two later, a society of Protestant Methodists was organized in the same part of the township. It continued only a few years.

I will now relate a circumstance which occurred earlier than some that I have already related. Some time previous to the autumn of 1825, a young man named John W. B. Caldwell purchased a farm in the northwestern part of the township, being part of what is now owned by Darius Branch, and cleared off about a dozen acres around where said Branch's house now stands. Suddenly and mysteriously he disappeared. During the time, while he was doing the work on his farm, he had boarded with Mr. Elijah Hovey, who had two sons, who were, I think, at that time, both single men, and were living at home. My informant, Mr. D. Loveland who resided in the neighborhood at the time, says that, at the time of his disappearance, the wheat to sow his twelve acres was measured up and stood in bags in Mr. Hovey's barn, and that he was to have been married the following evening, to a Miss Porter, who, I believe, resided between his place and that of Mr. Hovey; that, at the tea-table at Mr. Hovey's on that day, some remarks were made about the lady he was about to marry (the purport of which my informant does not know); that, after supper, he went out, as the Hoveys supposed, to the residence of his intended bride, but did not go there, and was never seen in this part of the country afterwards. Suspicion rested on the Hoveys of having murdered him, but nothing was done

about it till after the snow disappeared the next spring, when a search was commenced for his body, headed by David T. Bruce, esq., of Chardon. A coal pit which they had been burning, was drawn off, to see if his body had been consumed in it. A well which had been dug and partly or wholly filled, was reopened, and a general search was made about the premises, but nothing was found calculated to fix the guilt of murder upon them, and the excitement had parlially subsided, when Caleb M. Peck returned home from a journey to New Orleans, and, learning what had happened in his absence, stated that he saw and conversed with Caldwell in that city, just before he started on his return homeward. This satisfied the public mind, and very little has since been said about the matter.

FRAME BUILDINGS, ETC.

The first frame erected was that of the grist-mill built by C. Langdon in 1818, and he erected a saw-mill about two years later. The first frame barn was erected by Elijah Hovey in 1820 or '21, and is the one now standing on the place. The first frame house was also erected by him or his son, Oliver U. Hovey, about forty years since. Lemuel Rider also built a house and barn soon after. About 1827 or '28 Daniel Hager came from New England, and purchased the mill property belonging to the estate of Christopher Langdon, deceased, and subsequently built a new grist-mill on the opposite side of the stream from the old mill. He also built one or two saw-mills on the same stream. A saw-mill was also built lower down the stream, by Joseph Haskell, in 1836, and, still lower down, a saw-mill was built by Sidney McBride in 1860. A saw-mill was also built by Joseph Haskell, near the spot where Langdon's grist-mill formerly stood, about 1852, and, a little higher up the stream, another was rebuilt in 1860, by Mr. David Thwing.

In the autumn of 1830, Rider's mill and carding machine were burned, and, after this, in 1836 a Mr. Merrill commenced erecting a grist-mill and machine shop a little lower down than where the grist-mill stood. In connection with this saw-mill, an incident happened. While Mr. William Varney was assisting Mr. Merrill in cutting away ice from the water wheel, the wheel accidentally got in motion, and precipitated Mr. Varney under it, where he was ground to death before he could be extricated. This occurred in November, 1852. About 1837 William and Stephen Rider erected a furnace, near where the old grist-mill had been burned down. This building is still standing, but no business is done in it now, and the saw-mill and machine shop have long since been disused. Hiram and Milo Fowler had erected and put in operation a saw-mill on the Chagrin river, as early as 1829. They also put a grist-mill in operation in 1833. About 1834 Lucius Hayden built a saw-mill about half a mile below Fowler's. This mill went into disuse about 1849, and another was built by Merwin Hoadley and George Hummiston, about the same time, which has also become unused. About 1842 or '43 Charles P. Knight erected a saw-mill above that of the Fowlers, which he has since rebuilt. About 1834 a fulling-mill was erected by Myron Burnett, and a carding machine by William Lewis near the same time. These stood near Fowlers's mills. Besides these, there was a saw-mill erected on what is called Butternut creek, but by whom I have not learned.

ACCIDENTS.

On November 3, 1839, Mr. Solomon Deming, residing about one-fourth of a mile south of Fowler's mills, while engaged in wrestling, was thrown upon the frozen ground, and his neck or the upper part of his back was broken or dislocated, from which he died in a few days after. I think it was in 1839 that Lucius Barnes, a young man, was engaged in some work on the upper part of a barn frame on the farm now owned by David D. Babcock, and was precipi-

tated to the ground, his head striking a sill of the frame, and was killed instantly. Some time in March, 1841, Mrs. Edgar D. Wheeler, residing in the house with the family of a Mr. Galusha, fell on to the hot fire in a fit, and was burned to death before she was discovered. Some time in May, of the same year, a small boy, son of William and Olive Harley, was drowned in the mill-race, near Fowler's mills. In the course of the same year, Mr. John S. Kelley, residing on the farm now owned by Orator Laraway, was killed by the fall of a tree. It was some time before he was discovered, and, when found, it was ascertained that he had struggled dreadfully before he died. Reuben Barnes, a young man, son of Deacon Justus H. Barnes, was drowned in a mill-race in the northwest corner of Chester. The date of this I have not ascertained. In the autumn of 1849, the house of Mr. William Fox was burned, and a young man, named Irwin Rood, residing in Mentor, was so badly burned that he died the next day. His brother, Marshall Rood, was so badly burned that he could not be removed for two weeks, but remained in the family of Mrs. Spaulding, now Mrs. Ford. Some others were slightly injured by the same fire. I believe that it was in the summer of 1856 that Theodore, a young man, son of Mr. Isaac Haynes, was drowned in Knight's mill-pond, in this township. A small boy, son of Mr. Hiram Stone, was drowned near his father's mill, in the southwest part of the township.

There is one fatal accident which I forgot to mention among others. A small child, a son of Elder Draper, was scalded to death by falling into a tub of hot water, which the mother had prepared for washing. This occurred in 1852. And still another fatal accident occurred in July, 1862. Mr. Ira Gates, residing between the center and Fowler's mills, was killed by falling from a stack of hay. He was a middle-aged man, and left a family.

About 1840, the house of Mr. Emery Downing was consumed by fire; also the house of James Fiske, in 1848, and a store and the goods it contained, in August or September of the same year, belonging to Messrs. Sheldon, on the ground now occupied by Miller's store. In the early spring of 1866, the house of Winchester Hazen burned down with nearly all the furniture and other property it contained. The house of Mr. John Morris was burned in 1858.

I think it was in the spring of 1837, that a little boy, son of James Northrup, esq., became lost in the woods. The people in the neighborhood were alarmed, and diligent search was made, and he was found some time in the night, very much chilled and benumbed, but yet alive.

A number of months since, the house of a Mr. Jordan was burned to the ground, and considerable loss was sustained by the owner. In the spring of 1838, a barn belonging to Asa Cotterell, about half a mile south of Fowler's mills, was struck by lightning and consumed. In the early part of 1857, Mr. John Mason, while engaged in some work in the mill of Mr. John Ford, commonly called Fowler's mill, got his arm caught in some of the gearing, while it was in motion, and it was so badly injured that he was disabled for life.

SUICIDES.

The first suicide of which I have learned was that of a Mrs. Foster, who took her own life by hanging herself with a skein of yarn. They were residing on the farm now owned by Lorin Eldridge; but the date of this occurrence I have not been able to learn. The next was that of Mrs. Francis Hazen, in the spring of 1854. She had been deranged for some years, and was laboring under the impression that a time of great scarcity was existing or near at hand, and that it was necessary to be very sparing in the article of food. She had lived very sparingly for a year or more, and finally concluded to do without any food. I have been informed that she lived as many as fourteen days without tasting

food more than once, and then in a very small quantity. The third was that of Arthur Parlin, a young man residing in Chardon. Some time in the summer of 1858, he disappeared from his home in Chardon, and was seen by some one going towards Munson pond. Search was made for him, but he was not found for some weeks. At length some men who were fishing on the pond, discovered his body in the pond, with a stone tied to it. It is supposed he tied the stone to his body, and then paddled a canoe out to where the body was found, and threw himself overboard. The fourth was that of Orson Young. He was a single man, about fifty years of age, having been unable to labor for a number of years, in consequence of a spinal complaint. He had some property at the commencement of his disability, which was nearly expended. He remarked to some one not long before his death, that he had about enough left to bury him decently. He went to the house of C. P. Brainard, proposing to stop awhile with his family, but the first night he hung himself with a handkerchief to the top of his bedroom door. This occurred in March, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

I have now finished the history of Munson, and shall proceed to give some items of early history of a more general nature, some of which I have learned since I have been collecting matter for this history, and some I learned many years since. The first that I shall relate I had from Edwin Fowler, esq., of Willoughby, who was born in Burton, and lived a number of years in Munson. He says that his parents came into Burton in 1801; that his father, Mr. Isaac Fowler, went to Pittsburgh to mill, and was gone from home ten days; that during the time of his absence, perhaps before he left home, a surveying party, one of which was afterwards Hon. Calvin Pease, was stopping at his father's house; that one morning they ate all the provisions the house afforded, and went to their work, without anything for their dinners, not knowing that they should find any supper on their return. But there was some hard corn in the house, which his mother pounded with a nail-hammer on a board, and boiled into mush, and, with the addition of milk, made them an excellent supper.

In 1812, after the surrender of General Hull's army at Detroit, great fears were entertained by the inhabitants of this section of country that they might be molested by the Indians, and some families kept their goods packed, ready to start at a moment's warning. At this juncture of affairs, all the able-bodied men under forty-five years of age were called to Cleveland, as that place was considered in great danger, leaving but few men, and those aged or sick, at home. During the absence of these men from their homes, a report got in circulation in the Wooster settlement (now Chester), that there were five hundred Indians in Burton, killing and scalping the inhabitants, and coming in that direction. This story was fabricated by a young girl who had been left alone a short time, but it thoroughly alarmed the women, who were left unprotected in an almost unbroken wilderness. They ran together, telling the wonderful story. They came to the school-house, where most of the children were collected. Here a scene of confusion ensued, which is more easily remembered than related. Some of the children ran crying to their homes. One girl was over a mile from home, all the way through the woods, but she went there in great haste, and related the story to her friends, who fled to the woods. A young man who had been left at home on the sick list, arose from his bed, and, taking a chest of clothes on his shoulder, carried it some distance, which he could not lift when the excitement was over. But, at the school-house, the women were met by Justice Miner, who was too aged to be called into the service, and he told them that it was a false report; that no such body of Indians could get into Burton, under the existing circumstances; and tried to persuade them to return to their homes;

but they were too much alarmed to do this; so he took them to a safe place in the woods. On his return, he found several children that had become separated from the remainder of the company. He took them and returned again to where he had left the women, and then, as night was coming on, and one woman in the company had a babe only two weeks old, he persuaded them to return to the nearest house for the night. There was another man who had been left at home sick, and it was agreed that they should stand as sentinels at the door of the house. About this time Esquire Tracy, of Mesopotamia, came into the neighborhood from home, passing through Burton on his way to Cleveland, intending to stop at Wooster for the night. He found the people had all deserted their habitations, but somehow found their retreat. He told them there were no Indians in Burton; that he had come through the settlement, and that there was no truth in the story; so they all returned to the house of Justice Miner, where they were joined by two other women and their children, who had not heard the false report, but their fears had led them to seek for company. Shortly after this occurrence Eleazer Hickox, esq., of Burton, stopped at the house of William Archer, in the Wooster settlement, and, being a dark complexioned man, the woman took him for an Indian, and fled from the house and hid herself.

There is an incident in the early history of Middlefield, with which I have become acquainted, to which my friend Mr. Porter has not alluded. George Wallace, who kept a tavern in Middlefield, subsequently removed to Cleveland, where he followed the same business for many years, and, as the Wallaces and Miners were connected, they were frequently passing and repassing from one place to the other. They frequently called at my father's house, in what is now called Chester, and, in consequence of this, I became acquainted with the incident which I am about to relate. While Geo. Wallace was living in Middlefield, a negro escaped from his master in one of the slave States, and a reward was offered for his apprehension and return. At length he came through Middlefield, and Wallace, thinking it a good opportunity to make money, he attempted to arrest him. The fellow was armed, and Wallace got pretty badly wounded, and was confined for some time. I have heard it insinuated that this circumstance had much to do with his defeat at the justice election, and was the reason of his leaving Middlefield.

TORNADOES.

The early settlers in Chester used to speak of three great tornadoes, or windfalls, as they generally called them. The first occurred in 1804, the second in 1808, and the third in 1812. In the first of these, John Miner, sometimes called Dr. Miner, was killed. His house, where he was killed, was north of and very near the north side of the public square in Chester, and on ground recently occupied by a large blacksmith shop. It was on a Sunday in August. He had removed from another temporary dwelling into that, the day previous. He had built no chimney in it, as yet, but it was some fifteen to twenty feet from the floor to the ground, where he intended to build a hearth and chimney. Those who have settled in new countries will understand this, but the young people of the present day will be puzzled to understand the manner of building log houses in the wilderness. He had lain down for a nap; after a time his children (for he was a widower) awakened him, for they were afraid of the storm that had commenced. He arose and directed them to lie down in the place for the chimney, while he stepped out at the door to take a look at what was passing out of doors, and was in the act of re-entering when three trees came upon the house, and, crushing the roof, knocked down some timber over the door that killed him instantly. The statement in the history of Ohio that he had no

neighbors within two miles, is a mistake, for Mr. Amariah Beard, who died in Burton in the summer of 1864, then lived on or very near the spot where the Geauga seminary now stands. The statement of Mr. Porter is nearly correct, except the year in which it occurred. For this I rely on the statements of my father and of my older brothers and sisters, who resided in the township at the time. The second tornado, in 1808, did less damage than the first, but these two prostrated a great amount of timber in Chester and Munson, and laid the foundation for the young groves of timber which were found in these townships. The third, in 1812, occurred in the month of June, and commenced its devastation near the northwest corner of Russell township, prostrating nearly all the standing timber for a half mile in width, and running nearly due east to near the east line of Newbury. In the spring of 1816, Harvey and John Sheffield, residing in what is now Chester, burnt off a spot of this windfall about a half mile southeast of Fullertown, and raised a crop of corn, which did well, considering the coldness of the summer of that year, but was badly injured by bears and other wild animals in the fall. In the winter of 1817 and '18, John Roberts, residing in the south part of Chester, having a large stock of cattle for those times, nearly wintered them on the young timber which succeeded that which had been blown down, and that without cutting it down. But the most terrific tornado that has been experienced in this part of the Western Reserve, occurred in the month of April, and I think in 1841. It commenced its ravages on the hill west of the Chagrin river in Mayfield, and, taking a northeastly direction, first prostrated the house of Ezra Carpenter, on the west side of the river, then crossing the river, carrying water and mud from its bottom on to the opposite bank, and removing logs which lay imbedded in the east bank and throwing them on dry land. On the bottom land east of the river stood the house and barn of Samuel Dean, both strong and well built frame buildings, and nearly new. The house was completely demolished, so that no part of it could be used for building purposes; the barn was stripped of all its doors and otherwise badly shattered. One of the stable doors was afterwards found two miles from its starting place. The tornado passed up the east hill, twisting off tough second-growth saplings a little above the ground, passed through the northwest corner of Chester into Kirtland, spreading devastation in its course, and badly injuring very many buildings. In the center of Kirtland it removed the Congregational meeting-house from its foundation, turning it partly round, and continued in the same direction to near the east line of Lake county. I believe that but one person was killed, and that a small child, but I cannot tell where this occurred. Some of Mr. Dean's family were severely bruised, but none fatally. Besides these, there have been several other tornadoes that have done more or less damage.

REMARKABLE SEASONS, ETC.

The summer of 1816 was one remarkable for cold, frost being seen during every summer month, and some flakes of snow were seen in the months of June and July, in this part of the country. Very little corn was fully ripened in this vicinity. The winter of 1819 and '20 was one of uncommon severity. Sleighing continued nearly the whole winter. It was followed by a summer unusually dry, so much so that the hay crop was very light, not more than half a crop, and on some farms in Burton very little, if any, was cut. The winter of 1827–28 was remarkable for mildness. I believe that more snow fell in November, 1827, than fell during any of the winter months. I think that not more than two or three days of sleighing were enjoyed during the whole winter. It was followed by a warm and pleasant month of March, and some peach trees were in bloom the first day of April. The winter of 1831–32 was one of great severity. Winter

set in about the twentieth of November, and continued six weeks without any thaw; then a slight thaw; then the cold set in again, and continued through the winter months as severe as it commenced. The summer of 1845 was one of hitherto unexampled drouth, commencing in the month of April. There were some heavy frosts in the month of May, which, with the drouth, did much damage to the grass crop, so that very little grass was cut on any part of the Western Reserve. Thousands of cattle were driven out of the country to be wintered, and many of them never returned. Some men sold their stock for half their usual value, to save wintering them, and there were a great many of the inhab itants that sold their homes and went to more highly favored locations. After this, I do not recollect anything very remarkable in the seasons till the summer of 1854, when another very dry summer occurred, but it did not commence till the grass crop was more than half grown, but still it injured it badly. Corn and potatoes suffered more than grass. Many forest trees and some fruit trees died. This dry season was followed by a severe winter, and many cattle died before feed came in the spring of 1855; then the winter of 1856 was also very severe, especially the latter part, when a large amount of snow fell, which lay on the ground till very late in the month of March.

But one thing I forgot to mention in its proper place—the great frost in May, 1834. The spring of that year was rather forward. Fruit trees had all blossomed, and the leaves on forest trees were nearly half their ordinary size before the middle of May, when a change occurred. For about these days it was intensely cold. Some snow fell, and it froze so hard that leaves were killed on all the forest trees except the maples. The fruit was all killed, except in a few places on the shore of the lake. For two weeks after this the beech woods looked as though their tops had been burnt over. This was only exceeded by the great frost of June, 1859. This was another rather forward spring. Crops were got into the ground in good season. Corn, in many places, was large enough to commence hoeing. The third of June the weather became intensely cold; the fourth was cold and cloudy, the wind from the northwest almost a tornado, till near night, when the wind became less severe, the clouds broke away, and on the morning of the fifth the ground was covered with frost. The corn and potatoes, and nearly all other vegetables, were killed. Wheat on the low grounds was killed, and the fruit entirely destroyed, except on favored locations.

I have now finished all I intend to write in this history, and I will say to those who have assisted me by furnishing information for it, that they all have my warmest thanks.

HUNTING.

Some time in February, 1829, Philo Miner, of Chester, while hunting, in the west part of Munson, came upon the fresh tracks of a gang of wolves. He followed them between the Chester line and Sand hill, which, together with the middle and northern parts of Newbury, was then an almost unbroken wilderness (with but a few settlers at Fullertown, and a few on, or near the old State road, in the east part of the township), as was also nearly the whole of Russell township, and a large tract in the southeast part of Chester, to the Plum bottom, on the farm now owned by Richard Dusenbury, in Chester. Night coming on, he returned home. The next morning his son, Madison, and myself went to Plum bottom, found the trail, followed it across the Chagrin, near where the Fuller grist-mill now stands, and from there, by a devious course, on to the hill one mile south of Fullertown, and into an old windfall. Here we found the tracks in great numbers and running in every conceivable direction. We spent several hours in trying to find the trail from there, but did not succeed until near night,

when it was time to return home. The wolves returned east of Fullertown, and again passed west of Sand hill. They were followed from day to day by different hunters, taking turns, among whom were Loren and George Rima and Heman Scott. Scott followed them a number of days in succession, with other hunters, until he could go no longer, by which he obtained the cognomen of "Old Put." After several days it was discovered that the wolves passed once or twice a day through the woods, west of Sand hill, and sentinels were posted on the road from Chester line to Hopson's improvement, while others followed the wolves, and drove them through. On the ninth day of the chase, Cyrus Keeney, being posted near where Daniel Barnes' house now stands, shot and killed one of the wolves. The chase was continued, with sentinels on the road, for a day or two longer, when George Rima, who was on the trail, shot and killed another large wolf, near Munson pond; but, the snow failing, the hunt was discontinued. The remainder of the gang, however, left for other parts and have not been seen here since. During the chase they killed sheep for Oliver Hovey, of Munson, and a Nr. Clark, on Clark street, in Chardon.

DEATH OF JOHN L. KELLEY.

By the politeness of Mr. Dewey I have received a letter, written by Mr. Samuel Roberts, then a resident of Munson, giving the circumstances of the death of Mr. John L. Kelley, at considerable length, which I will try to convey in fewer words.

Mr. Kelley was in the habit of leaving home, and being gone a day or two, without informing his family as to where he was going. He was living on the farm now owned by Mr. Laraway. He went to his sugar bush, on one of the last days of March, 1842, and, it appears, that after gathering some sap, he cut a hollow tree, which lodged on another, and by some means a limb was precipitated, which struck him on the head. Blood was found on the spot; also the ax and pail, but he was found twenty or thirty rods from the tree, in an opposite direction from home, by his neighbors, who were hunting for him, about forty hours after the falling of the tree. It appears he had pawed the ground, broken roots and limbs, and left evidence of dreadful agony, and of protracted suffering. After he was found, it was ascertained, by examination made by Dr. Hallenbeck, that his skull was fractured.

In Mr. Miner's history of Munson he confined his history principally to the early settlement. It has been thought expedient to have some statistical account of business, etc., at the time of the centennial year. Albert Hale, then of Munson, was requested to furnish something of the kind to add to the history. He has kindly furnished the president of the Pioneer Historical society with the following:

"In point of fertility, water privileges, timber, stone, and its adaptation to crops of all kinds, apples, peaches, pears, and small fruits, it is unsurpassed by any township in Geauga county. The southwest part, in particular, is noted for its richness, unsurpassed by the prairies at the west, consisting largely of bottom land, through which flows the Chagrin river, affording ample water-power. Along the west bank of this stream runs a ledge of rocks, extending some two miles, broken at intervals by fertile valleys, and in other places rising into minature mountains, affording immense quarries of superior sand stone. From this extended ledge gush many springs of pure, cold water. This ledge is noted for its many caves, gullies and gorges. The most noted of these curiosities are on the land of Messrs. Dart, Sherman, Babcock, and Bartlett; the most remarkable of the wonders is on the land of Mr. Dart. It is entered by a deep gorge, and extends quite a distance in the darkness. The explorer, in making his way through this dark passage, has to encounter the wet and spray falling from

the overhanging rocks. The most remarkable feature of this wonder is that this deep and dark chasm is spanned by a natural bridge, wide enough for a common road. Another of these curiosities is on the land of Mr. O. Chamberlain—this is called the "Rober's cave." It is entered by a small aperture, into a dark cavern, some eight or ten feet square. It was once used to secrete stolen goods. The next place of note is Munson pond, which has of late assumed the name Bass lake, and a large and commodious hotel, built by Smith, Downing & Brewster, on an island close by its sparkling waters, which has become a fashionable resort for the surrounding country. This beautiful sheet of water is about one mile long, and half a mile wide. Its surroundings indicate that it once occupied a much larger area when the whole vast extent of northern Ohio was a vast wilderness, infested by savages and wild beasts. On the bosom of this lake the rude savage plied the oar, and on its shaded banks the youthful aborigines wooed his dusky maid. Since those imaginary days, and previous to these modern improvements, this pond was a great resort for fishermen and sportsmen. But times and things have undergone a mighty change, and revolution onward is the watch-word now. Maple hill is the most elevated portion of the township. From this picturesque elevation one has a charming view of the surrounding country. Stretching over the valley of the Chagrin, onto the heights of Chester, with a distant view of the United States observatory; still further, in a western direction, on a clear day, is seen the black smoke arising from the founderies and smelting works of Cleveland and Newburgh, and more apparent, the blaze of light in dark nights.

Munson has some forehanded and independed farmers. It has two cheese factories—Maple Hill, owned and conducted by William Harrington; and Sand Hill, owned by a joint stock company—manufacturing a large amount of butter and cheese. The southeast part of the township is nearer to the Torrys' cheese factory, near the corners of four townships, and consequently milk from that quarter of this township is sent there. Farmers from the western part of Munson send milk to Hall's, in Claridon, and the northeast part to Chardon. The cheese factory in the southeast part was run several years by the Messrs. Downings. James A. Downing shipped into Munson, in 1867, eighty head of Durham cows from Missouri, weighing from one thousand to one thousand seven hundred pounds, averaging fifteen hundred pounds; beautiful in form and excellent milkers.

One grist-mill was erected in 1833 by Hiram and Milo Fowler, now owned by C. S. Johnson, and doing a good business.

There are two churches, one at the mills, a Disciple church, and one at North Munson, a Christian church. A town hall, store, hotel, one post-office, two blacksmith shops, two shoe stores, two permanent grave-yards—one at the mills and one at Maple hill several family burying grounds, eight school districts, houses mostly new and in good repair. The line of the Painesville and Hudson railroad was located and partly graded through the Munson valley of the Chagrin, but like many other partly finished roads, is resting for money to resurrect it.

Munson has a wide-awake farmers' club, organized in ———, and holding monthly meetings with, apparently, good results. A union meeting of farmers' clubs from Claridon, Chardon, Hambden, and Munson was held at Bass lake last fall (1879), which was numerously attended, by outsiders as well as members. The day was auspicious. The Claridon cornet band touched the keynote of musical inspiration. The speeches of members of the different clubs were edifying, instructive, and some were humorous. On the whole every body seemed to enjoy the occasion.

The editor and compiler of this history feels it a pleasure, and duty requires a suitable acknowledgment to the members of the Munson club, for fitting up

the grounds tastefully and convenient for the visiting clubs, and people generally; and for their courtesy and attention through the day, by their committees, both ladies and gentlemen, and by all, individually and collectively.

The officers, as reported, are: H. P. Bond, president; and Charles Harper, vice-president. The officers in the ladies' department are: Mrs. E. F. Hovey, president; Mrs. D. Hazen, vice-president; Mrs. William Martin, secretary.

REMARKABLE BIRTHS.

I think it was some time during the warm season of 1835 that Mrs. Leonard Sweat, residing on the State road, from Chardon to Ravenna, gave birth to four children near the same time, but none of them survived, and all were buried in the same coffin.

POPULATION.

I have not been able to obtain correct statistics of the population of but one of the decades since the settlement of the township. The population did not increase rapidly till about 1830. From that time till 1840, I think it more than doubled. In that year, the census, taken by O. P. Brown, esq., gave our numbers at one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight. Lake county having been set off, left Munson the second township in population in the county, Chardon only outnumbering it.

STATISTICS OF ELECTIONS.

The earliest township record that I have been able to find, is for 1836. At the presidential election of that year, the following vote was given: For William Henry Harrison, 110; for Martin Van Buren, 51. Two years later, at the State election, Joseph Vance, Whig, had 39 votes; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, had 110 votes for governor. Two years after, in 1840, at the State election, Wilson Shannon had 124 votes for governor, and Thomas Corwin, Whig, had 119. At the presidential election in November of the same year, William H. Harrison had 121 votes, and Martin Van Buren had 120. At the general election of 1848, for governor, John B. Weller had 79 votes, Seabury Ford had 71, and Salmon P. Chase had 11 votes. At the presidential election in 1860, Abraham Lincoln had 172, Stephen A. Douglas had 35, and John Bell had 2 votes. At the general election in 1863, John Brough had 174 votes for governor, and Clement L. Vallandigham had 15 votes. At the psesidential election in 1864, Abraham Lincoln had 156 votes, and George B. McClellan had 23 votes. At the election for State officers in 1867, R. B. Hayes had 142 votes, and A. G. Thurman 33 votes. For the constitutional amendment, 127 votes; against it, 49.

MILITARY ROSTER.*

WAR WITH MEXICO.

John M. Granger. Martin H. Hamblin.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.—THREE MONTHS' MEN.

Martin H. Hamblin.
Charles Hansard, sr.
Lucius Fowler.
John Hansard.
Charles King.
Charles N. Dewey.
Henry Thwing.
Marvin Henry.
Lucern Kelley.
William Hansard.
Joseph C. Haskney.

All of the above served in the Nineteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, Capt. Paine's company.
John A. Phelps and George Smith, regiment not known.

* Prepared by O. Miner, and revised by George E. Moore, esq.

FORTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

Martin H. Hamblin, captain, resigned January, 1862.
Lester Miller, promoted to second lieutenant May 1, 1863.
Andrew Hazen, veteran.
C. Hansard, sr.
Morris Harper, corporal, died at Nelson's Furnace, Ky., of camp fever, March 2, 1862.
Henry Warner, corporal, veteran.
Charles Springer, died May 27, 1864, from wounds received at Pickett's Mills, May 18, '64.
Edwin Lampman, enlisted as teamster.
Wallace J. Little, died October 31, 1862.
Marshall Hamilton, recruit.
David R. Bartlett, wounded at Stone River, December 31, 1862, and at Chickamauga, September, 1863
Hubert Harrington, Co. B, mustered out with regiment.
C. Danforth, date not given on rolls.
William Hansard, promoted to captain of Co. K.
E. R. Eggleston, promoted to first lieutenant, November, 1863.
George W. Hodges, first sergeant, veteran.
John Hansard, first sergeant Co. B, killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.
Carlos Harper.
C. Stansell, died April 1, 1863.
Oney Stephenson, wounded at Stone River, December 31, 1862, Mission Ridge, Nov, 26, '63.
Luman Harrington, died December 30, 1861.
Albert W. Miller, veteran.
Clark D. Calkins, corporal, enlisted October, '62, wounded at Mission Ridge, November 23, '62, died December 8, 1863.
W. B. Dewey, Co. B, mustered out with regiment.
L. A. Chamberlain, Co. B, discharged for disability, September 20, 1863.

FORTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

D. W. Bidlake, discharged, after serving three years.
D. A. Gates, discharged, after serving three years.

BATTERY C, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

James A. Hazen, recruit of 1863.
Thomas Lampman, recruit of 1864.
Charles H. Varney, recruit of 1864.

BATTERY G, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

George E. Moore, sergeant, veteran.
Spencer Tuman, killed at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862.
M. H. Hamblin, artificer, recruit, 1863.
George Peck, served three years.
Joseph C. Hackney, discharged for disability,
Frank Storey, served three years, Battery B, First Ohio light artillery.

NINTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Harmon B. York, captain.
Russell W. Keeny, discharged December 1, '62.
Nelson Keeny, discharged June 16, 1865.
Phineas W. Sherman, died at Bridgeport, Alabama, of typhoid fever, June 28, 1864.
Isaac Barker, recruit.
Hiram D. York, second lieutenant, discharged June 6, 1865; died July 16, 1865, from injuries received in service,
Selby B. Ashcraft, corporal.
Charles T. Hansard, recruit.
James T. Brainard, corporal, Second Ohio heavy artillery, died March 30, 1863.
Charles D. Pomeroy, Fourteenth Ohio independent battery, enlisted September 10, 1861.
Frank S. Morris, Twenty-fifth Ohio infantry, discharged November, 1865.

SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Henry Thwing, corporal, wounded at Bridgeport, Alabama, June 28, 1864. George Smith.
Alden Hazen, Second Ohio cavalry.
W. J. Warner, Sixth Ohio cavalry, was disabled, while in hospital, from the affects of gangrene in sore in his hand, while taking care of wounded.
Joel Bond, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio infantry, died of measles, January 3, 1863.

The following were soldiers, but we are unable to give the organization to which they belonged:

George A. Frost.
M. J. Dewey.
Myron Fox.
Samuel Miller.
James Morris.
Henry Stephenson.
A. K. Rider.
Thomas Spence.
Silas Knapp.
A. W. Hamilton.
Ira Dewey.
James E. Frost.
S. D. Tucker.
Frederick Lepper.
Allison Varney.
William Phinney.
Hiram M. Knapp, was killed by the cars, passing under a bridge between Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Clarksville, Tennessee.

Soldiers who were born in Munson, but enlisted elsewhere:

George E. Downing, son of Major A. L. Downing, enlisted in southern Ohio, in Eighteenth Ohio infantry, three months' men, and served as captain. Enlisted for three years in Second Virginia cavalry; served as adjutant, and was promoted to major.
John Lampan, enlisted in Fourth Iowa regiment, and died of dysentery.
Lafayette Preston, enlisted in the 136th New York regiment in 1862.
Elijah Geary, enlisted as musician in 1864.
Albert T. Harley, enlisted in Maine.
Addison Harley, enlisted in 29th Ohio infantry.
Rufus Thwing, enlisted in Chardon.
Henry B. Stanard and W. C. Stanard, enlisted in Wisconsin.
Edwin N. Preston, enlisted in the 136th New York regiment, for three months; re-enlisted for three years in 1865 in Seventh Pennsylvania infantry; wounded at Fair Oaks.

Winfield Preston, enlisted in Michigan.
John Coe, enlisted as musician, and died in hospital.
Romulus Story, enlisted in the Eighty-third Pennyslvania regiment, was promoted to first lieutenant; was killed May 10, 1864.
A. J. Preston, enlisted in navy, gun-boat service.
Dr. O. Pomeroy, served as assistant surgeon in the Sixteenth infantry. (Lived at time in Munson.)
I. N. Warner, enlisted in Mecca, in the Sixth Ohio.

Captain Hansard deserves more than a passing notice in history. Captain William Hansard enlisted as a private in Co. G, Forty-first Ohio volunteer infantry. He was of Irish parentage. He enlisted quite young, and soon rose to first sergeant of his company; was soon promoted to lieutenant of company D, and from that to captain of company K. He was wounded at Nashville, Tennessee, in January, 1865—had his leg amputated, but lived only about a month. He was much beloved by his company, and all who knew him. Gen. Hazen, in his address to the soldiers of the Forty-first, at Burton, July 4, 1879, speaking of him, with reference to the battle of Nashville, says: "You left here that gallant young Hansard, the last of three most excellent brothers."

SKETCHES.

DOWNING FAMILY.

George and Emanuel Downing came to this country, at an early date, from London, England. Emanuel settled at Rochester, twenty miles from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, while George, seeking a milder climate, settled in Virginia. Of the descendants of the latter we know but very little, except that two families came from the south branch of the Potomac in Virginia, and settled in the Scioto valley, near Chillicothe, where their descendants now reside. They were among the first settlers of that rich and beautiful valley. George Downing, the noted chief of several tribes of Indians in the Indian territory, is a descendant of the Virginia branch. He is an educated gentleman, and is noted for the wonderful influence he has over the half-civilized tribes.

Benjamin Downing, the grandfather of the subjects of this sketch, lived at Rochester, New Hampshire. He had six sons — George, Benjamin, Joshua, Dennis, John, and Samuel. George enlisted in the Federal army at the breaking out of the Revolution, and fought through the war. He was noted for his great strength and bravery. After the war he became a Baptist minister in his native town.

Samuel came to Ohio in 1815, and settled at Gallipolis, on the Ohio river. He came from New Hampshire to Pittsburgh, by wagon teams; there he made a raft of timber, loaded his wagons, teams and goods, and floated down the river to Gallipolis. He was a surveyor, and afterwards surveyed most of Meigs county. He purchased a farm in Scippio township, cleared it up, and raised a large family of children. He had four sons—Franklin, George, Rodney, and Columbia. These men have been among the most prominent men of the county. Franklin was an extensive coal dealer. Rodney was clerk of the court fourteen years, a leading merchant in 1840, and in 1844 built the steamer "General Harrison," for many years one of the finest boats in the Cincinnati and St. Louis trade. Columbia represented his county in the legislature two successive terms, was collector of his district during the war, and Hayes' elector

in 1876. George was the farmer, and resided on the old homestead in Scippio. He was justice of the peace twenty-five years. He was noted for being the strongest man in southern Ohio. Rodney and Columbia are the only surviving members of the family.

Dennis and John Downing moved from New Hampshire to Colchester, in Vermont, the then "howling wilderness" of the west, in 1795. John had no children. Dennis was sheriff for many years. He had eight children—George, Dennis, Alvin, Joshua, Harriet, Cephus, Emory, and Mary. *George and Dennis came to Ohio and settled in Munson in the fall of 1830. They purchased farms two and a half miles south of Chardon, on the old State road; sold out to the Kirby's in 1836, and moved to Troy. Here George died in 1839. He had one son, B. F. Downing. The widow married Benj. Andrews, of Rockport, Cuyahoga county, in 1845. The son was educated by his mother, graduated at Oberlin, and went to Chicago, where he now resides. Dennis sold his Troy farm in 1841, and moved back to Munson, where he resided until his death, in 1876, at the avdanced age of eighty years. He had seven children—James H., of Chardon; George, Asa, and Seymour, of Munson; Mrs. Livingston Hazen, of Munson; Mrs. Shattuck and Mrs. Frank Torry, of North Newbury. Harriet was the wife of Jesse Freeman, and Mary, the wife of Caleb Pinkham. They came to Ohio in 1835. Mr. Freeman was employed by Ralza Spencer, in his chair factory, for many years; has resided in Claridon ever since he came to Ohio. They had four children—Dennis, now in Florida, Sylvanus, Mrs. A. D. Hall, and Mrs. Charles Foot, the latter deceased. Mr. Pinkham settled in Munson, but sold out about the year 1849. He now resides in northern Minnesota.

Emory† came to Ohio in 1834, settled in Munson, on the State road, farm adjoining Captain Burnett's, who was postmaster in those days. After residing in Munson several years, he sold out and purchased a farm in Russell. He accumulated quite a property, and died in 1874. He had no children. Alvin, Joshua and Cephus came out in the fall of 1833. Alvin and Joshua purchased a farm of one hundred and eighty acres on the Pond road, two and one-half miles south of Chardon, in Munson. Cephus purchased a farm adjoining. Joshua lived on this farm thirty-three years, sold out in 1866, and purchased a farm in Burton, where he died in 1878, aged seventy-seven years. He had three children—Mrs. Orrin Stansell, who died in 1872, Emory and Albert, the former living in Newbury, the latter in Colorado. Cephus, after living in Munson, Troy, Russell, and Hambden, purchased a small farm in Newbury, where he now resides. By his first wife he had two children, John and Truman, who now live in the west. His second wife was a daughter of Bildad Fowler, of Munson. They had several children, all now married and reside in the vicinity of their parents.

Uncle Cephus has had a varied life. He was a kind, generous man, generous to all but himself. He and Alvin are the survivors of the eight brothers and sisters, children of Dennis Downing, who came to Ohio during the years from 1830 to 1835, and all settled in Munson but one, Mrs. Freeman. Alvin sold his part of the farm in 1839, to Marvin Keeny, and purchased a place one mile south of the center; sold this place in 1844, and rented Colonel Spencer's farm in Munson: in 1849 joined a party of sixteen and went to California. This was soon after gold was discovered. It was a hazardous undertaking. Many looked upon it as suicidal, but this little party was full of pluck, and, accordingly, on

*Dennis was married to Aphia Gale, December 11, 1825; George to Polly Gale in 1826.

†Emory D. was married to Betsey Welsh, in 1827; Cephus D. to Elizabeth Dalzell, in 1835; Joshua D. to Ann Austin, in 1831; Alvin D. to Sarah Morey, in 1826.

the twenty-sixth of March, 1849, the start was made. They purchased their outfit at St. Joe, Missouri. The second week out, the most prominent man in the party died—Frank Adams. This cast a goom over the whole party, but their faces were turned to the gold fields of the Pacific, and nothing short of death could check their progress. They arrived in California in August, went into the diggings, and worked a few weeks, when the company disbanded on account of sickness. Mr. Downing was very sick at this time. His friend, Dr. Mathews, of Painesville, who went out with the party as their physician, had him conveyed down the Sacramento to Benicia, a little town north of San Francisco, where, by careful nursing, he saved his life. He remained in California about two years, and came home by way of the Isthmus. In 1854 he and his son, B. F., purchased the farm on which he now resides. He had eight children —Benjamin F., of Munson; Mrs. Rodney Downing, of Middleport, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Brewster and Arthur D., of Chardon; George E., of Clifton, West Virginia; Charles, who died in 1858; Mrs. Mary Shattuck, of Mentor, and Mrs. George E. Moore, of Munson.

Major Downing is now one of the less than half dozen of early settlers that now reside in Munson, he having been a resident of that township forty-five years. He was born in the year 1800, in the town of Colchester, Vermont. The little town of Rochester, mentioned in this sketch, was no doubt the location where the famous "Major Jack Downing" letters were written in President Jackson's time. The Major mentions, in one of his letters, the reception given the president at "Downingsville." Uncle Joshua was captain of the militia, and "me and the President slept under Aunt Abigail's bed quilt." In politics the Downings were Whigs, then Free-soilers, and in these latter days Republicans with one or two exceptions.

Munson was settled by a class of poor people. They purchased small farms, and had no surplus funds to support their families. It was "hard sledding" for many of them. Living in log houses in the woods, with no roads, and nothing in sight available from which they could procure a living, only as they cleared their lands, it must have been indeed discouraging. But the plucky pioneers of Munson, like their brothers all over the Western Reserve, cleared their farms, tilled the lands, and the more thrifty purchased the neighbor's farm, built fine houses, and to-day Munson, with all her discouraging prospects at the start, ranks well up with any of the elder townships of the county, in wealth and intelligence.

JAMES R. PERCY.

went into the army as captain in the Fifty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Vinton and Lawrence, and went into camp at Portsmouth, Ohio, late in the fall of 1861. During the winter the ranks were filled by recruiting from the above named counties, received marching orders some time in March, 1862, and arrived at Shiloh on the evening previous to the battle. The men had received their arms but a few days before, and consequently knew but very little of the use of them. Unfortunately, this regiment was one of the first attacked. The men were just getting up, and many a poor fellow was shot down in his tent. As quickly as possible the men were in line, fired one volley, and fell back to a better posittion. Here the order was given, after another volley, to fall back again; only a part of the officers hearing the order, a part retreated, the balance holding their ground. The colonel, I have forgotten his name, made his way

to the river, leaving his men to take care of themselves, and never afterwards returned to the command, being discharged from the service. Captains Percy, Gray, Brooks, Phillips, and Jones held the regiment, and fought the battle through. Percy was without hat, coat or vest, as he had no time to dress that morning. Captain Jones was made colonel, and Captain Phillips, lieutenant-colonel. Soon after this battle, General Sherman censured the regiment severely for their conduct in this battle, but afterwards, in an article in the *Army Gazette*, he gave the regiment full credit, claiming it to be one of the very best under his command. Captain Percy's command was made up from the sons of the wealthy class of farmers in the Scioto valley. He promising to stay with them, he kept this promise good, until forced out, soon after the battle at Chattanooga. Here he left his company, and was placed upon the staff of General Howard. Colonel Phillips related to me an incident that occurred soon after our army reached the rear of Vicksburgh, after the glorious battles of the week previous, Colonel Jones, of the Fifty-sixth, commanding the brigade. This brigade was stationed on Black river. An order was issued to Colonel Jones to cross the river if possible, and drive the rebels from the opposite bank. There was no means of ascertaining the depth of the river only by actual test. This was most certain death to any one who would be brave enough to make the attempt. The next morning, while the regiment was drawn up in order, Colonel Jones rode along the line, asking for a volunteer to make the venture. Not a man moved. Presently Captain Percy stepped boldly out, saluted his colonel, and said: "Colonel Jones, I am at your service." The colonel rode up to him, took his hand, and said: "Captain Percy, I am proud of this brave act, but I am sorry that is you." Captain Percy divested himself of his coat, vest and hat, and marched boldly over the little bluff to the river, nearly his entire command following him. He walked straight down into the water until he could feel no bottom, and then dove down and swam until he was fully satisfied the river could not be forded. All this time the rebels coming out of the bushes on the opposite side, stood there, hurrahing and cheering the "Bully Yankees," and never fired again.

Col. Phillips says "this was the bravest act of an individual I saw during the war."

Captain Percy was shot dead while planting a battery in front of Kennesaw mountain, in August, 1863.

For the above history of Captain James R. Percy I am indebted to Mr. A. D. Downing, of Chardon.

CHARDON.

BY J. O. CONVERSE.

Geographically, the township of Chardon is known as number nine, in the eighth range of townships of the Western Reserve. It is bounded on the north by Concord, Lake county, east by Hambden, south by Munson, and west by Kirtland, Lake county. The village of Chardon, the county seat of Geauga county, is situated upon a most pleasant, healthful and sightly elevation, near the southeast corner of the township, about four miles distant from the county line on the north, and four and one-half miles on the west. That old and popular summer resort, the Little Mountain, is in the northwest corner of the township, and its new and delightful rival, "Bass Lake," (formerly Munson pond,) is about three miles distant from the court house by road, in a south-westerly direction.

PIONEER HISTORY.

The pioneer history of Chardon, so far as furnished for this volume, is mostly embraced in a series of articles written by Mr. E. V. Canfield, and published in the *Geauga Democrat* (now *Republican*), in 1870–71. These are given below, with such notes and corrections as are necessary to show what deaths, changes of residence, etc., have since occurred.

Chardon's early history is gathered from papers and manuscripts that have come into my possession, and from conversation with those few who did pioneer duty here in olden time. My facts and dates will, I think, in the main, be found correct.

In 1808 Chardon township was unpeopled, for it was an unbroken wilderness. Within the present limits of Geauga county, there were, at that time, several settlements, the oldest and most important being in Burton, and Bondstown (now Hambden). The seat of justice for Geauga county was established in 1808. Peter Chardon Brooks, of Boston, a man of considerable wealth and liberality, was the original proprietor of the land, and, evidently, wishing to make his middle name immortal, proposed to the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, to give them the use of the land now embraced in the town plat of Chardon, if they would call it by that name. Samuel W. Phelps was appointed director of Chardon town plat. It was nearly four years after this gift was made by Mr. Brooks, before any one took up his residence here. In 1811, Captain Edward Paine, then of Painesville, with the aid of Samuel W. Phelps, succeeded in getting most, or all, the timber chopped, on the public square. Gomer Bradley, for a long time a resident of Claridon, and Curtis Wilmot, of Burton, did most of the axe work. So an opening was made in the heavy timber, the sunlight let in to warm the soil, and hastening the ripening of the farmer's crops, and the forests have gradually disappeared, to give place to grain, and meadow, and pasture.

In March, 1812, Norman Canfield erected a double log house upon the premises now occupied for a hotel by Benton & Co. This was the first building of any kind erected in Chardon, and the metropolis could boast one dwelling. In the same month, the family of Mr. Canfield came to occupy their new house, moving from Litchfield, New York, to Bondstown (now Hambden), in 1804, and from there here, as before stated. Mr. Canfield, soon after moving into his house, opened it for a hotel. The building boasted of three rooms

on the ground floor, and one very capacious chamber, accessible by a ladder from the outside, and through the gable end. Meager as were these accommodations, this tavern, as all such structures were then called, came to be quite a noted place of resort. In 1818 this tavern was torn down, and Mr. Canfield built a more commodious frame one. The most of that building is yet standing,* though entirely covered upon its shoulders the Mammoth hall, etc., built by D. W. Stocking.

Mr. Canfield and his family were the only inhabitants of Chardon until some time in the spring of 1812, when Captain Edward Paine, jr., came with his family, and erected a large log house near the present residence of D. W. Canfield. This building was built for a court-house, but Captain Paine occupied it for a dwelling-house until the fall of 1812. So Chardon had more than doubled its population, a thing that sometimes takes cities a long time to accomplish, for it had two families and a court-house. This court-house had but one door, and but one room. The fire-place had no jams. The chimney was made of split sticks laid in mortar. The floor was laid with wide, rough boards. There was one window in the east end, and for a while no floor overhead. The judges occupied a large, split log, or puncheon, supported by blocks, for a seat, and for a desk, for the lawyers, a long, cross-legged table, belonging to Captain Paine, and the only table then owned by him. Of course, the witnesses, parties and spectators, were provided with very rude and uncouth seats. The jury retired to a large log for deliberations, but whether this fact ever caused them to get at *log*-gerheads, and disagree, I am unable to say.

In the fall of 1812 Captain Paine built a log house near the present parsonage of the Congregational church. At that time it was called a princely affair, for it had two rooms on the ground floor, and the logs were hewn smooth on the inside. Chardon then had two families, two dwelling-houses, a court-house, and Norman Canfield had put up a log barn. During the summer of 1812 Captain Paine had caused to be cleared off about two acres of wood land, and Norman Canfield had made another such improvement.

In July, 1812, the family or Samuel King came to Chardon, from Long Meadow, Massachusetts. He started on June 10, 1812, and reached this place July 20th, being forty days in consummating the journey that now can be made in as many hours. His mode of conveyance was a strong lumber wagon, with two yoke of oxen and a horse to draw the possessions. Mr. King moved into the court-house before described (there being no other applicants for janitor). Subsequently, when he had built an addition to his house, he used the judges' seat, before mentioned, many years, for a door step. Hull having surrendered, Mr. King deemed it prudent to return east, which he did, in 1812, taking his family. Chardon had now but two families, and this was doubtless the darkest hour in its history, unless it may have been at the happening of some total eclipse.

Some time in the spring of 1813 Mr. King returned to Claridon, leaving his family in the State of New York, but he was accompanied by two hired men. Mr. King found no turnpiked roads between Buffalo and Chardon. The difficulties of such travel can be faintly appreciated by those of us who are unaccustomed to pioneer life, when we think of dense woods, with narrow wagon or bridle paths, no guide-boards, or finger-posts, save blazed trees; obliged to ford or swim streams, and settlements so scarce as to require frequent campings out. Think, too, how modern are our railroad improvements. In 1842, we had, in the whole United States, only about five thousand miles of road. In 1836, it is said that Ohio had less than fifty miles of railroad; now, we have between three and

*Since destroyed by fire.

four thousand miles. Each of the years 1869 and '70 will add as many miles as the entire amount of road in 1842.

Soon after Mr. King returned to Chardon, he took the job of building a new and more convenient court-house. The contract was to clear the lot on which the building was to be erected, and finish the structure for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. He completed the undertaking in the fall of 1813, and a term of court was held in it soon after. This was the court-house until the south half of the brick one was completed; the one destroyed by fire in July, 1868. It stood upon the lot in the rear of the old brick academy, that stood until the fire of 1868, near the present drug-store of A. Cook. It was made of block or hewn timber to the top of the first story, and the second story was framed. The court-room was above, and the jail below. The court-room was warmed by a "Franklin" stove, purchased in Painesville, and was used for the purposes for which it was built, and also for religious meetings, school-house and ball-room.

The first regular dance ever held in Chardon, was in the court-room, on the Fourth of July, 1814. Simeon Root (since deceased), was the musician for the occasion, and the devotees of toe and heel, old and young, for miles around, joined in the dance, to the music of such inspiriting strains as "Old Rosin the Bow." The participants did not drive up, Jehu-like, in covered carriages, drawn by panting steeds, bedecked with plated harnesses. Tinseled finery, essenced exquisites and perfumed garments, were unknown to the pioneer life of Chardon. The company obtained their refreshments at the log tavern of Norman Canfield. The next Sunday, all who felt disposed, assembled at the court-room for worship, and the next day the court convened its regular session.

This court-house, at that time, was justly regarded as an ornament and honor to the place, and, all over northern Ohio, when remarked upon, was called a model building. After the south half of the brick court-house, before mentioned, was built, this rude structure was occupied many years by Judge Noah Hoyt for a barn, and, about 1850, went the way of all remains of a log-cabin, well-sweep, slow-coach age, being pulled down by Ira Webster, to give place to a better building.

In June, 1813, the family of Mr. King returned to Chardon, and resumed the occupancy of the old court-house, their former home. His family consisted of himself, Hannah, his wife, and their children—Hannah, aged twelve years; Warren, eight years; John, four years, and Jabez, eighteen months.

In the spring of 1814, Captain Edward Paine, Samuel King, and Norman Canfield, logged off and cleared the present public square. They were to have for so doing the use of the land until such time as the public should require it for its designated use. They tilled it for two years, raising wheat, corn, potatoes, and such other crops as they saw fit.

Samuel King was the first adult person who died in Chardon. His disease was fever (typhus, perhaps), and his death occurred February 6, 1817, aged thirty-eight years. His death was an irreparable loss to his family and the town. He was universally lamented, for he was everywhere esteemed and respected. We must bear in mind that, in those days, neighbors had no such narrow, pent-up meaning as compactly settled life gives it. Townships were as near then, in the sense of sharing each other's joys and calamities, as those living upon adjoining farms are now. Hannah, his eldest child, soon followed him in death. She died on the second of March, 1817, and on the seventh of April, Warren, the eldest son, fell a victim to the same disease. Thus, in a few short weeks, one-half this family were numbered with the tenants of the tomb.

Mr. King left some property, but little that was available. There were great difficulties in those days, in turning any property into money. Mrs. King, his

widow, was a woman of great energy and fortitude, and, instead of sinking under her accumulation of bereavements, went bravely to work to provide for herself and the remaining friends of her family. On foot and alone, she started for Burton, driving a yoke of oxen, guided most of the way by marked trees, taking some articles to dispose of in order to raise money to pay the expenses of the sickness and burial of her husband and children. After the death of Mr. King, his widow had a daughter born, whom she named Lodica. She is now the wife of Benjamin Cowles, and they reside near the center of Chardon. Mrs. King remained a widow until 1835, when she married Aaron Canfield, with whom she lived till his death. The latter part of her life was mostly spent in the family of her son, Jabez King, residing in this village.

There are some incidents connected with clearing off the public square, that, perhaps, might have been more appropriately mentioned before, but which, I trust, are none the less interesting now. For a few years after the families previously mentioned in this narrative came to Chardon, the land on the east side of South street was unchopped and covered by a heavy growth of beech and maple, and Captain Paine had a large "sugar-bush," which he profitably used for a great number of years. Some of the original trees of his bush are yet standing upon the land of John Kissick and heirs of E. F. Phelps, that, for fifty years, almost consecutively, have been tapped, and as many times have ungrudgingly poured out their saccharine juices. So, on the west side of the same street, was another fine bush of Norman Canfield's, with a larger per cent. of maples, but of less extent. Where now are the residences of S. O. Converse, Henry Bartlett, D. F. Avery, J. F. Bruce, E. V. Canfield, Austin Canfield and others, and on the land back of them, the maples grew very numerous: and, where the present cemetery is located, and in that vicinity, there had been, at some ancient time, a wind-fall, and, as a consequence, there had sprung up another growth of tall, slim cherry and whitewood trees. The flat or low land just west of the village, was covered with black ash trees.

For a year or two after the square was called cleared off, there was left a tall elm near the corner brick store. For three or four months a hedge-hog, exercising his inalienable right of squatter sovereignty, pre-empted the top of this elm. As many as fifty shots were fired at him on different occasions, while he was domiciled in this tree, none of them taking effect. But the rifles used here then were flint lock, and the powder coarse and of an inferior quality. Near the present residence of Miss A. A. Benton, a man by the name of Wilmot was killed while cutting trees. He and another chopper, whose name I am unable to state, had chopped off a tree, but it lodged at the top in another. They cut the second one partly off, when the extra weight caused it to split and, in some manner, run back. Mr. Wilmot kept stepping back, but not fast enough, for he was hit by the tree, and made fast under it, lying upon the ground. His comrade, seeing his peril, laid hold of the fallen tree, and under other circumstances, by superhuman lifting, enabled the unfortunate man to extricate himself, but he soon died. The one who did the lifting, returned a day or two after, to show how it was done, but he could no more stir it than if it had been a pyramid of Egypt.

The first planting season after the public square was logged and burned off, there was some corn planted on it. This account I had from an eye-witness. It was not plowed that season, and was planted with a handspike. This ancient instrument of husbandry was flattened and sharpened at the point, and the planter, holding it at the proper angle, made an opening in the ground or sod; and, after depositing the proper number of kernels with the foot pressed down the ground above it. They had hoes that were cumbrous things, weighing three or four times as much as the present style, that could have been employed, but

this mode was used, it is said, to more effectually prevent the ravages of the chipmuks, they being exceedingly troublesome and keen-scented, and this way of planting put them more off their guard while the corn was sprouting and coming up than when a hill was made to cover the seed. After the corn grew, it was not plowed out, nor hoed; it was kept as clear of weeds as possible, and yet the crop was not a failure.

Hambden, Burton, and Claridon were also settled before Chardon. I allude to them now more particularly, as the early settlement of these towns seemed to make the inhabitants more closely allied, for one reason, if for no other, that the roads first established ran north and south. A very early mail route was from Warren to Painesville, and the return trip. Claridon was once called Canton, and then Burlington; and, when Nathaniel Spencer moved into Claridon with his family, and settled near the present residence of his grand-son, W. E. Spencer, and old homestead of his son, Colonel E. Spencer.

Captain Edward Paine was the first postmaster in Chardon, but I am unable to give the date of his appointment. The mail was, for many years, carried on horse-back. A Mr. Rankin, who lived in Warren, had a contract for carrying the mail from that place to Painesville, once a week and return. He left Warren, and came as far as Captain Spencer's, and stayed all night, the next day finishing the trip to Painesville, then taking two days more to return. It cost twenty-five cents postage then on common letters, the price of an ordinary day laborer's work. Letters then were more like angels' visits, and, when one was received, the neighbors were informed, and gathered in, for the tidings from "away down East," had a value as intrinsic as meat, or drink, or raiment. Later, one of the Paines, for a short time, attempted an improvement on horse-back transportation of mail matter, and had some sort of a wheeled vehicle on the route between Chardon and Parkman, and so novel was the character of this equipage that its first trips caused the inhabitants on the line of passage to forsake their avocations, and give it as wondering a gaze as a new country now would a train of cars on its first appearance.

The fourth family that settled in town was the family of Antony Carter, consisting of himself and wife, Nancy. They were of African descent, and came from some part of the present county of Trumbull. A very small house had been built on the ground now occupied by Wm. G. Munsell's cabinet shop, and used for a time for the county commissioners' office, and into this structure the ebony couple moved in the fall of 1813. He soon purchased land north of the village, on the Painesville road, and built a very genteel log house near the present residence of Benjamin and Leonard Rider. "Black Antony," as he was familiarly called, was quite a character. He was industrious, quite capable, peaceable, and he and his wife are said to have been useful in numberless ways.

The fifth family that moved into Chardon was that of Jabez King, a brother of Samuel, and he moved into Samuel's house for a short time. He soon moved into the little house spoken of as the former residenee of Antony Carter, and again moved into a house that one Mr. Jordan had hastily erected east of the square, near the large spring that afterwards used to be called in the north-east corner of Cyrus Canfield's lower orchard. While occupying this house, Mrs. King, in the winter of 1813, became the mother of the first white child of an actual resident born in Chardon. Mrs. Mary Paine, Mrs. Susannah Canfield and Mrs. Hannah King were all the women in Chardon at the time of the birth of Mrs. King's child, except Mrs. Carter, the latter alone being uninvited. A Mrs. Bond and a Mrs. Brown, from Hambden, were over, and that made the slight of Mrs. Carter more noticeable. She, however, attempted to treat this violation of the "Fifteenth Amendment" with indifference; but her husband could not smother the insult, and, black with rage, he soon after took his in-

jured spouse and departed for the vicinity of Warren, with the intention of obviating the repetition of such an extravagant imposition. Mrs. King's child, being a girl, was in due time named Laura. She subsequently married Obed P. Hale, and they were recently living in Wisconsin. In the summer of 1814, Mr. Jabez King made a clearing and put up a log house near the present residence of John B. Teed*, into which house he moved in the fall of 1814. This was the first opening west of the Public square in Chardon. When Mr. King moved into town, his family consisted of himself and wife. If I am correctly informed, Mrs. King died a long time before her husband did, his death occurring in 1838. They were good, kind-hearted people, and well calculated to sustain the hardships and privations of frontier life.

The first jail ever built in Chardon was a little, eight-by-ten, low-roofed, unpretending structure of logs, attached to the west end of Norman Canfield's tavern. It had no stove in it, nor fire-place, but was used, perhaps, only one summer. It had one door that had some primitive mode of fastening. Its first and perhaps only inmate was one Hugh McDougal, belonging to the class of "never-do-wells," and the fraternity of trampers and vagabonds. He had contracted a debt with some man in Painesville, and, having become incorrigibly unmindful of his promise to pay, had been sentenced to this place of durance-vile for ten days on bread and water. This term would give him ample time for reflection, but the pent-up nature of his apartment gave him little room for meditation. It didn't need a writ of habeas corpus, in those days, for jail-delivery, because a little ingenuity and the use of the simplest tools would soon extricate the criminal. The second jail was the one in the frame and log court-house built by Samuel King, before mentioned, that stood in rear of the south end of the present brick row. Near the time of the building of the south part of the brick court-house destroyed by fire in July, 1868, there was a one-story stone jail erected near the present brick one. This stone jail was thought to be, when built, a very formidable and safe place of imprisonment, but it proved far from being impregnable, for one morning showed, as the result of the cunning of its inmates, a great breach in its front wall, which made it well lighted and well ventilated. When the north part of the brick court-house before spoken of was built, the jail department was in the basement or under ground, with "Debtor's Room" above it, which was used till burned.

The well that is now used in front of the hotel barn of Benton & Co., was dug at an early day, while the premises were occupied by Norman Canfield, and was dug by a Mr. Thompson. As many as two previous attempts had been made to obtain water near this locality, which would have been either of them a success, had the persons in charge not been dissuaded from farther digging by the nonsensical art of witch-hazelry. One hole in the earth had been pushed to within ten or fifteen feet of the depth of the successful one, when one of these natural magicians, with his forked stick, supposed to be in league with the devil, or some other unseen or unknown agency, with a preponderance of ignorance rather than common sense, delivered himself of the oraculous opinion that, by shifting a few feet, all would be well. It is an art that any one can easily become skilled in, for it is a simple turn of the wrist. It is said a marked fatality resulted from digging all such wells. The man who dug this well, died in a few months after finishing the well. The well on the premises of J. O. Worrallo was dug by a black man, and he did not live long after. There was no powder employed to blast the rock, but steady, persistent pecking, which required the laborer to stand and inhale the fine, flying atoms of rock, that, of course, made their way to the lungs. It was a great tax on the sense of labor

* Since deceased.

and inconvenience upon the early settlers to get a proper supply of drinking water, for, until the present method of drilling wells was introduced, most of it had to be obtained from the springs near the base of the hill. But, thanks to the onward march of invention and improvement, we now have wells at our doors, and the buckets go rapidly down to Nature's inexhaustible reservior, and come up, laden with water, so fresh, and cool that, with the purest of air and the brightest of sunshine, tends to make animal life enjoyable.

These five families were the only actual residents until about August, 1814, when Hosea Stebbins, and Patty, his wife, Benjamin Cadwell and his wife Olive, Jedediah Sanger and his wife, with such other members as they may have had in their families, came to town from Massachusetts. Hosea Stebbins put up a house just south of the present residence of J. O. Worrallo, on South street, where he resided several years. He lived until recently, and died at the house of his son, Hosea Stebbins, jr., a short distance this side of Mitchell's mills. His wife, Patty, died in January, 1825. Mr. Cadwell purchased southwest of the village, where his widow, daughter Hannah, and Leonard Kilbourne now reside. He put up a house on the same premises. As just mentioned, his widow is yet living, but Mr. Cadwell died in 1846. Mr. Sanger built a house southwest of that of Mr. Cadwell, and he and his wife died many years ago. These were the first settlements in that vicinity, beyond the present limits of the corporation.

About August or September of the year 1814, Christopher Langdon and family came to Chardon. Mr. Langdon's family consisted of himself, Sarah, his wife, Lothop, Mary, now the widow of Hilen Canfield, deceased, Caroline, now the widow of Barna Stone, deceased; Sylvenus and Francis, their children. Mr. Langdon settled near Mr. Cadwell's, on the opposite side of the road. Daniel Hendryx and wife came to Chardon the same year Mr. Langdon did, or the next, and a year or two after moved on to the farm where he died many years ago, about three miles north of Chardon village, on the Painesville road. Mrs. Hendryx died but a few years since, at the residence of her son, on the old homestead.

In the fall of 1814, October, perhaps, Aaron Canfield and family, consisting of his wife, Lydia, and children—Platt, Hilen, Orrin, and Cyrus, came to Chardon from Massachusetts. Platt was then married, and his family was Polly, his wife, and Aaron B., their son. Aaron Canfield stopped for a time with his brother Norman. He had traded land east for land here. Mr. Horace Peck and wife, Mr. Peck's sister, Mrs. Peck's brother, Lucius Smith and his son Lorrin, came in company, or near the time that Mr. Aaron Canfield did. Lorrin Smith remained here while Lucius Smith returned east for his family. With his family he came the following spring, and soon after took up land on what is called King street, and the two Smiths resided there until they died. Christopher Langdon came from South Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He was forty-six days in coming, or the party were, and they had horse and ox teams. So bad were the roads that some days the party made but from three to five miles advance. A daughter of Mr. Langdon has informed me that there were but a few houses then in Painesville; she thinks there was a house or two at Wilson's corners, in Concord, and no other until they reached the house of Anthony Carter, near the present residence of L. S. Rider, and then one about one-half mile north of the present village, where Stephen Bond lived. The memory of others is, however, that Mr. Bond did not come to Chardon until the next year, 1815, and that Joseph Bond lived there. My informant says that most of the way from Painesville there was scarcely any road, and in some places it required the utmost care and watchfulness, and much hard labor on the men's part, to prevent the wagons overturning. Mr. Samuel King having heard of the near

approach of Mr. Langdon's party, met him on the Painesville road, to assist him in the last few miles of his toilsome journey. Mr. Langdon moved into the Jordan house, east of the square, which house, I am now satisfied, was built at an earlier day than the date indicated in a former article. Mr. Langdon had always been a miller by occupation, and, after he moved southwest of the village, as before mentioned, built a saw-mill some rods back of Mr. Cadwell's residence. He afterwards built the grist- and saw-mills in Munson, subsequently called Hager's and Bosley's mills.

Mr. Horace Peck took up land or built a log house on King street, and it is said to have been the first house built on that street, in that vicinity. Mrs. Peck is dead. Mr. Peck now lives in Geneva, Ohio. He visited this town soon after the destructive fire of 1868, and again in the fall of 1870. He is over eighty years of age. His early hopes and noonday aspirations are but dreams of the past. He feels that he is a connecting link between the mortal and the immortal, and when his life's sun is set, will joyfully meet the Master's summons, whose word will one day bring to nought the last of all created things. Old age sits lightly upon him and; though his eye is a little dim, and the once lithe limbs a little stiffened, he is as straight as a cedar that has withstood the blasts of most a century; and, when I stood by his side, I felt, in age, as a little hill might be supposed to feel, by the side of a snow-capped mountain.

Mr. John Roper and wife came in company with Mr. Langdon. Their children, who came with them, were Almena, John, jr., Marcena, and Emeline. Rodolphus was born while they lived in Chardon, and is living in Willoughby, Lake county. Almena is the widow of N. H. Parks, and lives in this village. John, jr., has been dead several years. Emeline married Dr. S. Griffith, and is dead. It is not known by friends here whether Marcena is living or not. Mr. Roper's family moved into the Jordan house, or houses, which were a sort of catch-all or omnibus for new comers. About 1818 Mr. Roper built a saw-mill, and afterwards a grist-mill, on Big Creek, in the northeast part of Chardon township. He died in Painesville about 1840, and his wife died a year or two after.

Mr. Lucius Smith built a log house near the present residence of his son, L. A. Smith, on King street, a little east of the house of Horace Peck, spoken of before, as being the first one on that street. Mr. Smith, after his settlement, continued to reside there until his death, which, I am informed, occurred in 1849. One of those terrible calamities happened to Mr. Smith's family, which forcibly portray the dangers and sufferings of pioneer life. A son of his, in going from the house to where his father was at work in the woods, missed the way. The inmates of the house supposed him to be with his father, until he came to supper without him. Search was, of course, immediately commenced, and continued till late in the night. The next day, and days following, the men and boys of all the surrounding country searched the woods far and near, but their labors were unavailing. Language is too tame to express the anguish of the grief-torn hearts of the parents when the search had to be abandoned. The following spring, some remnants of clothing, some buttons and locks of hair, sufficient to make proof of the identity, were all the traces ever discovered of the missing one. He was about fifteen years of age.

Platt Canfield built a log house near the present residence of O. C. Smith, on King street. He afterwards built one farther east, near the present residence of S. H. Sawyer, which was also built by Mr. Canfield. He died in 1841. Polly, his wife, died in 1860.

Aaron Canfield, soon after his arrival, commenced putting up a log house near the spot where now stands the Town hall. It was soon completed, and was then called the largest, most expensive and comfortable dwelling house in the

county. It was converted into a tavern in 1816, perhaps, and until Norman Canfield built his frame tavern, in 1818, was called a first-class institution.

All your readers will, after a moment's thought, see the impossibility, at this stage of this history, of following connectedly, or in order of arrival, the course of each settler or family, the list having become so numerous. These early settlers, and those who followed, were of a class well calculated to sustain the duties of frontier life. They opened roads, cleared the land, built houses, which have given place to the more modern, more costly, more comfortable dwellings of the present time. I confess to feeling much more interest in the pursuit of this history than the outset warranted. In conversing with the aged, old memories seem to brighten as their lives reach the "golden prime." Go about our village, or upon the streets leading into the township, and ask the present dwellers who were its old-time occupants, and not one in a hundred can tell. There was history enough for volumes in those low-roofed log houses. What steady patience under poverty! What resignation under adversity and cheated hopes! How few live to tell of the holy tears shed by mothers, and the sighs uttered by the fathers, when their little ones sickened and died, the flowers of the hearth and home, like the daisies of the hillside, that droop so quickly when the heavens are stingy with their dews and rains. But in spite of all this, "marrying and giving in marriage," births and christenings have prospered; single houses have become villages; villages, towns; towns, cities; and some cities marvels of growth in trade and power, and still reveling in expanding energy.

About the year 1814, Joseph Bond and family moved to Chardon, from Bondstown (now Hambden). He settled on the premises at present owned by J. E. Stephenson, esq., where he lived for many years. His wife, Deborah, was a true helpmeet, and this pioneer couple, "Uncle Joe" and "Aunt Debby," as they were familiarly called, stood well in the estimation of the first and later settlers, for their generous acts of self denial and tender consideration of neighbors' distresses, and for the other numberless ways they helped to swell the sum total of essential good feeling and comfort. Mrs. Bond died, in Chardon, a little more than twenty years ago. Mr. Bond lived several years later, most of the time with his children, and died in the family of his daughter, Mrs. Joel Braddish, in Girard, Pennsylvania.

In 1815, Stephen and Eli Bond came to Chardon, from Hambden, and settled a short distance north of Joseph Bond. Stephen Bond removed to Illinois many years ago, and it is not known whether he is living, or what members of his family survive. Eli Bond was never married. He died in 1843, aged sixty years, then living in the family of Mr. Waldo.

In 1812, Timothy B. Robinson came from the State of New York to Chardon. He came in company with one John Fox, who stopped in Hambden. They traveled on foot, and carried knapsacks on ther backs. The necessary outfit for traveling "west," in those days, consisted of but few articles, and a catalogue or inventory of them could have been quickly made. The mammoth trunks for men, and the "Saratogas" for women, that now meet with so little favor at the hands of the railroad baggage-smashers, were then uninvented. Mr. Robinson prospected for a while, then returned to the State of New York; came back, in 1817, and hired out to Norman Canfield for a year. He did valiant service in chopping down the woods, hewing timber, and tilling the soil, where now are our thickest residences. In 1817, Mr. Robinson was married to Betsey Bushnell, daughter of Truman Bushnell, and soon settled where he now resides. He is apparently remarkably free from the infirmities of age, and, to myself, seems no older than he was twenty years ago. He is now (1870) in his eighty-second year, and his wife is about ten years younger.

In the spring of 1815, Zadok King, George King, Samuel and Edward Collins came to Chardon. Edward Collins did not remain here long, but went to Burton. George King and Samuel Collins were married one Sunday evening, and the next day, with their wives, started for Ohio. They encountered the usual hardships, vicissitudes and impediments of a journey to Ohio. They paid as high as a dollar per bushel for oats for horse feed on the way. From Painesville to Chardon it required four horses to draw one wagon, and then one or more of them got down in the mud, and the harness had to be cut to extricate them from their underground predicament. The horses' legs, for some distance above the hoofs, were bare of hair and hide, being so sore from daily travel in the mud. Part of this company, on arrival, proceeded to seek out and prepare future habitations, but Mr. Zadok King first took two or more horses to Trumbull county to sell, not needing them all, or perhaps trading them for oxen. He also bought five or six bushels of potatoes, all he could obtain, paying a great price, and the eyes or sprouts from the seed ends were removed with all the carefulness of a surgical operation, so that nothing be wasted.

Zadok King was married to Fanny Collins a few years before he moved to Ohio, and they had two children when they came—Granger and Roderick. Granger died October 7, 1815, and it is said by some that he was the first white child that died in Chardon. Roderick, in after years, married Miss Julia Merrill, of Chardon, and when he died, several years ago, was the owner of a very fine farm in Munson. Wm. King was born in 1816, and he will be remembered by many present residents of Chardon as a medical practitioner here. He is now in California. Zadok King is living upon the farm where he first settled, having many years ago married his present (second) wife. Mr. King is nearly eighty years old, and this venerable couple are not only frequent but regular attendants at church two miles from their residence. No pen or tongue of mine can add any lustre to their long-lived career of strict uprightness. [Since dead.]

George King's first wife, who accompanied him to Chardon, was Nancy Gillot. He settled on the farm where he died, the present residence of his son, L. G. King. I am not in possession of facts or dates that enable me to state when Mr. George King was married the second time, or when he died. He died at his residence, after many years of high estimation by the entire community in which he was permitted to behold the forests fall like grass before the scythe, towns spring up, and hundreds dwell where once civilized footsteps had never ventured.

Samuel Collins married Anna King, and, as previously stated, started for Ohio the day after their marriage. They settled on King street, near Zadok King's, and remained there till John King, sr., came to occupy the premises, in 1816 or '17, when Mr. Collins moved on to the farm taken up by Horace Peck. Mr. Collins raised a large family of children, one of whom is J. W. Collins, of Bainbridge, one of the board of commissioners of Geauga county. Samuel Collins died in Chagrin Falls, two or three years ago, and his wife is yet living there, over eighty years old.

In 1815 Nathaniel H. Parks left Suffield, Connecticut, about the middle of May, and reached Chardon about the last of June. He came in company with Jonathan Allen and Hezekiah Stocking, they settling in Hambden. Mr. Parks did not then live all the time in Chardon, for in 1817 he voted in Hambden, and the thirty-two voters who participated in that election are all dead except Mr. Parks.

The 4th day of July, 1815, there was a "bee" or voluntary gathering to chop off the corner where Samuel Smith's tavern was afterwards built (the present "Burnett House"), Mr. Parks taking a part. It may not be generally known to our readers that about 1820 and '21 Mr. Parks carried on a wool carding

machine on the northeast corner of the Public square, or where Mr. D. Kirk now lives. The driving or moving power of this machine was not water or steam, but two faithful horses, that, by persistent circling in the ground story, caused the machinery to move in the second story. The machinery was made in Painesville, by Marvin Huntington and Daniel Olds, and was afterwards used in Claridon by Nathaniel Spencer for similar purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Parks are now living in this village. They have been faithful workers and estimable citizens. Mr. Parks is in his seventy-eighth year, and now acting as constable, and, if they live a few months longer, they will celebrate their "golden wedding." All who know them will join in the wish that "heaven's great monarch" may give this ancient couple length of days, unclouded minds and unwithered hearts to enjoy this rare felicity. Fifty years! Half a century! How unimportant in the world's history, but how eventful and full of meaning when measuring human life!

Mr. and Mrs. Parks lived to celebrate their golden wedding, but she alone is now living.

For a number of years after Chardon was settled, and after its inhabitants began to raise grain, it was a great tax to get grinding or milling done. The best and nearest grist-mill was in Painesville, or in that township. Punderson's mill, in Newbury, I am informed, was built at an early day. A trip to either of these mills was a two days' undertaking. There was an abundance of water, but the machinery and water-wheels, everything in fact, was very far behind the present age. A saw-mill was built in 1814 or '15 (as previously mentioned), by Mr. Langdon, back of the residence of B. Cadwell. Portions of almost decayed timbers can yet be seen that once composed its frame-work. The banks of the ditch, or race, are yet to be seen that were thrown up by hand to conduct water to this mill, on the farm of Thomas Rush. Mr. Langdon one spring sawed about one hundred thousand feet of lumber in this mill, and the next season about twenty thousand feet, but the water kept failing, and the mill was forsaken. Now the stream has just sufficient water in it to launch a flock of geese. A grist- and saw-mill was built at an early day in Hambden, two miles east of this town, by a Mr. Higby. He sold it to Mr. Isaac Pease, and Mr. Merrick Pease perhaps owned it afterwards. This mill, it is said, when first built, would grind about ten bushels of grain between daylight and dark. A laughable anecdote is told of its strength and capacity. Some one had taken a grist there, and as everybody worked in those days, the miller couldn't spend the time to watch the slow progress. So he filled the hopper with grain and went out doors to work. A large hog, having an "eye to business," and obeying the injunction, "Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day," walked into the mill, and in its eager haste to have a full meal so disturbed the "spill," or apparatus for discharging the grain below the hopper, that the increased quantity stopped the mill. It has been said poetically, that

"The mills of the gods grind slow;"

but the mills of our ancestors would, in the one respect of velocity, furnish a fitting parallel.

There was one of the first settlers of Chardon, a frequent and generally welcome guest or inmate in all households. Previous historians of Chardon, as far as I have ever learned, have given his history the go-by. He was one of a large family, but I am unable to give exact information of his parentage or birth, but the recollections of the "oldest inhabitant" are that he was of Indian extraction. It is a difficult matter to faithfully delineate his character, it was so fickle and varying. He may reasonably be presumed to have always been a bachelor, for at times he was sour, and again crusty, and, in the company of ladies, was apt

to be mealy-mouthed. However, he was by no manner of means to be dreaded, and all over town old and young called him by the familiar name of Jonny Cake. He was related to the Hoe Cake and Griddle Cake families, and he had a half-sister in town, who, "for short," they called Mush.

Some time in the year 1815, Ariel Benton, with a friend by the name of Dimock, joined fortunes in a small stock of wares suitable for peddling in a new country, and turned their faces westward. Their plodding perseverance at last landed them in Chardon. They went, with their goods, into the towns of Claridon, Burton, Middlefield, and Windsor. When in Burton once, a snow storm came in the night, so deep as to cover up the road to Chardon, and all trace of it. The next day they started for Chardon, and got lost; for, after they had traveled, as they thought, long enough and far enough to reach this place, they came to a log house, and inquired how far it was to Chardon, and were told "nine miles." They had wandered into Newbury or Chester. They soon after returned east.

Early in June, 1816, Zadok Benton, his wife, and one child, about eighteen months old (afterwards Mrs. William Wilber), Ariel Benton and wife, Lucinda and Otis Benton (then not married), started for Ohio. They were drawn by a yoke of oxen, with a span of horses on the lead. Simon Gager and family, Roswell Eaton and his wife, Sally, came with the Bentons. They had a team of two yoke of oxen, though Mr. Eaton owned one of the horses in the Benton team. Mr. Gager settled in Claridon. When this party was journeying to Ohio, and was in the State of New York, near the Mohawk river, the teams slipped on the ice that had formed, one June night, around the watering places. If I am not misinformed, this year (1816) was the year that frosts appeared every month in it. This party paid as high as two dollars per bushel for corn, and, in some localities, oats could not be obtained. Arriving in Painesville early in July, they tried all through the village to buy some flour, but could get none. The Bentons, however, bought a barrel of pork and paid thirty dollars for it; and truth compels me to say that when it was opened, as many as three whole pig's heads were found in the barrel, that had been put in by some small-souled pig-my men. After arriving in Chardon, they could buy no flour for several days, but Captain Paine gave them a pailfull, and made no charge for it. In a few days after coming here, they heard of a teamster who had stopped in Bondstown (now Hambden) with a load of flour, and they went over and purchased a barrel for sixteen dollars, that had no pigs' heads in it. Mr. Ariel Benton was detailed to go on a butter-hunting expedition, and at last got a pailfull, of Timothy Wells, in Claridon. They were frequently told of the scarcity of provisions, but Mr. Eaton declared he would kill and eat his horse before he would go back east or starve. The Bentons lived in a log house that Ariel Benton had purchased of John Hunt, in the fall of 1815. It stood near the present "Burnett house," on the northwest corner of the public square.

In July, 1816, Zadok, Ariel and Otis Benton commenced to chop and clear off about five acres of land, one mile north of town, which they sowed to wheat in the fall. In 1817, the day after they finished harvesting their wheat, they put up a log barn twenty by thirty-four feet, and the next day put on the roof, and, on the third day, at night, there was wheat enough in it to thresh out one hundred and fifty bushels; but part of it came from Mr. Kinsley's field, who lived where L. S. Rider now does. Their wheat averaged about twenty bushels per acre. Roswell Eaton was married to Sally Gager at the same time that Ariel Benton married Lucinda Dimock. Mrs. Eaton did not live long after coming to Ohio, her death occurring in 1817, aged twenty-eight. Mr. Eaton was again married, and his second wife has been dead a number of years. Mr. Eaton died September 14, 1852, aged fifty-eight years.

In 1817 Zadok Benton, sr., Lydia, his wife, Orrin, Elihu, Lydia and Nancy,

their children, and Warren Benton, cousin of these children, came to Chardon. The family lived in a double log house about a mile north of town. During their stay there, nine of them were, at one time, under the care of Drs. Harmon and Mathews, of Painesville. It took about a saddle-bag full of medicine every day to go around in this family; for doctoring in those days, was not infinitesimal pastime, but meant business. It will be impossible for me to give in detail the history of this worthy and numerous family. It must suffice to say that Zadok Benton, sr., and Zadok, jr., and their wives, are dead. Lydia Benton, the daughter, died soon after their arrival. Warren Benton died at his residence some two miles north of town, and while living, he and his estimable wife (now married to J. S. Center), were foremost in doing good as they had opportunity. Elihu Benton and wife are living in the west part of the town. Otis, now widower, is living in Cleveland. Nancy has twice been widowed, and is now deceased. Orrin is living in this village, over eighty years of age, but his wives are dead. Ariel Benton and his wife are living in this village, after passing most three score years of happy wedded life. The marriage tie, with them, has proved no yoke of bondage. They have together witnessed the comings and goings of many summers' heat and winters' cold, and the long years that have wheeled away into the dim past, have left them far beyond the morning and noon of life, and now they calmly sit in the gentler twilight.*

The first school ever opened in Chardon was in the summer of 1815, in the little building spoken of in a former article, that was built for a commissioners' office, and stood near the cabinet shop of W. G. Munsell. It was taught by Miss Mehitable Hall, of Claridon, afterwards Mrs. Orrin Spencer. She had about half a score of youthful seekers after alphabetical wisdom, and, among the number, were Sedley and Ellen Paine, John King, Austin and Eliza Canfield, and Ann Martin, a girl who either came with the family of Norman Canfield from Hambden, or else came to live in the family after settling here. The first winter school ever taught in Chardon, was by Levi Edson, in the winter of 1816 and '17, perhaps. Mr. Edson came to Chardon in 1815, and afterwards settled in the southwest part of the town, near the Chagrin river. His school-house was a little west of the stone building, on the northwest corner of the public square. It was made of logs, and had a mud and stick chimney, no brick having then been used in town. Mr. Edison was regarded as a first-rate teacher. He had many estimable qualities of head and heart, but it was a foundation doctrine in his creed not to hurry or worry, and he sought his own ease and comfort just as naturally as a duck takes to water. He always provided himself with two long, tapering "gads," or sticks, which he called his "Boy-stick" and "Girl-stick." The boy-stick was the largest and longest, indicating the coarser and stouter nature of the sex, and, with these badges or signs, he could reach all over the small room without leaving his chair, and give the most convincing of all proof of his authority, that of personal application. However, he was not harsh or austere, but was, on the contrary, rather sparing of the rod. In this school-house there was a rough floor over head, and a ladder was used to go into the loft. It became necessary quite often to go above, for, when the mud was well dried in the chimney, the sticks would take fire, and two or three boys would be detailed to stop the conflagration. One of the fun-loving boys who attended his school has often related his experience to me, while a member of this "Fire Brigade." After going into the chamber, with water-pail and cup, and the fire sufficiently subdued to quiet alarm, he would take a dipper of water, and, standing over the teacher, pour it through a large, gaping crack, that all must guess would thoroughly irrigate his poor, defenceless head. This "water-

*Mrs. Ariel Benton, since deceased.

cure" treatment would cause him to exclaim, "Be careful with the water, boys!" he not knowing *how* careful they had been. Mr. Edson commenced a second winter term, but taught less than a week, for the chimney took fire, and communicating rapidly with other parts of the house (and the fire department of the town being in just the same condition that fifty years later finds it), the devouring element soon leveled this rude log structure with the ground. Schools were afterwards held in the court house, that stood upon land that Ira Webster subsequently occupied; also, in another building that stood near, or west of Mr. Webster's house, taught by a Mr. Hulburt. Schools were held in the "Academy" building, that stood where A. Cook's drug store is now. This building was of brick, and built in 1826.

Many years ago, the present school district was divided. The "West District," as it was called, had a school-house near the present residence of S. W. Brewster, but on the cross road, the eastern line of that district, I think, extended far enough to embrace Mr. Parks, and, perhaps, Mr. Teed, on Water street, and Samuel McGonigal, esq., on the center street. As many as thirty years ago there was a school-house, near the present residence of J. H. Converse. J. D. Worrallo taught there a long time, with great profit to his pupils, and satisfaction to parents. For many years, select, or graded schools, were held in the basement of the Methodist church, and similar ones in the high-school building, which stood on the corner where John Strohl now lives. Very many will remember the "Old Red School-house," east of South street, that was purchased by L. J. Randall, and used for a barn and carriage-house, when the present one was obtained, that stands upon the east side of the Public square.

I have mentioned the name of John Hunt, but I am unable to say where he came from, and what became of him. He was in Chardon as early as 1814 or '15, and was the first blacksmith in town. His list of tools is said to have been very comprehensive, though his skill is supposed to have been good enough for all drains upon it. The mechanic arts were in a much ruder state fifty years ago, and the workers in the coarser metals were unable to turn out such wondrous works of hand-craft as we now behold. Running the risk of telling a little story that may have no appropriate meaning, to show the advanced improvement of the present time, but only the boasted capability of human Yankee genius, I will mention that, not long ago, I saw in a city a long-geared "Down-Easter" traveling around mending umbrellas, sharpening razors, shears, etc. He was loudly proclaiming his ability, when a bystander, thinking he had found a "flat," unwittingly asked him if he could "make a whistle of a pig's tail." He promptly answered "No," but that he could take a dog's tail, that had been cut off twenty-four hours, and "soft-soder" it to the fitting part, "without pain," as good as new, and not "singe a hair."

The first couple ever married in Chardon, was Martin Langdon and Phebe Sanger, by Hosea King, esq., of Hambden, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1815.

The first few years of Chardon's settlement, prices of necessaries of life ruled very high. Common cotton cloth was fifty and seventy-cents per yard. Best calico from fifty cents to one dollar per yard. Flour and salt each sold from fifteen to twenty dollars a barrel. Mr. C. Langdon went to Painesville after a barrel of salt, taking him two days, and paid for it nineteen silver dollars. Tea was worth three and four dollars a pound, and so poor that it took great perseverance and fortitude on the part of the housewife to "steep" it till it got strong enough to run out of the tea-pot.

Previous mention was made that the families of Norman Canfield and Capt. Edward Paine, jr., were, respectively, the first arrivals in Chardon. As these two men spent the residue of their days here, it is only reasonable to conclude

that they may have had more or less influence in early times; depending, in extent, upon the manner and means of their usefulness, and upon the places of trust or responsibilities their fellow townsmen may have invested them with. It would be improper to convey the impression that the two men were at all alike in position and influence, but they were united in a certain political struggle, of which an account will soon be given. It has also been said that Aaron Canfield (brother of Norman), came to Chardon in October, 1814. For a time he lived with Norman, but soon commenced building where now stands the town hall.

Some difficulty having arisen between these two brothers about the settlement of their father's estate, they soon became so estranged in feeling as to have no more intercourse (save of a hostile nature), than two mile stones or a couple of telegraph poles would have with each other. I have no inclination to lug into this history any narration of family quarrels, or what some might think had better quietly rest under the dust of generations; memories that are so soon to die out with the few living witnesses of those days; but so interwoven was the conflict with all features of Chardon's early history, that I am constrained to think the only breach of propriety would be in omitting to mention it. As soon as 1816, I think, it became best or necessary to have a judicial dignitary, called "Justice of the Peace," to rightfully determine the legal "metes and bounds" of all the inhabitants of his district. The proper authority was obtained to order the election. Parties were not then organized as now, but the same political animosities, the same low, groveling propensities of ill-timed heat, hate and prejudice, were then as fully exhibited (according to numbers), as have ever been since. The Paine party and the anti-Paine party contended for the reign and rule in this election. Norman Canfield was the candidate of the Paine party, and Aaron Canfield of the "Antis." Each of the candidates kept liquor taverns, and it was well kown before the election that the contest was at least to be a spirited one. Well, the notable day came, and, towards night, the unequal admixture of patriotism and "old rye" caused the same noisy, blustering bravado that it has in later times. In due course, the result was declared, the "Antis" were triumphant, and Aaron Canfield was declared duly elected. The supposed invincible Paine party was beaten, but, as the sequel will show, not conquered. They repaired to the tavern of Norman Canfield, and amidst a magnificent flow of "whiskey punch," set about the sorrowful task of counting the dead, numbering the missing, and comforting the wounded. The victorious party assembled at Aaron Canfield's tavern, and his election was honored with many flowing bumpers and bouncing "ox-swallows," which, it is needless to say, were not slow in performing their missions of excitement. The Paine party felt that something must be done to reclaim its trailing political fortune, and permission was obtained to contest the election, or hold a second one. In advertised time the contest came off, and Norman Canfield was elected, and so bitter was the stirfe, and to such misguided and indecent lengths did his supporters go, that they made an effigy, calling it "Aaron," which they hung upon a high pole in the Public square, and most of one day busied themselves with shooting and stoning it, and finally took it down and burned it at a stake. These proceedings poisoned and embittered all the relations of these brothers in future years, till death severed the earthly relation.

So Norman Canfield was the first justice of the peace in Chardon who assumed the duties of the office. Christopher Langdon, esq. (heretofore mentioned), was elected justice of the peace as early as 1817. Eleazer Paine, esq., who came to Chardon with Captain Edward Paine, jr., or soon after, was justice of the peace as early as 1819, and so was George King, esq., who lived and died on King street, in Chardon. Hilen Canfield, esq., was elected as early as 1824, and served several years.

As previously stated, the family of Aaron Canfield, when settling in Chardon, consisted of himself, Lydia, his wife, Platt, Hilen, Orrin and Cyrus, his sons. Mention has been previously made of the dates when Platt and his wife died. Aaron Canfield died February 22, 1838, aged sixty-six years. His first wife died December 19, 1834, aged sixty-four years. Cyrus Canfield died November 27, 1850, aged fifty years. Orrin died about the year 1863 or 1864. Hilen died January 25, 1850, aged fifty-six years. He settled on the northeast corner of the public square, and perhaps the first large fire occurred on his premises of any spot in Chardon. He had built a log house in which the family resided. He had fitted the frame building that had been used for a carding machine works, into one suitable for a dwelling, and was intended to move into it in a few days, but a fire spoiled all his plans and reduced both log and frame house to ashes. This occurred in January, 1823, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. They saved but few household goods, and Mrs. Canfield escaped with her two children, one under each arm. The oldest one's name was Edwin, aged about three years, who was sick at the time of the fire, and died the next month. The youngest one's name was Milton, aged about two years, and he survived this unfortunate episode in pioneer life, and was afterwards very extensively known in this community as Judge M. C. Canfield. This is supposed to have been the tightest place the judge was ever in, for he *bare*-ly escaped, but everybody excused him at the time, on account of his youth and unfamiliarity with the "rough and tumble" life of a new country. The widows of the brothers, Cyrus, Orrin and Hilen, are all deceased.

The family of Norman Canfield consisted of his wife, Susannah, and children —Austin, Sherman B., Eliza, and Amanda. Mrs. Canfield died in June, 1821. Mr. Canfield died in November, 1824. Austin Canfield is living in Chardon, upon the premises he has occupied for nearly half a century, and is almost sixty-seven years of age, and in very good health. Sherman B. is now residing in Syracuse, and is known as S. B. Canfield, D. D.* He is considered an eloquent and efficient divine, and has always stood deservedly popular with the churches he has labored with. Eliza married Bradley Squire, and died in 1832. Amanda married Orson Post, and is now living in Vernon, Michigan.

The family of Captain Edward Paine, jr., consisted of his wife, Mary, and children—Ellen, Sedley, Seth, and Edward. Captain Paine was appointed county clerk at or near the first organization of the county. The first courts were held at New Market, on Grand river, near its mouth, and then in Champion (now Painesville), and, as soon after the seat of justice was established at Chardon as practicable, he moved here, and, as before stated, came in the spring of 1812.

The events of the war of 1812, and the struggles on our then northwestern frontier, are familiar as matters of history to all. It will be remembered, too, that, in the campaign of 1813, each of the hostile parties was striving for the naval mastery of Lake Erie, and that Commodore Perry had fitted for service an American squadron, and on the tenth of September the ever-memorable and decisive victory was won over our foes. The cannonading was distinctly heard in Chardon, and at the first was supposed to be thunder, but the regularity and character of the sounds soon convinced all that a battle had been commenced or ended. The disaster of General Hull's surrender, of the previous year, at Detroit, was not forgotten, and painful apprehensions of future greater evils were uppermost in the minds of all. Captain Paine took what few county records there were (for in those days he performed the duties of nearly all the county officers), and carried them to the "Rocky Cellar," northeast of town, on the

* Since deceased.

farm now owned by J. F. Howard, and hid them there, thinking it the safest place of concealment in this vicinity. The records remained hid a week or ten days, while Captain Paine pushed on towards Cleveland, to ascertain the result or position of war matters. I am unable to state how far from the lake reports of cannon firing were heard, but they caused great consternation. A member of Captain Spencer's family, then living in Claridon, has informed me that they filled a chest with household valuables, and hid it in a brush-heap some distance from the house. Everyone was fearful that the British and their dusky, treacherous allies, the Indians, would overrun this territory and gobble up everything worthy of consideration. But as their fears proved to be groundless, quiet was soon restored.

It has been stated that Captain Paine wrote some details of his early life, but none such can now be found. Colbert Huntington, esq., of Painesville, who married Captain Paine's daughter Ellen, writes me that no such memoranda have come into his hands. He finds an old account-book, and in it are the following charges:

"Norman Canfield Dr.
Nov. 30th, 1812, To 75 lbs. venison @ 20½ cts. per lb.
"Nathaniel King Dr.
Nov. 11th, 1813, To 50 lbs. elk beef, as agreed, $1.10."

In 1812 he charges S. W. Phelps for recording deed of "Chardon town plat." Captain Paine was made agent for the sale of a good deal of land in this county and adjoining ones, and in time became owner of a good deal. He was very efficient in giving aid and comfort to new-comers, and in assisting them to locate. He was very fond of hunting and fishing, and one old settler, now living here, says that he killed five deer one morning, soon after daylight, just east of the village. His son Sedley was more famous still as a hunter and trapper, and if all his exploits were narrated the history would make quite a volume. Another old settler informs me that in 1817 they had a "big hunt" near Munson pond. Captain Paine was chosen commander of the expedition, and, for a plume or sign of this distinction, he wore a deer's tail in his hat.

June 4, 1806, Captain Paine was appointed clerk of the board of commissioners of Geauga county. At the June meeting of the commissioners, in 1812, it was

"*Resolved*, That the rate of bounty to be paid out of the county treasury for the scalps of wolves over six months old, killed in this county, shall be two dollars, and for those under six months old, one dollar, for the ensuing year."

It is stated that in 1808 or 1809, Mrs. Captain Paine, then living in Painesville, went to the State of New York, with a small party of women, to visit the homes and friends of childhood, and each went on horseback. Mrs. Paine took her son, Sedley, then a mere child, in her lap, and, in due time, returned, neither of them any the worse for the journey.

Captain Paine was the first postmaster in Chardon, and served a great many years, till Judge B. F. Avery was appointed. He also served as clerk of courts until about 1828, when Judge D. D. Aiken succeeded him. Captain Paine died November 29, 1848, aged seventy-two years. His wife died September 8, 1846, aged sixty-four years. Sedley died in May, 1829, aged twenty-two years. Seth died many years ago. Ellen married Colbert Huntington, and they are living in Painesville. Edward is living in the family of Mr. Huntington.

OLD PERSONS IN CHARDON.

We are indebted to our venerable friend, N. H. Parks, for the following list of persons residing in Chardon, seventy years old, and over. Those marked with a * have died since the list was prepared:

VILLAGE.

Nancy Carlton	70	Lucinda Benton	79
Mary A. Warren	75	Abby Huntington	79
Levi Patchin	74	Orrin Benton	82
George Parsons	74	Hannah Bronson	79
Persis Parsons	72	Sally Hastings	84
John Collins	76	Elijah P. Allen	73
Olive Collins	73	Manning Shumway	72
John B. Teed	78	Hannah Shumway	70
William Young	84	John Kelley	82
Daniel Wheelock	76	Betsey Avery	76
Horace Merrill	80	*Rufus Rider	75
Deborah Merrill	81	Ira Webster	75
Hiram Westcott	70	Sybil Smith	80
Thomas Metcalf	72	James McClaren	87
Lucy Chapin	72	N. H. Parks	77
Ariel Benton	78	Harvey King	73

Mary Canfield 72

TOWNSHIP.

Harriet Pitkin	82	Olive Cadwell	82
Alanson Knowles	71	John Thwing	70
*John O. Granger	73	Mary King	76
Josiah Bail	81	Zodok King	79
Anna Bail	76	Bathsheba King	72
Benjamin Rider	78	Augustin Collins	71
Abigail Hostadt	76	Elihu Benton	70
Edgar West	71	Hannah Witter	84
Margaret West	72	Isaac Heath	77
Timothy B. Robinson	80	Allen Maltby	81
Betsey Robinson	70	Orrin Todd	77
Almira Searls	73	Miranda Todd	75
*Lois Hendricks	87	William Callow	75
Mary Armstrong	74	Mary Callow	80
Julius Bixby	75	Nancy Hayden	85
Horace Hosford	85	Almon Booth	73
Timothy Griswold	71	Moses Hayden	86
Lucas Watros	74	Salmon Carver	79

[Since the above was written, nearly all the persons named have since died.]

A capital hunt, or considered so at the time, occurred at Munson pond. Captain Edward Paine was commander of the enterprise, as stated. Previous to the day of the hunt, the township of Munson, nearly the whole of it, was encircled by a line of blazed trees. At this line, the forces were to meet and form: Chardon on the north line of the township (Munson), Chester on the west, Newbury on the south, and Claridon on the east. Burton, Troy, and Kirtland participated, assisting on the different lines. Nine o'clock, A. M., I think, was the time for forming the lines, which were composed of men and boys, some with guns, some with pitchforks, some with old bayonets fastened on sticks, some with clubs, and some with tin-horns. The signal for indicating that the lines were formed was the sounding of the tin-horns, which commenced at the northeast corner of the township (Munson), and was taken up by the first horn on the left, and thus continued around the lines to the place of commencement. Then a second sounding in the same manner was the signal for starting towards the central part of the township, where was another very conspicuous blazed line at the base of a considerable eminence enclosing some eight or ten acres of ground, where all were to halt, and send in careful and accurate marksmen to shoot the game, taking special care not to fire into any of the lines.

The principal object of the hunt was to destroy the wolves, which, at that time, were very troublesome: and there was a goodly number of them, as well as bears, inclosed. As the lines were converging, they were seen running from side to side to escape, but, coming in contact with men on every side, they would wheel and run in the opposite direction. Orders were most strict against any person firing his gun in the advancing line. But the bears and wolves all escaped through a break in the lines purposely made by some hunters, who

were opposed to killing off the deer in such a wholesale manner. All the game that was taken was a few deer and one elk. Samuel Hopson had just moved into Munson, and his family were the only inhabitants.

Many laughable events occurred in the early practice before magistrates, one of which I will here relate. It is said that it takes two to make a bargain, and it also requires that number, or a greater, to make a lawsuit. Two Chardon neighbors had got into a dispute about some dollar-and-cent transaction, and, not being able to settle it themselves by words, concluded to try what virtue there was in law. So the justice issued the proper paper requiring the defendant to appear on a certain day; but, by a slip of the pen, made the hour of appearance at one o'clock A. M., or in the forenoon. The defendant said nothing, but, about the midnight, or an hour before the time set for trial, arose and dressed himself, lit his lantern, and, at one o'clock, was promptly at the house of the justice. Observing that no preparations were being made for the trial, he awoke his honor from a refreshing nap, and urged the importance of punctuality, and that he open court. Of course, mutual explanations followed, and it had the effect to finally dispose of the case without any legal contest.

It is said that a Mr. Hurlbut was the first lawyer that became a resident practitioner in Chardon. He had but little, if any, practice, and died about the time when business opened in his profession.

In the fall of 1816, one Dr. George Emery located in Chardon, to practice medicine. Whether he was a graduate or not is unknown, but he assumed the right to bleed, puke, purge and saw bones. If he hung out a sign that read on it, "Prescriptions carefully compounded," it ought to have been changed to "Prescriptions carelessly confounded." In those days everybody had to be bled, and especially in the spring of the year. The medical practice of those days, for the human family, was just about as rational as the practice for doctoring cattle is now; for, when a cow is taken sick, the first act of surgery is to cut off part of her tail, and then bore her horns, for the practitioner knows that the disease must be somewhere between those two points.

I am unable to say who was the first resident minister in Chardon. Services were held here at an early day, but by those clergymen who were doing missionary or itinerant labor. Lorenzo Dow held occasional services, one season, in the bar-room of Norman Canfield. Elder Hanks (Baptist), Ezra Booth, John Norris and Ira Eddy (Methodists), and Luther Humphrey (Presbyterian), preached here occasionally. Ezra Booth came here in 1818, and established the Methodist church, or class of ten members. But the long list of conspicuous dignitaries who have since figured in the schools of divinity, law and medicine, and the growing magnitude of those professions, require a more extended notice, which will be given in some future article.

Among the early settlers, was James Bronson, coming from Suffield, Connecticut. Mr. Bronson came, without his family, in 1814. He was looking for a location, and, when he left home, intended to buy at or near Cleveland, but was induced not to buy there on account of the representations of its unhealthiness. In 1815 Mr. Bronson sent for his wife, Hannah, and daughter, Lois H., who was then about two years old. They moved into a log house that stood a few rods west of the present store of Kelley Brothers, upon land that Mr. Bronson had purchased. In about three years he built and moved into a frame house near the same spot, and afterwards built and lived in another one further east, that stood upon the present west side of the public square. Mr. Bronson made two or three unsuccessful attempts to obtain well water on his premises, but his energy was at last rewarded, for Mr. Holt put down a drilled well, the first of its kind in town, and one of the best. It is the well now in the basement of Kelley Brothers' store. Many laughed at Mr. Bronson for his rashness in think-

ing to obtain water in that way, and, after the job was finished, some thought the water would ooze away into the crevices of the rock. Judge D. D. Aiken had one drilled immediately upon his premises, the second one in town. Mr. Bronson was county treasurer for a number of years, and, by his foresight, economy and industry, secured a handsome competence. He died in Chardon April 10, 1860, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Hannah Bronson, his respected and venerable widow, aged seventy-nine, is living with her widowed daughter, Mrs. Lois H. Newcomb. Mrs. Bronson is since deceased.

Jonathan Bestor came to Chardon, in 1815, from Stafford, Connecticut. His family was composed of his wife, Hannah, and children: Polly, aged about thirteen years; Jonathan, jr., aged about ten years; Alanson, aged nearly nine years; Hannah, aged about six years; Daniel, aged nearly five years; and Sally, aged about two and one-half years. They had a daughter born soon after their arrival who they named Mary.

They came with two yoke of oxen and a horse, and were about six weeks on the road. Mr. Bestor traded teams two or three times, and got a large, long-bodied yoke of oxen, that he wanted for wheel-oxen, but the wagon-tongue was so short, or the cattle so long, that, in order to prevent the wagon running on to them on a down grade, he had a harness, or breeching, made of leather, that extended from the yoke to the rear of the animals. This rude ox-toggery is now preserved in the chamber of Mr. Jonathan Bestor.

The family first moved into the "Hoyt court-house," as it was called, and staid in it a few weeks. Jabez King had cleared about two acres of land, and planted it to corn, where Mr. Bestor afterwards settled. He soon built a log house, near the present residence of the son, Jonathan. Mr. Bestor lived only about two years after coming to Chardon. He died September 10, 1817, aged about forty-two years. He had an apoplectic fit while coming from Langdon's mill with a load of lumber. Mr. Bestor had partly cleared quite a number of acres of woodland before he died, and Mrs. Bestor and the little boys finished it, and she sowed it to wheat, and had a good crop. The next spring she planted corn and sowed flax on two acres, and sowed oats on five acres. In 1816, Mr. Bestor went to Mantua and purchased a barrel of pork, for which he paid forty-two dollars.

Mrs. Bestor was married in 1818, August 6th, to Crosby Rider. The children of the second marriage were Rosetta and Emily. The latter died when about two years old. Rosetta is now living with her brother, Jonathan, on the old homestead. Mr. Rider died many years ago. Mrs. Rider died in Chardon, June 13, 1868, aged eighty-seven years. Polly Bestor married Charles Burr. He is dead; but she is living in Madison, Lake county, Ohio. Jonathan, as just stated, is living west of town on the old homestead. Alanson died March 21, 1856. Hannah was married, in 1844, to Luther Thwing. She is living in Chardon. Mr. Thwing died in September, 1863. Daniel is living in Chardon, upon the first farm west of Jonathan. He has raised a large family. Some of the sons and daughters are married, and, in their pursuit of homes and fortunes, have become widely separated.

Some time in 1816, Simeon Corbin and Julius C. Sheldon opened the first store in Chardon, under the firm name of Corbin & Sheldon. The store was on the east side of the public square, upon the premises formerly owned by Mr. C. A. Bisbee. Their stock consisted of the commonest articles for necessary every day use, and could not have been very comprehensive, for, in the year following (1817), I find they were taxed on county duplicate only ninety cents. They did not continue to trade in company long, for Mr. Sheldon had a severe fit of sickness, and, as soon as he had recovered sufficiently, turned his face to the east, and bid good-bye to this wilderness town. Early in 1818, it is said,

Mr. Corbin built a frame dwelling house upon the same premises, which was the first frame dwelling erected in Chardon. With a new covering, it now forms a part of Mr. Bisbee's homestead.

To show how little aristocracy of wealth there was in the early days, it may be said that, in 1817, the total tax paid in Chardon, on county duplicate, was thirty-nine dollars, thirty-one cents and nine mills. The largest tax paid by one man was five dollars and ninety-four cents, and the smallest, ten cents. All taxable head of cattle were ten cents each, and taxable horses thirty cents each. There were six horses listed that year, for taxation, in the township, and ninety-three head of cattle. Many of the latter were work oxen. Farming lands were not then taxed for county purposes, only village lots, and such personal property as has been mentioned. Covered carriages, pianos, and gold watches were rare visitants in this part in those days. The wealth mostly flowed in the veins of those stalwart pioneers; for they generally possessed clear heads, warm hearts, willing feet, and strong arms, that made enduring impressions upon "mother earth," causing it in time "to bud and blossom as the rose."

In 1816, Benjamin Rider, sr., and Crosby, his eldest son, left Hampshire county, Massachusetts, for the "Far West." Whether some land speculator in "corner lots" misinformed or misdirected them as to the exact location of the goodly country, and "promised land" for adventurous fortune seekers, is not now known; but the year just mentioned found them in Chardon, purchasing land, falling trees, rolling up a log house, clearing off timber, and sowing wheat, the usual pioneer movements in preparing a home. Their first clearing was made on the southwest corner of the Judd farm, just north of the farm where Mr. T. Pitkin now lives. When these three or four acres of wheat were properly sown, its owner, trusting to quickening rain, sun, dew, and to God, who alone could give the promised increase, returned to Massachusetts for his numerous family. Crosby, the oldest son, remained here, and, in June, 1817, Mr. B. Rider, sr., returned to Chardon with all the other members of the family (ten in number), and located where he had taken up land, as previously mentioned. The family was composed of Sarah, his wife, and sons, Benjamin, jr., Rufus, Isaiah, Samuel; and daughters, Polly, Nancy, Hannah, and Lucy.

Benjamin Rider, jr., was first married August 12, 1819, to Chloe Stebbins, widow of Flavel Stebbins. She died in 1826, aged about thirty-two years. He married Chloe Robinson for his second wife. She is now about seventy-four years of age. Mr. Rider is nearly eighty, and in good health. He lives with his sons, one mile and a half north of town, and, a short time since, walked from his home to my office, and furnished me the family history. He remarked that he walked for fear that, if he rode, "he might take cold." Rufus married Diana Hathaway before coming to Ohio. For the past few years they lived in this village, until they died. Mrs. Rider died November 30, 1869, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Rider has since died, aged nearly seventy-six years. Isaiah Rider married Sarah Hathaway* and they are living in Painesville. He is (1871) about seventy-two years old; yet spry and vigorous, and a minister of the Baptist denomination, and preaches occasionally. Samuel married a Miss Cook, who died here. He returned to Massachusetts, after a residence of about twelve years. Polly married a Mr. Marshall, who died twenty years ago. She moved to Michigan, and died last August, aged about seventy-eight years. Nancy never married, and died in 1817. Hannah is about sixty-eight years old; lives in Claridon, the widow of Lewis Gorman. Lucy is living at Mr. Grant's, in Hambden; was never married; is aged about sixty-two years, and, for fifteen years or more, has been deranged.

*Mrs. Isaiah Rider is since deceased.

Benjamin Rider, sr., died in March, 1854, in Painesville, aged ninety-one. Mrs. Rider died there, in September, 1860, aged ninety-six. It is said that some of the ancestors of this family lived to extreme old age, and the longevity of most of the descendants makes it very probable. All of us who have been residents of Chardon for twenty-five years or more, will never forget the venerable couple; their pillows were smoothed by kind friends in the last of their journeyings to the tomb, and they remembered that the scriptures had brought to them the light and knowledge of immortality.

Mr. B. Rider, jr., states that he once took a full wagon-load of oats (twenty-eight bushels), to Painesville, and traded them all for one barrel of salt. At one time he took a bushel and a half of wheat on his back to Langdon's mill, in Munson, and returned with the grist in the same manner. At another time he put all the grain on the back of a horse that the animal could carry, and then led it to Punderson's mill, in Newbury, and back, a distance of eleven miles or more. His brother, Crosby, paid Captain Spencer twenty-five cents a pound for dried mutton hams, in the winter of 1816 and '17.

I trust it will not be out of place to refer to statements that are often made, but unsupported by facts and figures; that men and women do not live to as great age now, as in the first years of our country's history, or several generations ago. It will be remembered that, a few weeks since, our aged townsman, N. H. Parks, published a list of the persons in Chardon township, over seventy years of age, and the list numbered about seventy, just in a territory of five miles square. About twenty of them were four score years and over. Now, take the early presidents of our country, who, from their commanding influence and position, might be presumed to understand the laws of life, and could command the best of medical attendance in cases of sickness. Washington died at sixty-eight; John Adams reached ninety-one; Jefferson, eighty-three; Madison, eighty-five; Monroe, seventy-two; J. Q. Adams, eighty-one; Jackson, seventy-eight; Harrison, sixty-nine. Take these cases, with everything that distinction, popularity, power and wealth could command, and the exemption from extra hazards of laborious out-door pursuits, and the comparison will favor our position. Instances might be cited of authors, tradesmen, mechanics, or in the professions so called, and the same result will be obtained. But perhaps this is not a proper place to pursue this matter further.

There are other families of the early settlers in Chardon, of whom mention ought now to be made, but there is, in their cases, difficulty in getting the proper information and reliable dates. It is hoped that the facts wanted can soon be supplied. The Clough, Clark, Twing, and Bushnell families are of the number.

In my last article I spoke of the first ministers of the gospel, and the first religious services in town, and promised to pursue that branch of history farther. Perhaps the remainder of this article can be properly devoted to it; or the work performed by the Methodists, as they led off in church organization, and built the first house of worship. It has been mentioned before that Lorenzo Dow preached here occasionally one season, in the bar-room of Norman Canfield. He was one of the most remarkable men of his age. He was a native of Coventry, Connecticut. He traveled very extensively in England and Ireland, and visited almost every portion of the United States. His eccentric dress and peculiar style of preaching attracted great attention. He was a Methodist in principle, though it is said he was not in connection with that society. He died in Georgetown, District of Columbia, in February, 1834.

It is said that the first Methodist society formed on the Western Reserve was in Vernon, Trumbull county, Ohio, by Rev. Obed Crosby, in 1801. He came from Connecticut, by the way of Pittsburgh, in an open wagon drawn by oxen,

and, soon after he left Pittsburgh, one of the oxen died, and he yoked in a cow, compelling her to do extra duty the rest of the journey. In 1815 there were but very few traveling Methodist ministers on the Western Reserve, perhaps only James MacMahon and Lemuel Lane. In 1818 Ezra Booth came here, and formed a class of ten members. The class consisted of Lydia, Ariel, Lucinda, Zadok, Polly and Otis Benton, David and Esther Gray, and Gideon and Ruth Morgan. Ariel Benton, and his wife, Lucinda, Otis Benton and David Gray are the only ones who survive of the ten who, more than fifty-two years ago, gave their names for membership. The missing christian pilgrims who have "gone before" have no doubt found that "heavenly country" which their survivors so earnestly seek.

Arrangements were made to have Sunday services every two weeks, and in the years 1819 and 1820, Ira Eddy was preacher at this charge. In 1821, Philip Green was here; in 1822, Alfred Bronson and Henry Knapp. John Norris, of Windsor, it ought to be said, was the first Methodist preacher in Chardon, holding service occasionally in the fall of 1816, but that was before any society was formed. Meetings were held in the court house, private houses, and the brick academy, until a house of worship was built. The building was commenced in 1833, but most of the work was done in 1834, by Ezekiel Rider, Joseph P. Cowles, and Samuel McGonigal. Ariel and Zadok Benton, and William Wilber were the committeemen to see to its construction. Peter Chardon Brooks, of Boston, had, years before, promised to donate a bell to be put upon the first church structure erected by any denomination. When reminded of his promise, true to his large-hearted liberality, he wrote that he would be pleased to send one that weighed fifteen hundred pounds, if the building was correspondingly suitable. A moderate-sized one was soon forwarded by him, and hoisted into the belfry in the fall of 1834. It was first tolled to announce the death and age of Mrs. Aaron Canfield, December 20, 1834. The second time it was for Zadok Benton, January 3, 1835—one of the building committee. The many hundred times it and its successors have performed similar mournful duties it is impossible to tell. Its language, on all such occasions, has been one unvarying story—the wail of lonely, aching, throbbing hearts; multiplying undying memories; telling that a parent's all-embracing love has been suddenly extinguished; or that the heavenly ordained relation of husband and wife has been sundered; or the sunshine of the household has been eclipsed, because one is gone, whose infantile cheeks can never again be caressingly pressed against those of its parents; or that the "joyous gush of laughter and the tread of tiny feet" have forever ceased; in short, teaching us how fast we are exchanging this earthly "show of things" for the realities that are to last forever.

In 1823, one William Brown, or "Billy Brown," as he was familiarly called, moved to Ohio, and preached in Chardon many times. He was odd in action, and queer in ideas, making many gestures with his tongue. He died suddenly in 1850. Elder Ira Eddy was born in Vermont in 1796, and is now about seventy-five years old; lives in Baconsburg, Ohio, and yet preaches with accustomed zeal and earnestness. He was made an elder of his church in 1821. His history is familiar to so many in this vicinity that it would be useless to give farther details of it. His purity of life, erect form, and white, silvery hair, give him almost a sacred or patriarchal appearance.

Early in the spring, before the war of 1812, as it is called, a party of Indians, numbering about seventy, encamped in the south part of Hambden, in Geauga county, and stayed there till fall. My information has not been obtained from the "reliable gentleman," nor the "intelligent contraband," who was so well posted during the war of the Rebellion, but from one now living in this village, who was a frequent visitor at their camp, to gratify his boyish curiosity. This

lodge was ruled by a "Big Indian," as was customary, but, to be more definite, this dusky dignitary was styled a "chief." His clothing and conduct gave evidence of his distinction and superiority over his fellow "squatters" on untitled lands, who revolved around him as so many satellites at his pleasure. This chieftain had a helpmate, vulgarly called a "squaw," and when the encampment was visited and interviewed by white visitors, she arrayed herself in all the tinseled finery and gaudy decorations found in the Indian wardrobe. Fortunately, she lived and died before the study of fashions was so much of a science or business. She was happily spared the complicated miseries and tangled mysteries of fashionable life, and, instead of having a morning dress, and another for dinner, and another for balls or evening, with all the bias and box-pleated ruffles, and sacques, and basques and talmas, she had but one way of costuming herself on all state occasions. The fashion plates of our giddy monthlies, and the elaborate publications of *Madame Demorest* and *Harper's Bazar*, with all their patterns, that are to the uninitiated about as intelligible as Mark Twain's war map, are comparatively of modern creation. The article of dress that this Mrs. Squaw mostly relied upon to give additional lustre to her charms, was a deer-skin cape, close fitting at the throat, and reaching down about the waist. It was ingeniously worked with beads and porcupine quills, forming strange Indian devices. There were hundreds of little brooches, like round buckles with tongues crossing their diameters, fastened on it. She wore ornamented moccasins, and the rest of her attire was a sort of cross between the Flora McFlimsy style of "nothing to wear" and the "Bloomer costume."

A Dr. Bond resided in Hambden when these Indians were there, and one of them was taken sick, and the doctor gave him medicine and cured him, which made him a noted "medicine man," and after that, every sick Indian was anxious to secure the services of the doctor. It is strange that the absurb notion should be tolerated a moment that the Indians have unfailing remedies for diseases, and when a medical man bases his professional ability upon some secrets obtained from aboriginal practice, he may safely be classed with out-and-out knaves, or ranked as brevet fool.

As the sugar-making season is near at hand, it may not be amiss to mention the manner, or what sort of utensils the Indians had for catching sap. The proper sized trees were selected, and, after being felled, were cut into logs of desired length, and split in the middle, and the bark taken off each section, and thinly shaved at each end, and turned up at each end higher than the depth of the trough, and fastened by fine, fibrous strings of bark. Captain Edward Paine, jr., once made some sap-troughs here in Chardon, after the Indian fashion. It is said that, when the Indians boiled sap, they put in meat to boil, or anything else they wished. If this be so, "Indian sugar" must not be quite as pleasant and romantic as "Indian Summer."

This encampment in Hambden broke up in the fall, and went to Canada, and it is said that the arms-bearing portion joined the British against the Americans, in the war soon following. After the war, very few ventured to return to this section. Perhaps, five or six came within the township limits of Chardon, but they were regarded with no more favor than wolves or mad dogs. Mr. Harrington and Mr. Burlingame are said to have each done duty in preparing hasty ways for Indian exit. No inquests were ever held to inquire after the manner of death, however sudden. Crows and vultures were the self-constituted officials who alone performed the last acts of coroner and scavenger, too.

There were other pioneer settlers here, cotemporaries of the Indians, or rather tenants in common, that we ought not to pass unmentioned. They were bears, wolves and deer, and other wild animals. As mentioned before, this territory we now occupy was anciently considered choice hunting ground. When

this town was first settled, and for several years after, deer were very plenty, and, as late as 1830, would occasionally come from the woods to the cleared fields, but were very shy and cautious. It is needless to say that, at the proper season, they made excellent eating. The settlers made traps for bears and wolves, constructed something like a log house, though only large enough to accommodate one animal at a time. These traps were four-sided, and of suitable sized logs for the required strength, pinned at the ends. One side was detached, or so made that it formed a sliding door, and could be raised high enough, and fastened by a spring pole or baited attachment, so that, when the animal was far enough inside, and disturbed the tempting bait, and the door would descend, and Mr. Wolf or Mr. Bruin was the property of the trapper; being forced to quit all further pretensions to leading itinerant life. Bears were also considered good eating, and cub-meat was quite a palate-tickler, and would almost have been "legal tender" for debts private, if not public. For a number of years after Chardon's first settlement, the few who kept sheep, were obliged to yard or stable them at night, so great was the danger from attacks by wolves. Bears were not a whit behind in greedy rapacity, and one informant said, "they did have such a master appetite for pigs." Many a skirmish has occurred in a pig-pen, between Mr. Bruin determined to "go the whole hog," and some unlucky porkship, and fortunate it was for the latter, if, by high-toned, uproarious squealing, he could call some one to his rescue before Bruin, who does no tender hugging, had stifled his outcry.

One of the early settlers, now living in town, says that a party composed of three or four went with Captain Paine to the southwest part of town, to look at some land. When ready to return, Captain Paine took another route home, having a gun, and, while the others were coming home, they heard a noise, and, looking, saw four or five black bears coming down a cucumber tree. Their mode of descent attracted their attention. They would seem to slide hastily, or almost drop, for a few feet, and then, seemingly for fear the weight of their bodies and increased velocity might be hazardous, claw tightly on to the trees, thus "shutting down the brakes," and then, "letting on more steam," pursue their head-long course. Nearer home, they saw another trio, but none of them showed fight.

My father informs me that, when he was about thirteen or fourteen years old, in 1817 or '18, he had eighteen sheep. He usually guarded them at night, but, one afternoon, the family had company, and the sheep were seen near the barn so late that risk was run, and they were left out. That night, the wolves attacked the flock, and killed three or four outright, and wounded others, so that, in time, nine died—one-half the flock. It was then a serious loss, for sheep were valuable, though their wool was coarse and bodies small. Great pains were taken to raise them, and, for many years, they were not taxed. The wolves did not eat them badly, but snapped and bit their throats for blood, as a sheep-killing dog does. Occasionally, when quite hungry, they would devour most of the meat of a carcass, or tear it open for the tallow. The sheep were killed but a short distance east and south of the cemetery. I have before me the county auditor's printed statement of the receipts and expenditures of Geauga county for the year ending June 1, 1835, and one of the items of expense is "Paid wolf scalp" one dollar and seventy-five cents. So you will see it was a long time before these vexatious pests to sheep-raising were entirely exterminated. It is said, but I cannot tell with what per cent. of truth, that, in early times, or after they were numerous enough to run in the woods for mast and shack, the hogs, when attacked, would form in a circle, heads pointing outwards, with the young pigs inside the circle, and make the best fight possible. This may have been so, because hogs then were of the alligator breed, "as long as a rail," and their

noses were so extended and sharp-pointed that they effectually prevented the attacking foe from getting within harm-doing distance.

Soon after the first settlement of Chardon village, which formed a nucleus or headquarters for further settlements in the township, land was bought or articled, and improvements made in all portions of it. Mention has been previously made of many of the pioneers who settled on King street, and on the north street, leading to Painesville. Those who settled in the southwest, northwest, and central parts of the township are, of course, entitled to as early and honorable mention as others, and the seeming neglect has been solely the result of inability to obtain correct and sufficient information. The desired information might have been looked up before this, had not a daily round of duties, that could not be postponed, forced the further publication of this history into the background.

In 1813 or 1814, Amasa Clough, and Jare, his son, came to Bondstown (now Hambden), and frow there to Chardon, in search of a home in the, then, far west. It seems that, for a night or two, and a day, these travelers were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel King, who entertained them with all the cordiality consistent with their limited log cabin accommodations. At meal-times, the frugal housewife spread the economical repast upon a chest that had been brought from the east, and then was obliged to do double duty—for table and packing purposes. Mr. and Mrs. King were short of chairs on this occasion, and, as a substitute, they used some pumpkins, arranged alphabetically, or wheeled into line around the chest. Pumpkins then, as now, had eyes and stems, but no legs, and the occupant had need of all circumspection, lest his seat should become vacant. Of the quality of their lodgings we have no information, but no doubt they slept as soundly as if in a palace chamber and on a bed of down. Mrs. King used to speak of this occurrence often afterwards, and how it mortified her for fear her eastern visitors would think she had acted unwisely in leaving home comforts, and accepting the discomforts of pioneer life. The sacrifices involved by such changes were greater than we can now easily imagine. As an appropriate instance, let me here mention an item received too late for insertion in connection with the family history to which it belongs: Zadok King, George King, and Samuel Collins, with their wives, came to Chardon in 1815. Zadok King and his wife, Fanny, had two children with them, aged respectively three years, and one year. They moved into a log house (the three families), just built by Platt Canfield, about two miles west of the village. The house had not been "chinked" between the logs, and had only a floor of loose boards. A light snow was drifting through the cracks, and, as the women sat down upon the loose, hard floor, though they had strong hearts, and willing, loving husbands, it is needless to say that, when they thought of all they once possessed, the tears ran down their faces, and notes of lamentation reached each other's ears.

The two Mr. Cloughs went back to York State, intending to return soon, but sickness prevented the fulfilment of all their expectations. Amasa Clough died in York State, and his wife was so sick that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, and the friends prepared all her burial clothes; but she did recover, and in 1818, perhaps, came to Chardon; and, five or six years after, died, and was clad in the grave clothes made for her years before. Of course, the hasty and premature preparation of this clothing was not exactly a dead loss, but obliged the one for whom it was intended to lay out of the use of it for a number of years.

In 1818, Jare Clough and Eunice, his wife, came to Chardon from York State. They came to Norman Canfield's hotel and staid over night. The next day, they went as far as Truman Bushnell's, and the day following, to the farm now occupied by Ambrose Clough. Chester Clough, an unmarried man, had come to Chardon, in 1817, and made a clearing on this same farm. The roads then

were almost entirely untraveled and unmarked; and, to show the family of Jare Clough where the road "forked," to go the clearing of Chester Clough, the latter had dug up a little tree by the roots, chopped off the top, and turned the lower portion, roots up, by the side of a larger tree, for a guide-board. The children of Mr. Clough were: Olive (afterwards Mrs. Elam Sawin), Daniel, Emily, Lovica, Ephriam, Ambrose, and William. Mrs. Sawin is now living in this town, active and intelligent. [Mrs. Sawin has since died]. Her husband died several years ago. Daniel died in Chardon, aged about nineteen years. Emily married William Bushnell, and died about 1857. Lovica married Lewis Thompson, and died about the time that Emily did. Ephriam now lives in Minnesota. Ambrose lives on the old homestead, is a good farmer, and respected by all. William is dead. Jare Clough died July 8, 1853, aged sixty-nine years. His wife died September 15, 1869, aged eighty-three years. So these two pioneers have gone to their last account, full of years and good deeds.

Chester Clough was married to Maria Sanger, June 10, 1819, by George King, esq. Mrs. Clough died, I am unable to say when, and Mr. Clough married, for his second wife, Amy Gates. They are now living in Bazetta, Trumbull county, Ohio. Mr. Clough has seen much sorrow and sickness in his life, and it is said he is now, in his old age, quite feeble and helpless. [He has since died].

In the summer of 1815 or 1816, Abijah Sawin and his wife, Polly, came from Connecticut to Chardon, and settled on King street, where Mrs. McBride now resides. Their children were: Elam, Horace, and Chester. Mr. Sawin died in August, 1818. His wife afterwards married a Mr. Allen, and died in Wisconsin, five or six years ago. Elam died several years since. Horace moved to Illinois, and is supposed to be living. Chester is said to be living in Wisconsin. Not very much that is reliable or interesting can be obtained of the history of this family, on account of the early death or removal of most of its members.

To me, there are some interesting items of history, pertaining more particularly to the early settlement of the village; and, thinking their narration may be entertaining to all who favor these articles with a perusal, they are herewith given. It may not be known or remembered by all that Samuel W. Phelps was appointed director of the town plat of Chardon, and held the directorship from 1808 to 1826, a term of eighteen years. I have before me the original contract entered into between Simon Perkins, agent for Peter Chardon Brooks, with Mr. Phelps, and it reads as follows:

"The subscriber, Simon Perkins, of Warren, in the county of Trumbull, and State of Ohio, attorney to Peter Chardon Brooks, of Boston, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby agree to sell to Samuel W. Phelps, esq., director appointed for the purpose by the court of common pleas of Geauga county, two hundred acres of land, to be located on or about the place selected by the commissioners appointed to fix a place for the permanent seat of justice for said Geauga county, and so that the plan of trees marked by said commissioners shall be central in said tract, which is to be square, and to be sold at the price of two dollars per acre, payable one-half in one year, and the other half in two years, with interest, to be paid annually, and the deed to be executed to Samuel W. Phelps, as director, on the receipt of the money or good security for it. In witness whereof, I have, for said Peter C. Brooks, hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of November, 1809.

"[Signed] SIMON PERKINS."

"The subscriber, above named, do agree to buy the land described above, as above stated.

"[Signed] SAMUEL W. PHELPS."

I also have the first volume of the records of the Geauga county commissioners, and in it the following:

"At a meeting of the board of commissioners of Geauga county, September 2, 1811. Ordered by the board that the sum of sixty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents be appropriated for the purpose of chopping down all the standing timber, and chopping off the same into sixteen feet lengths, and also all the lying timber, and piling all the brush and other small stuff, in a workmanlike manner, on all the ground contained in the public square of the town plat of Chardon, in the county aforesaid, except ten trees on each acre, which are to be left lying, suitable for 'roll bodies,' and also all ash and butternut timber that is suitable for rails to be left standing; and that Jedediah Beard be agent for this board, to contract with some person or persons to perform the same, and take report of his proceedings thereon to this board on the first day of next November court, where an order will be drawn on the treasurer of said court for the above sum.

"Attest: JEDEDIAH BEARD, Clerk."

"At which November meeting, further time was allowed by the board, until the June meeting, 1812, for the said agent to make his report, at which time he made his report as follows:

"'Agreeable to the within order, I hereby certify that I have contracted with Seth Hays and Burrit Durand, to perform the labor required by the within order, and that they have performed the same to my acceptance.'

"Which report, being heard, is accepted by the board, and the full amount of said order paid.

"June 18, 1812. JEDEDIAH BEARD, Clerk."

In my first article of this history, I said that most of the clearing off of the public square was done by Gomer Bradley and Curtis Wilmot. Probably Mr. Bradley took no part in the labor. Mr. Wilmot was killed by the falling tree, as stated, and Mr. Hayes did the lifting. As soon as possible, the land purchased by Samuel W. Phelps was divided or platted into lots, and sold or contracted to whoever desired to purchase. I have Mr. Phelps' statement of account rendered to the county, of the amounts received on contracts for sale of lots. August 10, 1817, he received of Lyman Benton, of Burton, on contract for lot No. 52, five dollars. October 9th, same year, he received on same contract, eight dollars. July 22, 1812, he received of Thomas Jordan, five dollars, on account for lot No. 83. August 31, 1813, he received sixty dollars, sixty-three and one-half cents, of Norman Canfield, for price of lots 39, 40 and 41, and the interest on purchase price, these lots having been previously contracted. July 16, 1814, he received of Samuel King, thirty dollars, on contract for lots 87, 88, 95 and 96. Mr. Phelps charged only the moderate sum of thirty dollars per annum for his services, and paid every expense of executing contracts and deeds, etc. Lots Nos. 26, 31, 37, 40, 49 and 52, were sold for twenty dollars each, except No. 40, which sold for twenty-one dollars. After the seventeenth of September, 1816, Mr. Phelps charged seventy-five dollars for each lot. In the sale of one of these county lots, the director deducted two dollars and fifty cents on account of a mistake in the survey, and the lot fell short twenty shillings' worth from the proper measurement. In April, 1823, the price per lot was seventy-five dollars, and there were then twenty-four lots not sold or contracted.

In the third article of this series it was stated that the first jail ever built in Chardon was a log one, attached to the west end of Norman Canfield's tavern. To show how much it cost, I give the following from the county records:

"At a meeting of the board of commissioners of the county of Geauga, September 7, 1813. Resolved by this board that the sum of twenty-three dollars and fifty cents be appropriated to pay the expense of building a temporary jail on Norman Canfield's land, in Chardon."

Who the fortunate "contractor" was, how much clear profit was made, and what he did with his gains, and how much was paid the architect for plans and drawings, are matters that, unfortunately, no one remembers.

The first murder committed in Geauga county, or the first trial for murder, was in the court of common pleas af Chardon, begun on the eighteenth day of March, 1823. Hon. George Tod was president judge, and Vene Stone, John W. Scott and Solomon Kingsbury were associate judges. James R. Ford was sheriff, and Edward Paine, jr., clerk. The grand jurors, who found the indictment, were Abraham Tappan, foreman; Samuel Collins, Caleb Sweet, Silas Newcomb, Merrick Pease, Shelburn Bostwick, Asa Wilmot, John Hubbard, John Bachelder, Cyrus Cunningham, James Ware, Jesse Ladd, Eleazer Patchin, Asa Cowles and Jonathan Brooks. On the first day of February, 1823, Benjamin Wright, jr., a blacksmith, who lived in Leroy (now Lake county), stabbed one Zopher Warner with a knife, upon the right side of his body, about two and a half inches below the pit of the stomach. The wound proved to be a mortal one, and, on the ninth day of February, following, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Warner died. The thirty-six jurors summoned to try the case, or the full panel from which the required twelve were to be selected, were Eli Bond, Hezekiah King, William Kerr, Haven Rockwell, John Ford, Erastus Goodwin, Daniel Kellogg, Stephen Pomeroy, Paul Clapp, Peter B. Beals, Asahel Barnes, Nathaniel Spencer, Chester Treat, Timothy Wells, Jare Clough, John King, Ariel Benton, Zadok Benton, David Hill, John Hanks, Benjamin Hanks, Thos. Murphey, Obed Hale, Julian C. Huntington, Alvord Beals, Orrin Spencer, B. P. Cahoon, William Holbrook, Robert Blair, Ralph Cowles, A. A. Skinner, R. W. Skinner, Henry Bishop, Ambrose Drake, David Hull, and Hercules Carroll. The twelve who sat as jurors in the case were the two Skinners, two Hanks, Drake, Hull, Bond, King, Goodwin, N. Spencer, Cowles, and Rockwell. Alfred Phelps and Elisha Whittlesey appeared on the part of the State. Noah D. Mattoon and James H. Paine, at the request of the prisoner, were assigned by the court as council for his defense. Alfred Phelps, esq., was prosecuting attorney of this county, then residing at Chardon, and ever after until his death. The case occupied three or four days, was then given to the jury and a verdict of guilty then rendered. The sentence pronounced by the court was "that the said Benjamin Wright, jr., be taken to the common jail of the county, and that he be there confined until the third Thursday of May, following, and that he be taken from thence to some convenient place within the town of Chardon, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and twelve o'clock, at noon, of said day, and that, within the hours aforesaid, he be hung by the neck until he be dead," etc.

Of course, the few remaining weeks and days of the doomed man's prison confinement rapidly wheeled away into the past, until the day of expiation came. The officers of the law had erected a hideous looking frame-work called a gallows, and planted it just south of the village, near the present residence of P. McDonald, on the land of S. N. Hoyt. Anticipating also a full turn-out to this "hanging-bee," they had employed extra police and military assistance. There were rifle and horse companies from Painesville, Burton and Kirtland, with drum and fife accompaninents, and a great many civilians volunteered to do special duty for the day. The sun rose higher in the eastern sky; the appointed hour came, and the prisoner was taken from the jail to the south part of the public square, where a stand had been built to hold the religious services upon. His mother and brother were with him at these exercises, but she did not witness the execution. His funeral or rather ante-mortem sermon was preached before his death, at his request. He had heard a great deal that was wicked and damaging said of himself, and was quite solicitous to know if anything good could be spoken by his spiritual adviser, who was expected to spin a fine-

woven web to cover up the sternness and severity of truth of the later life of him who was so soon to "shuffle off this moral coil," or, rather, for whom the hempen coil was so soon to do the shuffling off. Listening to one's own funeral sermon is a felicity rarely vouchsafed to earthly mortals, and should be all the more appreciated as it can happen but once in a life-time. His sermon was preached by a Mr. Hughes, a Presbyterian clergyman from Pennsylvania. Elder Ira Eddy having then recently entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, offered fervent prayer in his behalf. These services ended, and his mother shook his hand, and kissed him good-bye. This is almost too serious a matter to admit of jesting, but to show that, in the case, the commonly deep-seated fountains and full-flowing streams of a mother's love and solicitude were suffering something of a drouth, it may be stated that she urged him to "keep a hard upper lip, and hang as stiff as steelyards. It must have been a sweet sollace to her in after days, to remember that the latter part of her programme was a decided success. Olden history tells us that Achilles was a Grecian hero. Homer's Illiad makes famous mention of him. In the Trojan war, he was brim full of bravery. While an infant, his mother dipped him in the river Styx, which rendered him incapable of being hurt in every part of his body, except the one heel, by which she held him. At the siege of Troy, he received a wound (of course in that heel), which caused his death. The mother of our criminal, if she ever dipped her youthful Benjamin in any fabled waters, must have held him by the neck, for, on the eventful third Thursday of May, aforesaid, he received a hurt in the neck that never was repaired.

But, to return from this digression, the criminal was pinioned and taken to the gallows, closely attended by the body-guard and faithful men of God. The crowd of spectators was variously estimated from four to eight thousand, some of them coming fifty miles away. Old men were there, used to seeing death in all its forms, save this more ghastly phase, and hundreds of women gazed upon the sickening sight with horrid fascination. It is useless to enter into minute detail. It is enough to say that the fatal noose was adjusted, the rope was cut, and, in a few minutes, the teeth-clenched jaws and the unbeating heart told that death was there. His body was delivered to his friends, and taken to Leroy for burial. The gallows was taken down, and the posts were afterwards used for dwelling house purposes in the porch of the house where J. O. Worallo now resides on South street.

I have felt justified in entering thus fully into details of this trial and execution, as it is the only instance in which capital punishment has been inflicted in Geauga county, for the crime of murder.

Other trials afterwards occurred, where the prisoners at the bar were charged with crimes incurring the death penalty, and a brief narration of some of their most noteworthy features will now be given. At a term of the court of common pleas begun and held at Chardon, on the nineteenth day of September, 1831, before the Hon. Reuben Wood, president, and Asa Cowles, John Hubbard, and Daniel Kerr, associate judges, the grand jury returned a "bill of indictment" against one Decius Barnes, of Chardon, for the murder of Sally Russell, of Kirtland. When arraigned at the bar of this court, and having heard the indictment, he elected to be tried in the supreme court of Ohio. On the tenth day of August, 1832, the supreme court commenced its session, with the Hon. Joshua Collett and the Hon. Ebenezer Lane upon the bench. D. D. Aiken was the clerk, William Kerr, sheriff, and S. Mathews, prosecuting attorney. The killing of Sally Russell was accomplished in a piece of woods in the eastern part of Kirtland, on the twenty-second day of June, 1831. She was an intelligent girl of not more than fourteen or fifteen years of age, and had been sent on an errand to a distant neighbor's, and much of the distance was through

the forest. After doing her errand, she started on her return with a happy heart, and a nature as full of innocence as the birds upon the trees, that were humming and singing their tunes of perpetual gladness. But she was waylaid by some human devil, whose passions were inflamed by the fires of hell, and, with the ferocity of a wild beast, she was choked, strangled, bruised, her person shamefully and namelessly violated. But her shudderings and struggles were in vain, and her outcries reached the ears of no one save the Father of all mercies. When night came, and she did not return, her family began to be apprehensive, and made search for her. It was supposed that she had been where she had set out for, and had started to return. She was not found until the next morning, and then her dead body was found laid beside a log, partially covered by leaves and brush. The ground around showed that she had resisted the ruffianly attacks until death closed the unequal combat. When the news of this foul and unnatural murder was spread in that neighborhood, it is needless to say that all the people were excited, and in a state of wrathful ferment. Suspicion at once rested upon Decius Barnes, of Chardon, who was a peddler of tin-ware, and then in the employ of David T. Bruce, esq., of Chardon, for he drove that day through the woods near where the girl was killed, and his horse was left standing in the road, and its driver nowhere to be seen. He was arrested, confined in jail more than a year, and then tried and acquitted at the time and term of court before mentioned. The evidence was all circumstantial, and, as is often the case, whisperings even were full of dire and dreadful meaning, and "trifles light as air" were looked upon with as much import as if floating in blood. The jury called to try the case was composed of the following named men: Reuben Gilmore, George Higley, Harlow Bailey, Charles Burr, Amos Cunningham, S. D. Williams, Russell McCarty, T. W. Burt, Nathan Hanchett, Orrin Spencer, Néri Wright, and Sherman Dayton.

Mr. Mathews, the prosecuting attorney, was assisted by Hon. S. J. Andrews, of Cleveland. Alfred Phelps, esq., was employed in his defense, and Joshua R. Giddings was his associate counsel. Mr. Phelps, Mr. Bruce, and a few others, always firmly believed Barnes to be innocent of the crime, for he was small in size, quite lame, and had always shown a quiet and inoffensive disposition; but the general and almost universal opinion was that he was guilty of the crimes of which he stood charged in the indictment. If suspicions ever rested upon any one else, they were not confirmed by any proof. It is said that Barnes, in his last sickness, urged his attending physician to write to Judge Phelps that he was innocent of the charge, and that it was a death-bed statement. Whoever the guilty person was, he had a fearful secret to keep inprisoned, and the agonies of guilt, "sharper than a serpent's tooth," continually gnawing in memory, heart and brain, unrelieved by tears and confessions, must have turned the well-springs of a natural life to dust and ashes; and visions of this innocent, murdered girl, in his sleeping and waking hours, must have been ghastly conspicuous.

At the September term, 1845, of the court of common pleas of Geauga county, Luther Britton was indicted for the murder of Truman Allen. On the 21st day of August, 1845, Britton stabbed Allen with a knife in the left breast, and he instantly died. He was tried for this offense at the spring term in 1846, which commenced March 31st. A great number of militia men had been mustered at Burton, for the purpose of public parade and discipline, and in the night time, Britton, while intoxicated, became troublesome and insulting to those doing military duty, and, in attempting to arrest him, the stabbing was purposely done. H. H. Tucker, Edmund Moore, Ely Odell, J. E. Stephenson, Anson Mathews, Jeremiah Evans, Hamilton Utley, Jonathan Burnett, Joseph Patch, Jacob Burroughs, Russell Williams, and Zebina Strong, were the jurors. Hon.

A. G. Riddle was the prosecuting attorney, and was assisted by Hon. Reuben Hitchcock. Britton had brothers who were men of property, and they employed Hon. S. J. Andrews, Hon. D. K. Carter, and William L. Perkins for his defense. Hon. B. Bissell was president judge. The trial was very ably conducted in all respects, and very many will now remember the plotting and counter-plotting, the far-reaching legal acumen displayed by those subtle practitioners. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the penitentiary during his natural life. It seems penitentiary life was not agreeable, or at least not natural, as contemplated in his sentence, for, in a year or two, the governor pardoned him.

At the October term of court, 1857, Hiram Cole was indicted for poisoning his wife. He was tried at the February term, 1858. Hon. Horace Wilder was then upon the bench. Judge M. C. Canfield was prosecuting attorney, and Hon. A. G. Riddle assisted in the prosecution. A. H. Thrasher, esq., and Hon. R. P. Ranney were assigned by the court as counsel for the defense. The trial occupied several days, and the jury failed to agree. A change of venue was granted, and, in June or July following, he was again tried in Ashtabula county, and there acquitted. It is unnecessary to enter into lengthy details of this case, because it occurred so recently, and is so fresh in the remembrance of most of my readers. Mr. Thrasher worked with untiring patience to clear this man, and his incessant efforts in his behalf, (for he sincerely thought him innocent), no doubt induced the disease of which he afterwards died. The ruling popular verdict was that he was guilty, and ought to be hung, but jurors are bound to remember that maxim of law and justice, "that every man under accusation of crime should be held innocent until he is proved to be guilty."

It has been stated before that settlements were commenced at an early date, in the northwest and other parts of Chardon township. One of these hardy pioneers who has rendered aid to the improvement of Chardon township in many ways, such as by industry, economy, good counsel, rearing a large family, and by half a century's residence, is Salmon Carver. He, with his first wife, to whom he was married April 1, 1814, came from Boulton, Tolland county, Connecticut, in the fall of 1817. On their way to Ohio they stopped in central New York till the tenth of January, 1818, and again started, arriving in Chardon February 2d. They brought one child with them, and made a halt of about a week at the Caravansary, a hold-all tavern of Norman Canfield. They then moved into a log house standing upon the west side of the Public square, owned by James Bronson. While living there their second child was born (William H. Carver, who lives in East Claridon). In this house Mrs. Carver died, aged twenty-three years. After this calamity Mr. Carver and his two children lived with Edward Kibbee, in Hambden, until October, 1821, when he was married to Laura Clough, and moved into the "Beebe settlement," beyond the center of Chardon, where he had previously built a house of logs, cleared two acres of land, and sowed it to wheat. He resided there a little more than two years, and then moved on to the farm where he now resides, and where his second wife died, July 19, 1869, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Carver, in his letter to me, narrating items of his early life in Chardon, says: "When I first came to the farm where I now live, there were no roads excepting the central one, then called the Beebe road, and no inhabitants in the northern and western parts of the town.

'I was monarch of all I surveyed,
My right there was none to dispute.

In the village, a man by the name of Morgan, a shoemaker, lived a little west of the Randall block. James Bronson was in town, staying at Norman Canfield's, his family not having then arrived. Mr. Sweatland, quite an aged man, lived on the south side of the square, a little east of Captain Paine's. I think

Mrs. Corbin was a granddaughter of Mr. Sweatland. Mr. Beebe's family, at that time, lived in a house near the Widow King's, but soon moved on to their land. Mr. Hanks moved into the house vacated by the Beebes. I think he was a Baptist preacher, and the first one located in Chardon. Levi Edson was there, teaching singing in his house."

Mr. Carver has raised a large family, most of them located in this township, and near his residence. He is (1871) eighty years old. [Mr. Carver has since died.]

From the best information now at hand, the family of Horace Hosford, consisting of himself, his wife Parmelia, and a young child, came to Chardon from Rutland, Vermont, in 1818. A Mr. Loveland came with them. They had two yoke of oxen, and also brought a cow. They were fifty-five days in their journeyings. They were all one day in coming from what was called "Perkins' Camp," on the Painesville road, to the Hendryx settlement. Mr. Hosford has lived in that part of town, where he now is, most of the time since he came to Ohio. Some of his children are living near him. His first wife died about seventeen years ago. He married, for his second wife, an Irish woman. Mr. Hosford is a very large man, and his wife is very small, so that, when seen together, as they used to walk to town, about three and one-half miles, they presented an odd contrast; but what she lacks in size seems to be supplied in hardy endurance and lively, sprightly activity. Mr. Hosford used to make a great many old-fashioned "bull-plows," going about the county for that purpose; but those old-time avocations of hand-craft are mostly driven out of date by invented arrangements of machinery, whose din is now heard in almost every town and city in this land. Mr. Hosford is (1871) nearly eighty-seven years of age, and, from year's end to year's end, finds something to busy his hands. [Mr. Hosford has since died.]

Mr. Hosford related to me some incidents of early life in town that will do to repeat. One day, late in the fall, while in the woods in company with another man, they espied at a short distance a bear. Not having their guns, they kept at respectful distance, and watched him till he entered a large hollow tree. Mr. Hosford soon told Captain Paine what he had seen, and his instructions were to wait for a proper day, and they would have a fine hunt. He was fearful that the bear might change his location, but the captain, whose word was the "end of the law" in such matters, told him to trust his judgment. When the suitable day came, notice was given, and the tree was surrounded by quite a number of men with guns and dogs, and, after plenty of yellings and poundings, and other needful appliances to "call him out," Mr. Bruin made his exit from the tree, amidst the shouts of the men and the barking of the dogs. Several shots were fired at him, and at length, finding such treatment un-*bear*-able, he surrendered to his pursuers.

One day Mr. Hosford went up to Mr. Benton's, one mile north of this village, to make a "bull-plow" for Mr. Benton. He was paid for his labor in meat of some kind, and, at night, he put the meat in a bag, shouldered it, and started for home. At a certain point in his journey, he had to cross a gully, and, as he was climbing the bank, he heard some noise, and, looking up, saw a large wolf, the wild beauty of whose glaring eyes seemed to say, "My right there is none to dispute." He was fearful that the smell of the meat might cause the wolf to call his comrades, and then there might be a mass *meat*-ing, over which he might not preside with credit to himself. However, he took up a large, dry piece of limb that was near, and, by striking it loudly over a log, caused the wolf to disappear.

Once he had occasion to go to mill, the mill mentioned in a previous chapter, that was in the south part of Hambden. He put what grain he thought he

could carry in a bag, and, taking it on his back, started on his five or six miles' trip. He did quite well in going, but, in returning with his grist, night overtook him, and he lost his "bearings." He remembered that it had been said, when one was lost, if he came across cattle, that, by driving them, letting them take their own course, they would lead to a settlement. He found some cattle in the night, and tried this receipt, but it was of no use. When the morning came, to his great surprise, he found himself within a mile of his own house.

One year, soon after Mr. Hosford came to Chardon, his hogs that got their living principally in the woods, upon mast and shack, had strayed so far away that he knew nothing of their whereabouts, till some one hunting came across them, told him of them, and that there was a litter of small pigs with them. He thought best to go that afternoon, and see if they could get them home. His wife went with him, leaving her young babe in the cradle, in the care of an older child. They took a basket and a blanket, thinking to catch the pigs, and she carry them home, and he drive the others. They wandered on, and on, hoping the next minute to find them, not at all observing how late it was getting. Soon it began to grow dark, and they had to return without the object of their search. In the night they heard the welcome sound of horns, and, in impatient haste, started in the direction of the sound. In going home, they had to cross the flat or marsh upon the Hosford road, (much worse then than now, of course), and Mr. Hosford took his wife most of the way upon his back, but it was no great trial of bone and bottom, for the burden was, under the circumstances, light; for such occasions nerve the arms, brain and all to any strain. It is needless to say that, in due time, home was found.

Full enough of such incidents in pioneer life has been cited to show its trials and perplexities, and thankful should the present generation be that time has wrought such happy changes.

The common, natural thought would be that the very few first settlers of our town would have manifested greater anxiety about the number of its future inhabitants, and less as to their eminent qualities or lack of character. But this seems not to have been so, for we can find that no special inducements were ever offered to emigrants, and the records of Chardon township show that as early as 1816 two overseers of the poor were chosen, whose duties seem to have been looking to the wealth of new-comers, and to the probabilities of their becoming successful, independent residents, rather than giving aid to actual, permanent dwellers, though perplexed by poverty or distressed by sickness. The township records are full of cases where single men and women and men with families were served with warrants commanding them "forthwith to depart the township." This warrant was given a constable, and required to be served personally or by copy. It was not then considered so much of a disgrace to be "warned out of town" as such a proceeding would now incur, for it was generally acquiesced in by all as a wise official precaution, or a means of township self-defense, lest drones and vagabonds should become fastened upon a settlement, and soon become township or county paupers. There are numerous instances of men served by the constable in the manner before mentioned, who rapidly acquired property and position, and in time held the highest official trusts in the gift of the township. I have before me the township record of 1825, where it mentions the issuing, service and return of such a warrant or warning upon a man and his family, and the very next year he was chosen township clerk, and until his death was a prominent man in Geauga county. Perhaps it may be well to here insert a transcript of a record in such a case, made about half a century ago. Omitting some half dozen of the usual legal aforesaids and whereases that always mystify and mislead, and never simplify and explain, it says: "Whereas, information has been given to us, overseers of the poor of the

township of Chardon, that Gregory Jackson and John Cain, who have come to reside within the township of Chardon, and are likely to become chargeable to said township; we, therefore, command you forthwith to warn the said Jackson and Cain to depart the township aforesaid, and of this warrant make legal service and due return," etc. Signed by Aaron Canfield and Lucius Smith, overseers of the poor.

It was served by the constable, and duly returned. Whether the township authorities were fearful the latter named person in the warrant would "raise Cain" in Chardon, the papers don't show. Perhaps he was unlike his illustrious namesake Cain, the eldest son of Adam and Eve, and refused to be a "tiller of the ground." Though differing in authority, degree and tribunal, how coincident to a person of thought are the sentences passed upon the Cain of Scripture and the Cain of Chardon. The Lord told the former, as he was about to go out of His presence, "a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth," and the language of the human edict was, "to depart from the township forthwith." From the authority of Heaven's Great Monarch there can be no appeal. Whether the punishment of John Cain was greater than he could bear, we cannot tell; but no further mention is made of him in Chardon's later history.

The office of "overseer of the poor" was maintained till about 1840, perhaps later, when township trustees assumed their duties. From the early organization of the township to about the date just mentioned, there was also an office of "fence viewer," and two men were annually chosen to this office, whose duties were to decide questions about fences, such as where cattle or other stock committed trespasses, whether the fence enclosing them was of sufficient height or strength to comply with the law, and all such matters of dispute. These duties were also assigned to township trustees. There was also the office of "lister" and "appraiser," but all those duties were long ago dispensed with, and the offices, too, being superceded by that of assessor.

When looking at the record of fifty years ago, and seeing how general, if not universal, was the inhuman system or custom of ear-marking stock, one is led to conclude that many sermons must have been preached from the text, "A merciful man will be merciful to his beast." Most every keeper of sheep had a recorded mark. It could also be legally used for cattle, but was not commonly, because they were fewer in number, not similar in size and color, and more easily identified, and, upon them, such marks would be deemed as deformities, or, rather, unsightly mutilations. The following are some of the recorded marks: "Half crop on the under side of the left ear," "half crop on the under side of the right ear," "slit in the left ear from tip to base," "swallow-tail on both ears," (probably the owner and proprietor of this ear mark, when dressed up, wore a "swallow-tailed" coat, and had "swallow holes" in the gable ends of his barn), "crop from the left ear, and a slit in the end of the right ear," "the left ear doubled, and a hole punched through," "hole through both ears," "two round holes through each ear." All the variations that human ingenuity could devise, short of entire destruction of both ears, were resorted to. Perhaps we ought not to become too highly indignant over the matter, for, had we lived then, we should have done no better than the best of men did; but, thanks to the progress of humanity and civilization, this vein of brutal treatment has, in a great degree, been softened and melted away; and, furthermore, we hope the day is near at hand when the cropping of dogs' ears, cutting off their tails, and docking horses' tails, will be an offense against the statute laws of Ohio.

Mr. Canfield's history, though mentioning most of the pioneer families of Chardon, was never completed. Some names are therefore omitted which would otherwise have appeared. Among others are those of Dr. Evert Denton, a learned and skillful physician, famous throughout this section of country, who

wore himself out in his practice, and died in 1830, when but forty years of age: and Thomas Metcalf, who, having survived nearly all of his early associates, still resides in Chardon, and is in his eighty-first year. Mr. Metcalf, who is the fifth of a family of twelve children of Thomas and Sybil (Chapin) Metcalf, was born in Enfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, January 10, 1798. He came to Ohio and located in Chardon in 1817, arriving June 24th. Six others accompanied him, none of whom are now living, viz: Samuel Smith and his wife, Sybil (Mr. Metcalf's sister, the eldest of the family), their two children, Horton and Maria; Sidney Metcalf (another sister, then but thirteen years old, who, in 1824, became the wife of Dr. Denton, and two years after his death married Jude Converse), and one Benjamin Hibbard. On the journey to Ohio, which occupied six weeks, he drove a yoke of oxen and lead horse, then called a "spike team," for his board. After his arrival in Chardon he worked for about a year and a half for his brother-in-law, Mr. Smith, subsequently known for many years as the landlord of the popular old Stone tavern, in the village, who first located and opened a tavern in the north part of the town. He then took up one hundred acres of land at the center of Chardon, now owned and occupied by Mr. Samuel Churchill, where his parents afterwards settled, and where his father died and now lies buried. He there erected a log shanty, and kept "bachelor's hall" for about a year. His parents followed him to Ohio in 1819. In 1824 he removed to the village, and built a house, the frame of which is standing as a part of the old homestead on North Hambden street, still occupied by himself and family. He also built an ashery on the same premises, and near the site afterwards occupied by the cooper shop burned in 1876. This ashery he occupied for some twenty years. His father died March 17, 1828, aged sixty-two; his mother, March 6, 1859, at the great age of ninety years. Mr. Metcalf was united in marriage on November 15, 1827, to Paulina, daughter of Jedediah and Charlotte Beard, of Burton. Twelve children were born of this union, eight of whom are still living, and exemplify in their lives the virtues of their parents. The Metcalfs, wherever found, seem to have had a common origin, and to possess the same sterling characteristics honesty, intelligence, frugality, and independence. In 1873, at the age of sixty-five, Mrs. Metcalf was stricken with paralysis, from which she has never recovered, though otherwise enjoying, with her husband, a good degree of health.

THE GREAT FIRE.

The most important event in the later history of Chardon, when the effects are considered, was the great fire of 1868, which destroyed the entire business portion of the village, including the court house. On Saturday morning, July 25th, between two and three o'clock (as the account was given in the *Geauga Democrat* extra of the twenty-seventh), a small fire was discovered in the rear, and on the outside of J. O. Teed's saddle and harness shop, where it adjoined Parlin & Parkin's store; and immediately after two others near by, the circumstances showing conclusively that they were all the work of an incendiary. The one first discovered spread so rapidly that, before many of the citizens were aroused from their slumbers, all efforts to extinguish it were abandoned. It soon swelled into an immense conflagration, spreading terror and destruction on either side. On, on, in their appalling course, swept the flames, gathering volume every moment, until they enveloped the whole line of business blocks, from the court house to the *Democrat* office and postoffice. One building after another (says the account), with the certainty of fate, went down before the devouring element, until only a few blackened walls remained standing.

The wind, which was from the northeast, was light, or the flames must have spread still further. When they had reached the *Democrat* office and postoffice,

on the corner opposite the Chardon house, there was a crisis in the fate of the town. Were they to sweep over? Fortunately, the wind veered a little further to the west, and, thanks to a merciful Providence, the crisis was passed! The hotel, and the dwelling houses and barns in the vicinity, on the west and south, were saved only by the utmost vigilance and the strongest exertions. Several barns took fire from the cinders with which the air was filled, and, had a single effort been spared, it is impossible to tell where the work of destruction would have ended.

All was done that could be done to save the court house, and it was only when the roof and cupola were on fire that it was given up for lost. A number of men remained at work on the roof until they could do so no longer, except at the peril of their lives. The attempt was made to blow up two or three buildings with powder, in the hope of preventing the flames from reaching the court house. The safe, with its contents, the books, records, etc., were saved.

The citizens, generally, displayed the utmost presence of mind, and worked to the best advantage, and the women as faithfully and efficiently as the men. Under the circumstances, it is truly wonderful that so much property was saved, and no lives lost. Not only were the most valuable contents of the court house and postoffice saved, but also those of the stores and offices generally. "We cannot," says the writer, "express our gratitude to our good people for the almost superhuman efforts by which they removed from the office our power press, and other heavy articles essential to our business, while the flames were surging around them."

The next issue of the *Democrat* (August 5th) gave, in addition to the contents of the extra, some of the thrilling incidents of the fire, of which there were "enough to have filled a volume." The first alarm was thus described: "A more fearful cry than came from the few who were first at the fire, cannot be imagined. It broke in upon the silence of the night like a loud and prolonged wail of despair, and all who heard it seemed to feel instinctively that the great disaster, so long dreaded, had come. It needed but that cry to banish sleep from all eyes, and, in a few moments, the whole town was alive with excitement."

The following losses were reported: J. O. Converse, *Democrat* office and postoffice; Rush & Harrison, hardware store and tinshop; A. Weaver, boot and shoe store; E. A. Hayes, billiard-room and saloon; Canfield & Canfield, law-office; L. J. Randall, dry goods store; J. U. Adams, boot and shoe store; Mrs. M. A. Marsh, millinery rooms; Eggleston & Bro., photograph gallery; Henry Chapman, photographer; Tucker & Clark, grocery store; Parlin and Parkin, grocery and crockery store; Bestor & Tibbals, photograph gallery; B. W. & H. F. Canfield, insurance agents; Miss Caroline Parmele, dressmaker; J. O. Teed, saddle and harness shop; Alpheus Cook, drugstore; Nichols & Parsons, drug-store; W. S. Wight, jeweler; Samuel Squire, dry goods and grocery store; B. W. Canfield, clothing store; John Strohl, tailor; I. N. Hathaway, law-office; E. D. Richardson, dental rooms; Murray & Canfield, bankers; Robert Murray, dry goods store; J. F. Bruce, hardware and tin store; B. N. Shaw, shoe shop; C. H. Marsh, tin shop; Shaw & Shaw, dry goods store; D. C. Kellogg, store building; Kelley Brothers, hardware, dry goods and groceries; Mrs. F. A. Eaton, millinery rooms; Joseph Ehrlich, dry and fancy goods; R. P. Munsell, boot and shoe store; Durfee & Stephenson, law-office; Masonic Lodge; I. O. O. F. Lodge; A. J. Walton, sheriff, furniture; James Brewer, bakery; Geauga county court-house.

THE REBUILDING OF CHARDON.

On the Monday following the fire (July 27th), a meeting of citizens was held at the town hall for the purpose of consultation, and the adoption of such meas-

ures as the occasion might demand. No public notice had been given of the meeting, yet it was well attended and very harmonious.

After appropriate remarks by several gentlemen, and the appointment of some necessary committees, the meeting adjourned until evening. The following report of this action was published in the Cleveland and Painesville papers, and also in the next issue of the *Democrat:*

"CHARDON, July 27, 1868.

"A meeting of the business men and citizens, generally, of this place was held this day at the town hall, and called to order by the mayor, E. V. Canfield, who briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to devise ways and means to rid and relieve ourselves, as nearly as possible, of the damaging effects of the late disastrous fire. On motion, Samuel McGonigal was chosen president, and E. V. Canfield, secretary.

"After quite a long discussion, a committee on resolutions was appointed, and, through J. O. Converse, chairman, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, and truly express the sense and spirit of our people:

"The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, in view of the awful calamity with which our town has been visited, beg leave to report the following:

"*Resolved*, That, while we are conscious of the magnitude of the loss, both public and private, we are yet profoundly grateful to the Father of Mercies that all our lives are spared, and no more property destroyed; and that we are neither ruined nor disheartened, but hopeful, confident, and firmly determined to so act that this evil may result in ultimate and permanent good to us as a community.

"*Resolved*, That immediate steps be taken to ensure the erection, as soon as practicable, along the whole line of the burnt district, of fire-proof buildings, thus repairing the loss, and rendering the occurrence of a like calamity in future impossible.

"*Resolved*, That, in this emergency, feeling bound together by a common interest, we will work unitedly, and make every personal sacrifice that a renewal of our general prosperity may require."

The meeting adjourned from day to day, and considered various propositions, until the project of organizing a building association was perfected.

At the first meeting steps were taken to secure the consent of the town council to the erection of temporary places of business on the south side of the park. This was, of course, cheerfully given, and the next morning, (Tuesday, the 28th,) was commenced the erection of the "Bee-hive," a rude but commodious building, 150 feet long by 50 feet deep, and divided into seven apartments or stores. It was completed in a few days, and, with the various other buildings moved into line with it, constituted, for several months thereafter, the business center of the town.

Two weeks later, (Monday evening, August 10th,) a meeting of the Chardon building company was held, at which the company was permanently organized by the election of the following officers: President, J. F. Bruce; Directors, B. B. Woodbury, D. W. Canfield, D. C. Kellogg, Jabez King, John Murray, 2nd. The directors immediately organized by electing I. N. Hathaway, secretary, and E. V. Canfield, treasurer.

This first meeting of the building company was so great a success that the *Democrat* was enabled to say of it in its next issue:

"The meeting was largely attended and unusually enthusiastic, as may be inferred from the fact that no less than between thirty and forty thousand dollars' stock was subscribed, in shares of fifty dollars each, before the meeting adjourned, and enough land pledged to raise the amount to about fifty thousand

dollars. Subscriptions are still coming in, and the company may already be regarded as a splendid success, far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine."

The officers of the company at once directed their energies to the work before them, and on Thursday of the same week (August 13th), less than three weeks after the fire, entered into a contract with Messrs. Herrick & Simmons, of Cleveland, a well-known, responsible and enterprising building firm, for the erection, at a cost of fifty-three thousand dollars, of what is now known as the "Union block." On the following Monday (August 17th), the work was commenced and, one week later (Monday, August 24th), scarcely a month after the fire, the corner-stone of the new block was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. The work on the block was prosecuted with the utmost vigor from first to last, and, with the exception of some of the stores, which needed furnishing, was completed, and several of the intended occupants had moved in, by the middle of the following winter. It is a two-story brick building, two hundred and thirty-one feet long by sixty-six feet deep, comprising twelve stores, varying in front from fifteen to twenty-two feet, and with a basement under each.

The erection of the Union block, so soon after the fire, was as great an enterprise as, under the circumstances, the people of Chardon could be expected to undertake; but about one-third of the burnt district was still unprovided for, and, but for the prompt and judicious action of the late L. J. Randall, would doubtless have so remained, if not permanently, a least until some more favorable season. By agreement among the parties interested, Mr. Randall, who was the largest owner of the land, and whose proverbial energy and business skill were a guarantee of success, on the eighteenth of September, contracted with Messrs. Herrick & Simmons for the erection of the "Randall block," which adjoins the Union block on the south, and was completed nearly as soon as the latter. This block is about one hundred and forty feet long by sixty-six deep, of two stories, with attic and basement, and seven feet higher than the Union block. It has stone window caps and recess fronts to the stores (which are seven in number, varying in width from fifteen to twenty-three feet), and is probably unexcelled by any block of its class in the country.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.*

The centennial year, 1876, finds Chardon with about eighteen hundred inhabitants, and, like all other places, in a financial crisis. It was this year that the bank of Messrs. Canfield, Murray & Canfield failed, which tended to make matters still worse with the people in the metropolis of Geauga county. While the liabilities of the bank amounted to about one hundred and ten thousand dollars, its assets invoiced (appraising real estate at cost) were about one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars—a portion of its assets being in real estate that had depreciated in value in the three or four years previous, to at least sixty per centum, at a time when it was almost impossible to convert it into money on any terms. No business men ever enjoyed the confidence of the people of Geauga county more than they; and the failure was perhaps more attributable to the embarrassed state of the country than to any other cause.

This leaves but one bank, the Geauga Savings and Loan Association, which was organized in 1873, by the strongest and best men of the county, and whose responsibility is unquestionable—Hon. B. B. Woodbury, president, and T. C. Smith, esq., cashier. The banking house is a fine brick structure, which would appear respectable in any one of our larger cities.

Notwithstanding the losses sustained in many enterprises among the business

* By A. P. Tilden, esq.

men of Chardon, no town appears more prosperous at this time. There are four dry goods, three variety, two hardware, two clothing, two drug, two boot and shoe, two jewelry and silverware, two furniture, and three grocery stores, making in all twenty-two mercantile firms, doing, to all appearance, a fair business.

The court house is located on the north half of the public square; erected in 1869, at a cost (including fencing, flagging, etc.) of about seventy-two thousand dollars. This is said to be one of the most beautiful court houses in the State.

The county jail, which was erected in 1868, is of brick, with stone and iron cells, made with the most modern improvements; and, be it said to the credit of the county, has fewer inmates than any other jail in Ohio.

The graded school building, also of brick, was erected in 1872–73, under the supervision of the school board, who were E. V. Canfield, J. E. Stephenson, and Philo Pease. The board awarded the contract to Messrs. Conley & Gloin, for the sum of twenty-two thousand three hundred dollars. Walter S. Hayden was the first superintendent, who held that position until 1875. He was succeeded by Alvan Smith, who held the position for three years. Mr. C. W. Carroll is the present superintendent (1878) and teacher in the high school. Miss E. Metta Rogers has been assistant teacher in the high school since the schools have been in the present building. The grammar department has been taught by C. W. Carroll, Miss Arvilla Goodell, C. R. Hollis, H. N. Stephenson, Miss Kate Smith, Miss F. M. Bard, Frank P. Howard, and Mrs. Anna T. Treat; the intermediate, by Miss Minnie Taylor, Miss Kate Smith, Mrs. Burnett, and Miss Emma Shuart; the secondary, by Miss Kate Smith, Miss Laura M. Stephenson, Miss Mattie Parker, Mrs. Adaline Benton, Mrs. Rose Burnett, and Miss Mary E. Pomeroy; the primary, by Miss Alice J. Fowler, Miss Sarah N. Wright, and Miss Laura I. Bartlett.

The opera house was constructed in 1874, in the northwestern brick block, facing the court house from the west, is a beautiful edifice, and an ornament to the town. For this enterprise the town is indebted to our esteemed fellow-citizen, Judge H. K. Smith.

The Painesville & Youngstown railroad, known as the "narrow gauge," was made from Painesville to Chardon, in 1872, and the first train arrived in Chardon on the first day of July of that year. Two years later the road was completed to Youngstown. This road, although doing but little compared with some of the older lines, is of great advantage to Chardon.

Geauga county has for a long time taken the lead in Ohio, in cheese manufacturing, and Chardon has well done her part. There were manufactured in this county, in 1866, five million one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-seven pounds of cheese, and five hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-nine pounds of butter, being the greatest dairy product ever produced on the same amount of territory in the United States. In 1876, the first oleomargarine cheese was manufactured in Chardon, and the first in the State. Mr. E. G. Ellis, agent of the American Dairy and Commercial company, of New York, introduced this method of cheese-making here. The process of its manufacture need not be mentioned here, but suffice it to say, the cream is extracted from the milk and made into butter, and its place supplied with oleomargarine, which makes the best of cheese. Although some prejudice exists against it now, we anticipate much for it in the future. There were made in this factory, in 1877, ninety thousand pounds of butter, and one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of cheese of a superior quality.

The first cheese factory established in Chardon was by L. J. Randall, in 1862. Mr. Randall died in 1869, being the owner of five extensive factories—one in Chardon, one in Burton, one in Montville, one in Thompson, and one in Munson.

There was erected in 1873, by Orange Pomeroy and H. G. Skinner, a steam flouring mill, on Water street, near the Painesville & Youngstown depot, that did an extensive custom business for two years, when it burned down, and is not yet rebuilt. This was a great loss to the people of Chardon, as it was of great convenience to the farmers in the neighborhood, and added much to the business appearance of the place. There is but one grist-mill in the township, which is in the west part of Chardon, and was erected in 1836, by Martin Mitchell, and is yet called "Mitchell's Mills." Mr. Mitchell now lives in Chardon, at a ripe old age,* and this mill and others on the Western Reserve are marks of his former usefulness. This mill has been kept in good repair, now owned by A. Armstrong, and doing a large business.

Chardon has her quota of blacksmith shops, carriage shops, paint shops and gun shops, but nothing extensive in the way of manufacturing in any of them.

There are four churches in this place—the Methodist, the Congregational, the Disciple, and the Baptist. The pulpits are supplied by Elder R. F. Keeler, of the Methodist; Rev. John Patchin, of the Congregational, and Elder Dan R. King, of the Disciple. The Congregational church, a fine brick edifice, was erected in 1875.

There are two hotels, both temperance houses, and well kept—the Chardon House, by Benton & Co., and the Burnett House, by A. M. Goodrich.

There are thirteen attorneys in Chardon, as follows: H. K. Smith (probate judge), I. N. Hathaway, D. W. Canfield, J. E. Stephenson, L. E. Durfee, C. W. Osborne, O. S. Farr, N. H. Bostwick (prosecuting attorney), H. F. Canfield, W. H. Osborne, W. S. Metcalfe, C. W. Carroll, and George R. Stephenson.

In the medical profession there are T. H. Sweeney, Orange Pomeroy, O. A. Dimmick, L. L. Bennett, A. L. Bennett, J. W. Atwood, and P. M. Cowles.

The present board of county officers (1878) are: H. K. Smith, probate judge; William Howard, auditor; S. E. Bodman, treasurer; William N. Keeney, clerk; William H. Young, recorder; S. P. Warriner, sheriff; N. H. Bostwick, prosecuting attorney; Daniel Johnson, Darius Wolcott, and O. M. Barnes, commissioners; P. M. Cowles, coroner; E. L. F. Phelps, surveyor.

The village school board are: Philo Pease, L. E. Durfee, and H. K. Smith.

The village council are: Anson Kelley, C. L. Canfield, S. L. Griffith, S. E. Bodman, B. B. Woodbury, and Lester Moffet; O. S. Farr, mayor, and W. S. Metcalfe, clerk.

The township officers are: A. Pease, L. D. Stansell, and L. C. Cowles, trustees; P. M. Cowles, clerk; B. W. Canfield, treasurer; C. P. Bail, S. W. Newell, and A. P. Tilden, justices of the peace; L. S. Faulk, A. E. Scott, and James Scott, constables.

Chardon has one continuous block, known as the Randall and Union block, being three hundred and seventy-one feet in length, in which may be found the following business men: O. R. Canfield, postmaster, postoffice; Canfield & Canfield, grocers and stationers; J. O. Converse, printing office, *Geauga Republican*; J. O. Teed, harness manufacturer; D. W. Canfield, law office; Misses Stephenson & Parmele, millinery and dress-making; George C. Smith, hardware; Orange Pomeroy, M. D., office; Sawyer & Pomeroy, dentists; Hayes & Barker, restaurant; H. L. Eggleston, photographer; Seth F. Eldredge, billiard saloon; T. L. Childs, shoemaker; Lydia M. Bruce, fancy dry goods; A. Cook, drugs and medicines; M. L. Wright, dentist; Mrs. C. Sanger, dress maker; H. H. Bisbee, jewelry; S. Patchin, dry goods; A. D. Downing & Co., grocers; E. A. Johnson, barber; Mrs. T. H. Eaton, ladies' furnishing goods; Mrs. M. A. Brown, dress maker; T. H. Sweeney, M. D., office; Wilder C. Parsons, drugs and medicines;

* Mr. Mitchell since deceased.

O. H. Pitkin, jewelry; Farr & Metcalfe, attorneys, law office; Hilliard & Howard, groceries, crockery, etc.; Miss L. R. Merwin, millinery goods; Canfield & King, clothing; B. W. Canfield, express office; Henry Shelton, barber and hair dresser; J. Houghton, central market; Hathaway & Osborne, attorneys, law office; Shaw & Bartlett, boots and shoes; J. F. Bruce & Son, hardware; J. T. Field, dry goods; E. Hastings, boots and shoes; H. P. Pease, harness macufacturer; Kelley Bros., dry goods; Kelley Bros., hardware; Durfee & Stephenson, law office; Mrs. E. A. Davis, milliner; Miss Nellie Hosford, dressmaker; A. J. Cooley, boot and shoe manufacturer; L. Johnson, boot and shoe manufacturer. In other blocks may be found: The Geauga Savings & Loan association; Smith & Bodman, dry goods and clothing; Lester Moffet, dry goods and notions; Henry Bickle, undertaker and furniture: Parks Bros., hardware; N. H. Bostwick, prosecuting attorney, law office; Thomas Christian, merchant tailor; George H. Garrett, flour and feed store; Toop Bros., meat market; D. F. Avery, fancy painting; John Bickle, fancy painting.

Geauga county has produced some excellent men, and a most worthy example may be formed in the life and character of Milton C. Canfield, who was the eldest of three sons of Helen Canfield, who came from Tyringham, Massachusetts, to Chardon in the year 1814; and Milton C. was born on the nineteenth day of March, 1820, and died on the eighth day of February, 1875. In his younger days he was a fine scholar, and at the age of sixteen entered Alleghany college, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He graduated, in 1840, with honor to himself and his friends. Soon after he entered the office of Whittlesey & Newton, at Canfield, Ohio. The firm was composed of Hon. Elisha Whittlesey and Hon. Eben Newton, who were prominent in the early history of the State. While here he formed an acquaintance with Miss Dorcas Church, daughter of Judge Church, of that place, to whom he was afterwards married, and with whom he lived at the time of his death. The fruits of this marriage were two children—Mr. Church Canfield, who is an active merchant in the city of Cleveland, and Miss Arabelle Canfield, who, until recently, also resided in the same place, but is now married and resides in Indianapolis, Indiana. Soon after his marriage, he opened a law office in Defiance county, Ohio. While here he served one or two terms as prosecuting attorney. His health failing him, he moved to Chardon, and, for a while, performed some labor on his father's farm. Improving in health, he formed a partnership with Hon. O. P. Brown, and, in addition to the practice of law, they became editors of the *Free Democrat*, the first Free-soil paper published in the county.

In the year 1852, having dissolved his copartnership with Mr. Brown, his health being impaired, he and his two brothers (who are still living), C. L. Canfield, esq., of Chardon, and T. N. Canfield, of Boonsboro, Iowa, with a number of others from Geauga county, went to California, where he remained a little more than two years. On his return from California, in good health, again opened an office for the practice of his profession, and the next fall was elected prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, which office he held for four years.

In 1858, he was elected probate judge, which office he held for nine years, declining a renomination the fourth time.

At the close of his third term, he formed a co-partnership with D. W. Canfield, under the firm name of Canfield & Canfield, which lasted for several years, or until he was elected judge of the common pleas court of the ninth Judicial District of Ohio, composed of the counties of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga. This position he held to the time of his death. In politics, he was a Whig until 1848, when he joined the Free-soil party, since which time he was an earnest advocate for liberty and union.

As a man and citizen he was above reproach, and his sterling integrity char-

acterized his every act. He was no dissembler; what he said he believed, and what he believed he acted upon, without fear of criticism. As judge, or as attorney, no opinion was ever given by him until he examined the question to the fullest extent; and when given, was most invariably correct.

For more than twenty years, in all matters pertaining to the interests of the public, and the duties of county officers, his opinion was regarded as almost a finality upon all legal questions of public policy. It may be truthfully said that Judge Milton C. Canfield was one of the most useful and worthy men that Geauga county ever produced.

Hon. O. P. Brown, to whom allusion is made above, was also, for many years, a leading citizen of Chardon and Geauga county, holding many honorable positions. He was a man of large heart and brain, an able lawyer, a fluent and forcible writer, and an eloquent speaker. He was one of the most zealous and efficient supporters of the anti-slavery and Union cause—first as a Free-soiler, and finally as a Republican. Removing to Portage county, he became a prominent and nearly successful candidate for congress, was elected to the State senate, and subsequently probate judge, and held the latter office until compelled to resign it in consequence of the painful illness which caused his death, when in the meridian of his life, and the midst of his usefulness and promise.

We will state, in conclusion, that most of the last portion of this history has reference to the centennial year, which will explain what might otherwise seem inaccurate, as some changes have since occurred.

A new Odd Fellow's hall was erected over the north end of Randall block, in the summer of 1879, F. C. Conley, contractor. Its dimensions are about forty-five feet front by sixty-six feet deep; and it is one of the most commodious and tasteful halls of its class in the State.

The old Chardon house, which had stood for over sixty years, was destroyed by fire on the night of March 3, 1879, with all the adjacent buildings, involving a loss of about twelve thousand dollars. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. No lives were lost, but eight horses, three cows, two calves, and three hogs perished in the flames. It was a great calamity to the entire community. The enterprising proprietors, Benton & Co., immediately opened a temporary hotel in the town hall and an adjacent dwelling house, and, with the aid of the citizens, devoted their energies to the project of rebuilding. As the result, on the 17th of June following, a contract was made with George A. Brakeman, of Painesville, for the erection of a new Chardon house, to occupy the site of the old one. Work on the same was commenced at once, and the new hotel, complete and furnished, opened to the public October 11th. It is, indeed, a credit to the place, being a fine, three-story brick edifice, with a frontage of seventy-two feet on South street and eighty feet on Water street and the public square. The harmony of its architectural design, and the beauty of its finish, adds much to the attractiveness of the town, and is an honor to the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Benton & Baldwin.

MILITARY ROSTER.

H. J. Clark, first lieutenant 19th O. V. I., three months, and private Battery G.
Jerry Barton, sergeant 19th O. V. I.
O. N. McGonigal, corporal 19th O. V. I., sergeant 2d O. V. C., and Sergeant Major 10th Cavalry.
James Crane, first sergeant 19th O. V. I.
Frank Parris, sergeant 19th O. V. I. and sergeant 2d O. V. C.
William Witter, fifer, 19th O. V. I.
Perry Calkins, drummer, 19th O. V. I. and 41st O. V. I.

D. W. Merrill, Battery G.
P. M. Cowles, 19th O. V. I., color sergeant 42d O. V. I., and first lieutenant 196th O. V. I.
Horace Granger, 2d cavalry.
Alden Weaver, 19th O. V. I. and 6th cavalry.
Edwin H. Munsell, 19th and 87th O. V. I. and Battery C.
Riley W. Sanford.
John Baptie, 7th O. V. I., and first sergeant 5th O. V. I.
James Reynolds, 7th O. V. I.
James Melton, 7th O. V. I.
John Allen, 7th O. V. I.
Orville Bushnell, 7th O. V. I.
Charles H. Melton, 7th O. V. I.
Henry W. Mead, 7th O. V. I.
Bradley Griswold, 41st O. V. I.
Samuel Shattuck, 42d O. V. I.
George Finney, 42d and 196th O. V. I.
Alfred Churchill, 42d O. V. I.
Edward J. West, 19th O. V. I.
Oscar Folder, 87th O. V. I.
George McGonigal, 87th O. V. I., and Battery C.
William Ayres, 103d O. V. I.
Wellington Eggleston, 105th O. V. I.
Almon Hill, 105th O. V. I.
S. N. Watros, 105th O. V. I.
Orrin West, 196th O. V, I.
Alanson Hamilton, 196th O. V. I.
Thomas R. Bisbee, second lieutenant 196th and 128th O. V. I.
Addison W. Benton, 87th O. V. I.
Everett Squire, 2d cavalry and Battery G.
Charles Shattuck, 6th cavalry.
Brunson R. Welton, Battery C.
Clarence Marsh, Battery G.
James Brain,
Thomas Kissick, Battery G.
Orrin Babcock, Battery G.
O. O. King,
Seth Ledyard Phelps, Captain U. S. N.
Charles Lamb, 2d Ohio cavalry.
D. F. Pelton, veterinary surgeon, 10th Ohio battery.
Samuel Lowrey, 5th New York regiment.
Samuel F. Cooley.
W. Garrett, 19th O. V. I., and Sergeant 41st O. V. I.
John C. Granger, 19th O. V. I. and 6th cavalry.
G. E. Herriman, Battery C.
H. H. Pulsipher.
Clarence Riddle.
Amherst Wheelock, 19th and 87th O. V. I.
E. O. Granger, sergeant 7th O. V. I.
C. A. Parks, 7th and 19th O. V. I.
L. S. Faulk, 7th O. V. I.
M. D. Otis, 7th O. V. I.
A. G. Griswold, 7th O. V. I.
Monroe Hazen, 7th O. V. I.
Warner Stockham, 7th O. V. I.
George Stockham, Battery G.
Isaac Hosford, 41st O. V. I.
B. F. Cowles, 42d O. V. I.
Hamilton Bail, 42d O. V. I.
Lysander T. King, 29th O. V. I.
William H. Plaisted, 19th O. V. I.
Horton H. Faulk, 87th O. V. I.
Abram H. Stafford, 103d O. V. I.
Byron W. Canfield, captain, 105th O. V. I.
P. H. Grant, 105th O. V. I.
Elisha Hill, 105th O. V. I.
Charles Metcalf, 196th O. V. I.
James Pike, 196th O. V. I.
Charles McGowan, 196th O. V. I.
David Chandler, 196th O. V. I.
Hamilton Carver, 128th O. V. I.
Homer C. Squire, 2d cavalry.
Frank A. Lamb, 2d cavalry.
O. R. Parks, Battery C.
John Parmelee, Battery G.
H. P. Strait,
Christopher Sawin,
George Sanger, Battery G.
A. L. Carver,
Henry S. Wood, cavalry.
Alfred Phelps, jr., U. S. gunboat service.
W. H. Marshall, 2d Ohio cavalry.
O. O. King, 5th New York regiment, and 2d Ohio artillery.
Bowman Lewrey, 5th New York regiment.

MISCELLANEOUS SKETCHES.

HON. LESTER TAYLOR.*

Born August 5, 1798, few lives comparatively have been so long; certainly in the varied usefulness of an active man of fine practical ability, unusual public spirit, wide experience, and large intelligence, devoted more to general and public affairs, and the advance of the whole than to private gain and aggrandizement, very few in Geauga county have approached it. For the later years Mr. Taylor has quite given his time and unimpaired faculties to various causes of enlightened neighborhood, township, and county improvement: the collection, collation, and preservation of the history of the county; and to other causes

* From Williams Brothers' history.

which absorb his time, trench on his means, and return to him no vulgar rewards whatever.

I have been familiar with this long, useful, and unselfish life, the example and lesson of which should be preserved, and I turn to the three or four pages of data, a dry outline without breadth or color, as if the hand that furnished it did so grudgingly, and I feel that my labor must be less fruitful than I could wish. Especially I would have known more of the subjects, measures, and bills brought to the attention of the legislative bodies of which Mr. Taylor was a conspicuous member, and the condition and needs of his time.

The Taylors must have been of a good, vigorous race in their Connecticut antecedents, of which I have not a word. Horace, the elder brother, was a public-spirited man, and built an academy at the center of Claridon, and on a less extended field lived a life of practical usefulness like his brother.

The family, by New England thrift, was well-to-do. This, to the newer generation of the Western Reserve, furnishes the idea of rich lands, abundant harvests, fat cattle, and easy lives, but which, in fact, was a steady, unrelenting struggle, almost a war, with a hard, sterile soil, a rigorous climate, and unkindly surroundings, for what, to the easy-going, well-off farmer of Geauga, would be a meagre, thankless return, compelling a study and practice of all the small economies in order to make the least advance in acquisition, and the slow, almost imperceptible gains of even the most successful New England farming family.

Of such Mr. Taylor was a son. He received a good common school education. His parents were never able to send him to an academy, that hope and ambition of the aspiring youth of his day.

The common school of that time was a totally different institution from the schools of to-day. A course in the Chardon high school of this day is a better and more useful course than Yale or Harvard furnished at the day of his birth. He began with Dilworth's arithmetic and ended with Daboll; a small abridgment of Murray's grammar came in late. In geography, a book of questions and answers—a map, not to speak of an atlas—was then unheard of in a country school, and yet with those meagre, scanty helps were formed the intelligent, sinewy, fibrous minds of that time, which did not grow up indolent in the fatness and abundance of easy means of learning, but were hungry, craving, and unsatisfied. He never attended a summer school after he was ten. At eighteen he taught school, as did Garfield and Ludlow, though such cases were rare.

Hartland, the town of his nativity, had an abundance of good air and fine scenery, was rough, hilly, rocky, and had plenty of good water. It was not a bad place to raise children. The hardy and enterprising usually left it as soon after reaching years of discretion as parents permitted. One would hardly remain there later.

Lester went at twenty and joined Horace in the still abundant woods of Claridon. Notwithstanding his hardy rearing, young Taylor had reached early manhood with a slender constitution and slight strength, compared with most of the robust pioneers. He went on to the farm where he now lives, then beautiful forest slopes, and struck the first of the incessant blows which changed it with time to the beautiful present. When he left Hartland he left his troth with sweet Mary Wilder, and it was to make a home for her that he journeyed and toiled three years, cleared the home fields, built his cabin, and set rose trees about it, and in 1821 he visited Connecticut, married, and carried her to the new Claridon residence.

From the first he taught school in the winters. In 1819 he "kept" a four-months school in Mentor, and the surviving pupils gave him a famous reunion

a few years since. The year of his marriage Claridon celebrated the Fourth. Mr. Taylor was the "young Demosthenes," and a blunderbuss of good Queen Ann's time, a "queen's-arm," was the artillery of the occasion.

In 1824 the log cabin, the homestead, was consumed by fire, with quite all its contents—a calamity for any time, a great one then and to them.

Mr. Taylor early organized a literary club and debating society, and Claridon has seldom been without one since. He had decided to be a farmer, and an intelligent one—not merely to plant and grub, but understand, study, sympathize with all the processes involved, and be enabled to conduct farming with intelligence and profit, and derive from it something of the higher pleasures of science and observation, as well as that of gain. He became a subscriber to the *New England Farmer*, and extended his patronage to other agricultural journals as they sprang up. He began also to buy and collect books as occasion and means permitted, which in time became quite as extensive a library as any to be found in the county. He early turned his own and the attention of his neighbors and friends to the uses and beauties of tree-planting and culture about the houses, lawns, yards, highways, and public places; is to be regarded as the pioneer in this, and was quite the first to discover and make available for this purpose the rare qualities of our native trees, the elm and maple. His own beautiful farm, and Claridon generally, bear ample evidence of his fidelity to an early matured taste for arboriculture.

His early devotion to the cause of a thorough common school education was marked and practical, wisely judging that in this field was the mission of the American educator. At an early day it was the duty of the courts to appoint examiners of teachers, and Mr. Taylor was one of the earliest, with William L. Perkins and others, in the county. At an early day his then fine, erect, soldierly person attracted the attention of Colonel C. C. Paine—all that family were colonels and generals—and he appointed him adjutant of his regiment. Such was his popularity that the commissioned officers of the regiment, with whom it lay, not long after elected him to command them, and the title of colonel, thus acquired, only yielded to that of judge afterwards.

As is generally known, the Western Reserve had received for school purposes a large grant of government lands, situated in Tuscarawas and adjoining counties, all in the State. It became necessary to utilize the proceeds of them, as well as to open them to settlers, and permit the country to be improved; and in 1830 an act was passed for this purpose, which required that they should be appraised. Mr. Taylor was appointed to this responsible duty, in company with Amos Seward, of Portage, and Ahaz Merchant, of Cleveland. These lands, aggregating sixty thousand acres, were not to be sold for less than the appraised value, although, if not sold within the time specified, were to be offered at public sale. The proceeds were the foundation of the common school fund for the Western Reserve. That Mr. Taylor executed this duty with fidelity needs no assurance.

Mr. Taylor was elected to represent Geauga county in the general assembly of Ohio, and re-elected—the first for the session of 1832–33, and the second for 1834–35. I think these elections were by the anti-Masons, who then embodied much of the active intelligence of the county, and the last time he and Seabury Ford were probably rival candidates. However it was, the people of Geauga have always had a serious purpose in the elections of representatives.

None of the second generation of men remember the State politics of those years. We know there were threats of awful war by Governor Mason, the territorial governor of Michigan, about a strip of land, on which stood the then small town of Toledo. The people of that region, in May, 1835, assembled in convention and formed a State constitution, with a boundary so liberal as to

include Maumee bay, the mouth of the river, Toledo, and a wide strip of Ohio; and Governor Mason, then quite twenty-one years of age, assembled his forces, with a proclamation, at Monroe, which some people in Ohio then supposed to be a stout-headed, malicious old man, instead of a town, who was setting the young cockerel up to this mischief, and who marched toward Toledo with bloody intent. Good old Robert Lucas, Democratic governor of Ohio, convened the Ohio legislature by proclamation as stout as that of the governor of all Michigan, and Colonel Taylor was of those who responded. Governor Lucas called for volunteers finally, and some of us boys offered to go, but were never mustered. It made a national commotion, however, and John Quincy Adams, who had a capacity for being wrong-headed, stood with "that old Monroe," egging on Governor Mason. Congress finally offered to admit Michigan if she would relinquish her claim to Ohio, and take the upper peninsula instead, a wide wild region north of Mackinaw, between Lakes Superior and Michigan. She refused in 1836, and accepted in 1837. Colonel Taylor, who had a hand in holding Ohio quiet during this excirement, could have told us all about his part of it.

Time elapsed, and in 1846 he was elected one of the associate judges of Geauga county, with Judge Aiken and Judge Converse, which made a very respectable court of itself. Judge Taylor had in his younger days often appeared in the magistrates' courts and before arbitrators, had presided as justice of the peace for many years, had read some of the elementary books, and, with his quick accurate apprehension of things, and the respect entertained for him and his associates by the bar, he made a very good presiding judge. Under the old constitution, many powers and duties more municipal than judicial devolved on the associate judges. This place he filled until the change of the judiciary under the new State constitution in 1851.

In politics Mr. Taylor was a Whig of the Giddings and Frank Wade school, which, with a few notable exceptions, was the Geauga type. With the most of these he became a Free-soiler in 1848. In 1854 he was elected by them again to the house, where, with the memory of his former service, he at once took a high position.

In 1856 he was elected to the senate by the counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, and Lake. These were the years of Tom Ford as lieutenant-governor, who was never in the chair, the only real service he could render; and it was one of those "nevers" that was much better than late or even early. Judge Taylor was elected president *pro tem.*, and presided at the opening ceremonies of taking possession of the senate chamber in the famous new State capitol, and generally during his senatorial term was regarded as one of the best presiding officers of that body. During these years Judge Taylor was justly regarded throughout the State as one of the most able and faithful legislators.

Reared with a profound respect for New England orthodoxy, Judge Taylor gave his enlightened assent to the general soundness of its faith more than fifty years ago. He carries his warm vitality, and is carried by it, into all things which he deems worthy his concern. He would necessarily be of a new-school wing, and could not fail of being one of its representative men; was moderator of the Lake and Geauga church conferences for twenty years, and chosen by conference to represent it in the first national council of the Congregational churches at Boston, in 1865. Also in the nation council at Detroit, in 1857.

Judge Taylor was largely instrumental in the formation of the Geauga Historical society, in 1875. Upon its organization he became its president, and has continued at its head to the present time. He has devoted much time to traveling about and holding pioneer meetings in the various townships, delivering addresses, looking up the surviving settlers, stimulating the interest of all

classes in the general subject, gathering material, and securing the selection in each of the townships of a competent person to write its history, and has urged them to such diligence that the society has felt itself authorized to canvass for a cheap edition of its undoubtedly valuable collections.

Judge Taylor was one of the most active promoters of the organization of the Claridon Farmers' club, instituted some twenty years ago, which has had his steady and warm support to the present time. At the present August reunion and festival of the Claridon, Chardon, and Hambden clubs, at the center of Claridon, he delivered a valuable extemporaneous address, full of practical wisdom, the fruit of long experience and wide and varied observation, reading, and reflection.

Prominent in all the social and so-called domestic associations of his region, Judge Taylor, a few years since, organized what is known as the "Central Park Association," the objects of which are to ornament the public grounds of the township, create a taste for, and lead to, general arboriculture, and the laying out and planting of lawns, yards, and grounds of private residences.

Judge Taylor early became a practical speaker, with an easy flow of language and good manner, a thing so useful, and to most Americans born so easy of acquisition, that one wonders why so few intelligent and leading minds acquire the power. Mr. Taylor's mind is of a logical order. He has the capacity, full capacity, of seeing and hearing, which so many lack, and thus draws information from what goes on about him, which he works into thoughts and ideas. He is without imagination, has little fancy, and perhaps less humor, save of a grim sort. His mind is sound, practical. Kindly, a just and liberal man, pure of spirit, and blameless of life, not greatly seeking, giving more than he receives.

His Mary Wilder fell by the wayside many years ago, after a true woman's unselfish life. True heart, her husband sought no other love. Sons and daughters she left. One devotes her maiden life to him. A son, in a tasteful home, is just across the way.

His homestead, one of the pleasantest situated in that region, has a fine outlook down a gentle slope, westerly, into the sweet vale of "Aquilla lake" and the western Cuyahoga. Here, with faculties unimpaired, in the serene mellowness of ripe years, with the softened rays of the "western sun" gilding his years, they will run their serene and still luminous course.

The Taylors were from England, and at an early day came to this country, settling at Chatham, Connecticut. The father of Lester was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Was stationed at Ticonderoga, and from thence went to Montreal, but hearing of General Montgomery's defeat, he returned, and was sent south; was engaged in the battle of Princeton and Germantown, and other important actions.

Upon the maternal side, Judge Taylor was of Welsh extraction, and is traced back to Colonel Hinsdale, who was one of the original land proprietors in that locality, and in his honor the town of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was named. At this point a fort was, at a very early day, established. In 1755 this fort was taken by the Indians, and the garrison massacred. At the time of this massacre, Colonel Hinsdale had a daughter in school at Middletown, Connecticut. She married a Mr. Drew, of Middletown, and a daughter of theirs married Captain Oliver Bates, of Durham, Connecticut. His second daughter, Rhoda, was the mother of Lester Taylor. They came from Durham to Hartland, Connecticut, before the Revolution, and at this place he was born and brought up. From such a parentage, and early New England training, it was to be expected he should prove, as he has done, strong, active, energetic, and self-reliant.

Lester Taylor, born August 5, 1798, and Mary L. Wilder, born August 7,

1800, were married in Hartland, Connecticut, May 2, 1821, and had the following children:

1st. Robert DeWitt, born June 19, 1824, was killed March 1, 1830.

2d. La Royal, born May 27, 1827, married Ann B. Cleveland, daughter of John S. Cleveland, M. D., and Chloe Butler, of Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, May 18, 1854. Their children were: Annettie Sophia, born March 26, 1855; Royal Cleveland, born June 24, 1857; Ella Cora, born June 18, 1861; John Wilder, born December 18, 1866; Mary Alice, born September 17, 1870.

3rd. Mary Johnson, born April 1, 1830.

4th. Lester De Witt, born December 1, 1832, married Carrie Brainard, daughter of Nelson Brainard and Lucia Rudd, of Mayfield, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, September 29, 1868. Their children were: Wilder Brainard, born September 16, 1869; Arthur Wallace, born March 14, 1872.

5th. Lucy Wilder, born August 19, 1835, married Clinton Goodwin, of Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio, May 31, 1859. Their children were: Florence Isadore, born August 12, 1860; Mary Catherine, born February 23, 1863; Lester Taylor, born December 22, 1865; Emery Milton, born March 30, 1868; Lucy Lenora, born June 6, 1871.

6th. Jane Sophia, born November 23, 1837, married Wm. D. Ringland, of Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, January 1, 1863. Their children were: Effie Jane, born February 23, 1864; Heman Lester, born August 12, 1865. Mrs. Ringland died in Barrington, Illinois, January 30, 1866, aged twenty-eight years.

7th. Susan Roseboom, born April 16, 1841, married Ozro R. Newcomb, of Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, January 1, 1863. They had one child: Ozro Robinson, born July 21, 1866. Mr. Newcomb died January 1, 1866, during his second term of office as treasurer of Geauga county, aged thirty-two years.

Mrs. Judge Taylor died in Claridon, May 5, 1870, aged seventy years.

JUDGES HORACE AND ELI T. WILDER.

Of these honorable gentlemen held in such high esteem here in the earlier days, there is at hand only a brief note, clipped from a letter penned by A. L. Tinker, esq., when on a visit to Red Wing, Minnesota, where they now reside:

"Here live some of your former citizens; citizens whom your community could ill afford to lose. Here reside the two brothers, Judges Horace and Eli T. Wilder, both of whom have sat upon the bench of your judicial district as judges, upright and with unsullied ermine. Who, acquainted with the bar of Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula twenty years ago, does not remember them as among the foremost, and in some respects the foremost of its most able members. What lawyer of that day can fail to recall the remarkable, "yes", the provoking accuracy of statement, especially the statement of the testimony which characterized the professional practice of Eli T. Wilder. When his opponent misstated the evidence in a case he was promptly called to order, corrected or rebuked. He has one of those rare legal minds which goes straight to the point, to the core of the question, oblivious of all collaterals which tend to darken it. Who, too, of that vicinity of twenty years ago, does not know Horace Wilder as the accomplished practitioner and able judge. For over twenty years Eli T. Wilder has been an honest and most respected citizen of Red Wing. Esteemed and beloved by her people for his public and private charities, and is justly prominent in the State as a jurist, and one of the most, if not the most, active and influential lay members of the Episcopal diocese. These brothers live to-

gether under the same roof in rare amity and friendship. With what satisfaction have I witnessed their acts of delicate fraternal, yet respectful feeling for and towards each other. Judge Horace is on the outer verge of a ripe and venerable old age. His health is feeble, but his mind is clear; at times remarkably so. What a pity that such men are so few. His life is full of years and honors, of private, if not of public honors. An honored graduate of honored Yale, for six years an honored judge of the common pleas, and for a time an honored judge of the supreme court of your State, and ever and always the finished and conscientious advocate, the gentleman of noble, engaging and courtly manners, and the man with a heart that never harbored ill against a human being. To think I have looked upon that honest and noble face for the last time is indeed to me most saddening, and when I held his feeble hand in mine I fancied him singing:

I lift my head to watch the door and ask
If he is come;
And the angel answers softly
In my home;
"Only a few more shadows
And he will come."

JAMES HATHAWAY,

sheriff, pioneer settler, real estate dealer and manufacturer, Hambden township, Geauga county, Ohio. Born, January 1, 1799, at Fall River, Massachusetts; died at Savannah, Illinois, June 16, 1868. He was the youngest of a family of nine children. All of the male members of which were sea-faring men—being connected with the whale fishery, and sailing from New Bedford, Massachusetts. The Hathaways, in this county, are of Welsh descent. Three brothers of that name came from Wales—one settled in Bangor, Maine; one in Fall River, and the third in Cazenovia, New York. To these all may be traced. His brethren having elected the sea, James Hathaway chose the land as the field for his exploits. In the year 1816, when only seventeen years of age, he left Massachusetts and went to Ohio. This journey he made on foot and alone. Ohio then, for the most part, was a wilderness. And the readiest work was found in the woods, clearing up the land for cultivation. The young Hathaway assisted in cutting off part of the timber which covered what is now the public square in Claridon. By means of such laborious work he saved sufficient money to buy a piece of land. The money, the proceeds of a year's labor, was in his possession. His arrangements were all made for the journey, but by a fire he lost the whole of it. And so, likewise, by successive fires he lost property until he was almost discouraged. But eventually the tide turned, and he became as successful as he had hitherto been unsuccessful. Always a farmer, he manufactured potash for exportation, also a primitive cloth, and owned and run a grist-mill. For a short time he carried on a general store, having formed a copartnership with Mr. Morey, of Claridon, under the firm name of Hathaway & Morey. He also served as county commissioner, and was, by the board, appointed a fund commissioner, to receive the surplus revenue of the United States government—a law of congress, proposed by Henry Clay, having been passed, by which the surplus was distributed to the States, and then by them to the various counties. In 1848, he was elected sheriff, and was re-elected in 1850, serving four years. About this time he formed a co-partnership with Lewis Elliott, for the purpose of carrying on a general pension and bounty land agency. This business he prosecuted with great energy for about ten years, during which time he amassed

considerable wealth, and visited, in the interests of claimants, various parts of the country—especially the eastern States, hunting up old records and reviving rejected claims, by which means much money was secured for deserving applicants. The pension branch of the business was followed up until it was exhausted, and land warrants becoming cheap, he determined to locate them, so that in 1859, he went west for that purpose, investing in lands in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and especially in pine lands in the last-named State. He removed, in 1862, to Savannah, Illinois, where he lived until his death.

Mr. Hathaway was most remarkable for his enterprise and energy. Whatever he did, he did earnestly, carrying through with zeal whatever he undertook. As a public officer, he was indefatigable, knowing neither weariness, nor unseasonableness in the performance of his duty. His business enterprises were broad and far-seeing, in advance of the opportunities and plans of a new country. As a man, he was independent and outspoken, with a manner that convinced people of his sincerity. Originally he was a Whig in politics; afterwards a Free-soiler, and again an ardent Republican. He was a member of the Desciple church, into which he carried the same earnestness which characterized him in other directions, and he was zealous for the propagation of its doctrines.

On the sixth of August, 1826, he was married to Miranda Ashley, of Springfield, Massachusetts. The Ashleys were original settlers of Springfield. They were a large, prominent and wealthy family, their descendants forming an important element in the population of that city to-day. They had seven children, two only of whom are living:

Isaac N., attorney, at Chardon. Edwin, who is a farmer, and now resides in Illinois. Louisa M., married Thomas Arbet, and is now a resident of Denver, Colorado. Hattie M. is unmarried and living in Illinois.

ALBERT GALLATIN RIDDLE,

sixth son of Thomas and Minerva Riddle, was born at Munson, Massachusetts, January 28, 1816. The death of his father occurring when he was but seven years old, left the family with fortune much shattered by the withdrawal of their sole dependence. The young boy had the usual fortune falling to the children of a family partly broken up and dispersed by the death of a father. At different times, sent into the families of friends who would gladly care for him, with strong love for home and especial affection for his mother, he would run away, and no matter how long the distance, or wild the road, find his way back to her. The Riddle family was regarded as unusually intelligent. They had books and newspapers, and later the township library was kept at their house, making it a place of resort for the reading people of the locality. Albert was a great reader, devouring books and papers which came into his hands. At twelve years he, and his sister next younger, had completed "Gibbon's Rome," and every other book in the small collection before referred to. About this time he was apprenticed to Seth Harmon, a farmer, living in the northeast corner of Mantua. The Harmons were well to do, in high standing and in this family young Riddle was treated, in all respects, as a member. In the winter he attended school, and in the summer and fall engaged in the varied labors of the farm, interspersed with hunting and colt riding, in which sport he was proud to equal any Portage county boy. The memory of this Mantua life is cherished by him with great warmth, showing his home there to have been a pleasant one.

In the summer of 1831 he returned to Newbury, and for this and the following season, with his two elder brothers, engaged in house carpentry. His tastes

were not, however, in this direction, and the following two years his time was divided between his books, under Dr. O. W. Ludlow, a man of considerable cultivation, who came to Newbury a few years previously, and guns and fishing rods. In 1835 at the request of his brother, Harrison, who had commenced the study of the law, he went to the college at Hudson, carrying a set of bench-tools, with which it was hoped he would work his way through that institution of learning. In a few months after he again showed himself to his friends in Newbury. Up to this time he seems to have failed in pursuing any given course with sufficient steadfastness of purpose to ensure success.

He now entered upon his studies with zeal and determination; taught school in Auburn during the winter, and entering Painesville academy in the spring; remained there for a year, making great improvement. He found here a popular lyceum, and at once took high rank as a debater among the young lawyers and students who were its members. His first appearance in this role, as recalled by others, was some years before this time at Newbury center, in reply to the Mormon apostles. Asked when he first discovered he had the gift of oratory, his reply was "I do not know. I cannot remember when my mother taught me to read, nor the time when I could not speak."

He entered the study of law, in 1838, under the tuition of the late Governor Seabury Ford. After an examination before the supreme court, which did him great credit, was admitted to practice, in 1840. In Governor Ford's office, he found and read, for the first time, such works as Scott's, Shakespeare's, and Irving's, and also Smith's "Wealth of Nations." With both taste and tact for public speaking, he took an active part, as a Whig orator, in the campaign of 1840. At the October election of this year he was chosen prosecuting attorney of the county, having been nominated at the Whig convention, three weeks after his admission to the bar. On appearing, to assume the duties of his office at a term of court, immediately after his election, it was objected that he had not been commissioned by the governor. The statute was silent upon this point. Labored arguments were adduced by older counsel of the opposing parties, and the court, made up of the Democratic associates, decided against the young prosecutor. Mr. Riddle, in a brief speech in his own behalf, raised the point that the governor only knew of his election by the certificate of the county clerk. This certificate he exhibited in court, and made the point so clear, and by his power of ridicule, showed the absurd position of the court in such a light that the bar and crowded court room burst into a shout of laughter. In this the court was forced to join; but adhered to its decision.

Between this and the ensuing term of court he devoted himself to the study of criminal law. When entering upon the duties of his office, the new States attorney, always leading in his own cases, met with brilliant success. Receiving several convictions, losing but one verdict, Judge Willey complimented him as the youngest and ablest prosecuting attorney in his circuit. Early in his law studies Mr. Riddle was called to try cases before magistrates, and in a few months this practice became quite extensive. Popular estimate of him was flattering and rapidly extended. The region often rang with stories of his contests with Bruce and Thrasher, two noted "irregulars," who were famous in all the region.

Mr. Riddle came to the bar without law books or money, ability and determination to succeed constituting his only capital. He settled at Chardon, forming a partnership with Alfred Phelps, an able, experienced lawyer, finely cultured, but with little confidence in himself as an advocate. At this time Painesville lawyers largely controlled the business of the county. He was twice re-elected prosecuting attorney, serving in that position six years, at which time he was engaged in nearly every case in Geauga, and had quite a practice

in Lake county. Two prosecutions in which he gained much credit were those of Britton, for murder, and Meyers for horse stealing.

Mr. Riddle was a Whig of the Giddings school. Upon the nomination of General Taylor in 1848, he issued the first call for a mass meeting at Chardon, which inaugurated the Free-soil party of Ohio. Leading men came from surrounding counties, and in their timid hesitancy attempted to control the large assemblage in the interests of conservatism. After tedious waiting, Mr. Riddle took the floor, and when he left it the tide which was to overthrow the Whig party in Ohio swept in. The convention declared unanimously against Taylor, and was followed by similar conventions all over the Reserve. The Whig party bolted in a mass. Geauga and Trumbull counties at the time constituted a representative district. The Whig conventions of both counties nominated Mr. Riddle for representative, with Isaac Lee his colleague. That was a memorable year in the history of Ohio. Those familiar with public affairs at the time will recollect the long struggle between the Whig and Democratic parties, each claiming to have an organization of the house, and maintaining this separate organization for some time. Mr. Riddle was recognized as a member of each faction, and it was largely through his influence that difficulties were finally adjusted. The Free-soilers holding the balance of power, submitted through him a basis of settlement, which was finally adopted. Whenever, during the balance of the session, the Whigs and Free-soilers acted together, Mr. Riddle was their acknowledged leader. This struggle resulted in sending Salmon P. Chase to the United States senate, and in the repeal of Ohio's "black laws." At the next election the Free-soilers and Democrats united in the support of Mr. Riddle, and he was elected by a very large majority, the vote of the Whigs being cast for an opposing candidate.

At the meeting of the legislature it was found that the parties were again very nearly equally divided. The Free-soilers nominating Mr. Riddle for speaker, the Whigs withdrew their candidate in his favor, but he was defeated by one vote, through defection of a Free-soiler. During this session he was offered, but declined the secretary of stateship. He also declined being a candidate for a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of the State, a bill for which he had been instrumental in passing. It is safe to say that at this time he was regarded as one of the most promising young men of the State, possessing the talents and address requisite to success. But he seemed to feel that for the present he had enough of public life. Impaired health may have had its influence in bringing him to this conclusion.

In the spring of 1850 he removed to Cleveland, forming a partnership with Samuel Williamson, a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and for a time devoted himself purely to his profession. He also took into the Chardon firm Mr. A. H. Thrasher, making the firm of Phelps, Riddle & Thrasher, and besides extended business relations in Lorain and other adjoining counties. He gave especial attention to criminal business; the most important case at this date was that in which he defended one Brooks. His client was convicted, but the management of the case placed Mr. Riddle among the best criminal lawyers and advocates in Ohio. A year or two after entering this Cleveland firm, Mr. Williamson was chosen prosecuting attorney, but the preparation of indictments and trial of cases mainly devolved upon his partner, Mr. Riddle. At the close of the term the latter was chosen to succeed Mr. Williamson. His rule was never to prosecute a doubtful case, or a case in which he himself had doubts of a man's guilt, however sure he might be of a conviction. It is said that the public so confided in him that no complaint was ever made of his conduct of State cases under this rule. Conviction was generally looked for when he put a man on trial, unless, as sometimes happened, the evidence induced him to

abandon the case. Of the fifty last cases of felony tried by him, there were forty-seven convictions. Reference to some of the more important cases in which he was engaged during these years would be of interest, but want of space forbids. His quick appreciation and ready application of any point in evidence or law which would favorably affect his clients' interests, aided by his fertility of resource, made him an opponent to be dreaded, and frequently brought success where defeat seemed certain.

The celebrated "Oberlin Rescue Case," afforded a fine field for exhibiting this fertility of resource. A slave, fleeing from his master in Kentucky, found refuge in Oberlin. One Jennings, of Kentucky, secured a United States marshal in Ohio, with a warrant for his apprehension. Instead of openly arresting him, they secretly stole John away and fled with him to Wellington. Oberlin rushed to the rescue. John was re-captured and sent to Canada. Some twenty of the Oberlin people were arrested and put on trial at Cleveland, in April, 1859. They were tried separately. They chose Mr. Riddle to defend them, placing their interests entirely in his charge, with authority to take to his aid any counsel he might choose. Distinguished counsel were employed on both sides. The trial produced great excitement in Ohio and the north. Mr. Riddle occupied two days in his argument, portions of which were unusually thrilling, and produced applause, difficult to be controlled by the court. There were none but Democrats on the jury, and, of course, Bushnell, who was first tried, was convicted. His conviction was followed by that of Langston. Both prisoners were sentenced, and the court adjourned. Mr. Riddle took the case to the State supreme court, secured a writ of *habeas corpus*, and, by the marshal attaching a record of conviction to his returns, the whole case was brought under review. It was heard by the court, Mr. Riddle again fully argued the questions involved, and was aided and opposed by other able counsel. The court, three to two, upheld the law. Then the grand jury of Lorain county indicted the Kentuckians, marshal and posse, for kidnapping, under the Ohio statute, and they were arrested. This new deal entirely changed the complexion of affairs. Able counsel from Kentucky interviewed Mr. Riddle in Cleveland, to learn his purpose, and were frankly told that it was to "force the United States to abandon further prosecution of the 'rescuers,' and liberate those already convicted." "Don't you know," demanded Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, "that John was a slave, and that his pursuers had a right, under the laws of the United States, to take him by any means they chose?" "I know all that," was the reply, "but *you* know that although John was a slave, you can't identify the man you captured! He is beyond your reach now, and you have not a witness in the world by which you can prove that he was a slave. Your gang, instead of executing their warrant like men, kidnapped the boy—as thieves—and as thieves they shall be tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary, unless these men are liberated."

The Kentuckians went on to Oberlin, and were soon satisfied, from the temper of the people, that the threat would be executed. Slaveocracy humbled herself, the terms were acceded to, and further prosecution of the cases was abandoned. Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, was at the time United States attorney-general, and had the State Supreme Court made an adverse decision, there was great danger of collision between the two governments. By request of Governor Salmon P. Chase, the attorney-general of the State aided Mr. Riddle. Years after this, Judge Black and Mr. Riddle sat face to face at a dinner-table in Washington. Judge Black referred to the peril of the time, and the means he had prepared to meet it, and spoke of a young lawyer in Ohio, by the name of Riddle, who had been instrumental in creating the disturbance. He would like to meet him, and hear what he could say for himself. A gentleman sitting by his side, pointed out Mr. Riddle, as the lawyer to

whom he referred. The judge looking in amazement at the smiling face before him, asked, "What did you intend to do by your course?" and received the reply, "To secure the acquittal of my clients." "Did you not know that you were imperiling the peace and integrity of the government?" quoth the judge. "If the supreme court had decided your slave law unconstitutional," said Mr. Riddle, "it would not then have been the law in Ohio. Had you sought to enforce it, the responsibility would have rested with you. I confess, Judge, that the idea of precipitating over that act of Congress a collision between Ohio under Chase, and the United States under Buchanan and his attorney-general did occur to me, as a thing not to be shunned. It might have hastened the war when the south was as little prepared as the north." This was the beginning of a warm friendship between these gentlemen, and soon after, the judge proposed a law partnership with Mr. Riddle, and was especially anxious he should train his young son, Chauncey, in jury practice.

The trial of Cole for murder of his wife to make way for a mistress, was one of much notoriety. Mr. Riddle conducted the prosecution, and was opposed by such distinguished counsel as Ranney, Sherman and Thrasher. The closing argument of Mr. Riddle was conceded to be the most brilliant ever delivered in that region. The jury acquitted Cole, but the people condemned him, and he fled the country.

In 1860 the congressional district in which Mr. Riddle lived, embraced Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga counties. He made at this time an active canvass for nomination to Congress, and succeeded over a most formidable opponent, Hon. F. T. Backus.

In July, 1861, he took his seat in congress, at the extra session, called to take measures for suppression of the Rebellion. This was a poor time for a new man to make a reputation in congress. The executive monopolized the government; congress only met to sustain and swell its force and power. Soldiers, not legislators, were crowned with fame. Mr. Riddle was one of the few who early predicted the rebels would fight. He was one of the first to enlist; but delicate health unfitted him for a soldier's life. He spent much time and means in equipping and caring for the soldiers, and, in Washington, was conspicuous in his attention to them and their wants. Of six nephews, old enough to bear arms, all enlisted in the service. One lost his life, and five fought the war through.

He was said to have been largely instrumental in raising the Seventh and Forty-first Ohio regiments, and securing General Hazen to command the latter; also, that he procured the order for a battery, afterwards the Ninth Independent Ohio battery. The first Union flag raised over the capitol, at Nashville, was that presented to the Forty-first by one of his young daughters.

In his congressional career, Mr. Riddle won the respect and confidence of his fellows. He made it a point to be in his place, and confine himself to the business of the house. At the assembling of this congress there was really but one party, and no caucus named candidates for the various offices. Mr. Riddle did not support the successful candidate for speaker, and was paid by a place at the tail end of two important committees; but, on acquaintance, he and the speaker, Galusha A. Grow, became fast friends.

At the extra session, Mr. Crittenden's famous "slavery saving" resolution, declaring the object of the war, which in no event was to subvert slavery, passed, receiving but two negative votes –John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, and A. G. Riddle, of Ohio. Great intimacy between these gentlemen resulted from this circumstance. Afterwards, in 1864, it was intimated to Mr. Riddle that he could have the consul generalship to Canada, which he would have liked, but learning Mr. Potter desired the place, he declined, and urged his friend's appointment, which was secured.

Mr. Riddle first attracted attention in a case of contest from Philadelphia. Espousing the cause of a Democrat against the majority report of a committee, he succeeded in retaining the sitting member by one vote. It was a case for an advocate, and in his brilliant argument he gained the ear of the house; showing that the contestant's claim rested on pure, but ingenious fraud. This fraud was so covered up that Democrats had no hope of success, and did little, until the quick eye and clear perception of Mr. Riddle exposed the whole thing.

His first set speech upon the subject of slavery was made in January, 1862. Its chief purport was to urge the arming of the slaves as soldiers, and was said to be the first public utterance upon the subject. Mr. Riddle's argument on the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia drew out an able article in approval, in the *Independent*, by Horace Greeley. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, and Mr. Riddle were the only avowed friends of Mr. Lincoln, at the end of the Thirty-seventh congress, and the speech of the latter, on the last night of the session, reviewing current events, and criticising the conduct of members towards the president, was largely used as a campaign document in the succeeding canvass in Ohio and elsewhere.

It will be remembered that the first, and disastrous battle of Bull Run occurred during the session of congress. Mr. Riddle and other members visited the battle-field and witnessed some of its scenes of disaster and disgrace. In a familiar letter to his wife, describing these scenes, in that vigorous, forcible, and not over careful manner in which he was wont to express himself, he sharply criticised the conduct of some of the officers and men of the Union army. This, through the misjudgment of some of his friends, found its way into the Cleveland *Leader*. In the then excited state of the public mind, the impression produced was very unfavorable to Mr. Riddle. The rivalry between the *Herald* and *Leader*—the bone of contention being the Cleveland post-office, and Mr. Riddle having recommended Cowles of the *Leader*, for the position, made the *Herald* his bitter opponent. The columns of that paper teemed with articles fanning the flames of prejudice excited by the ill-judged publication before referred to. He, who but just now was riding on the tidal wave of popularity, had heaped upon him all manner of abuse.

At the nominating convention for the approaching election, he was defeated, although leading in the ballot until his name was withdrawn. During the continuance of this excitement, friends wrote him not to return to Cleveland for fear of personal violence; but when he did return, appearing in the most frequented places, no disrespect was shown him. That, for the time, there was much unpleasant feeling resulting from this occurrence, extending to a greater or less extent among his friends, there is no doubt. There certainly is just as little doubt of his intense patriotism and love for the soldier. The struggle was one long expected by his mature convictions, and every one heartily engaging in it upon the Union side commanded his support. Every fibre of his nature, every impulse of his heart prompted to, and all his means paid lavish tribute for the support, care and comfort of those who, taking their life in their hands, stood as a wall of fire between the government and those who sought its overthrow. Any representation from whatever source differing from this did injustice to the man.

He was urged by Horace Greely, among others, to run as an independent candidate, with the promise that the *Tribune* would support him, but yielding to other counsel, he declined to do so. This, and his failure to go to the defense of John Brown, he regarded as the two patent failures of his life. In the latter case he was absent from Cleveland when the summons came, and on his return, it was supposed too late to reach him in time for the trial, which afterwards proved not true, and Mr. Riddle very much regretted that he did not go.

After the close of his brief congressional career he again devoted himself to the law. He was active in securing John Brough's nomination for governor in 1863, and did good service in the Vallandigham campaign. In the autumn of 1864, Mr. Riddle accepted a consulate in Cuba, proving a good pretext of making an examination into the plans and workings of blockade runners. In December he took passage to Nassau, and thence to Havana, in a British steamer, on which was a large number of rebels and blockade runners. He was absent until May, performing his mission to the entire satisfaction of the State department, remaining in its service sometime after his return. He was the means of the capture and detention of two blockade runners, and of breaking up a well arranged and extensive scheme, having its headquarters in New York.

He now determined to establish himself in Washington city in practice of the law, his family following him there late in the fall. Having the confidence of Secretary Stanton, he was retained in many important military cases, gaining him both reputation and fees. Among these was defending General Baker at Washington and Trenton, and General Schofield, at Richmond. At Trenton was associated with him Mr. Brady, of New York, who was so well pleased that he invited Mr. Riddle to New York to enter into business arrangements, and subsequently renewed the invitation with flattering assurances. Mr. Brady's death soon after closed the negotiations.

On entering the Washington bar Mr. Riddle was, and for some time continued to be, the only Republican lawyer in the district, and his success with juries secured him a large practice. For a time he was the sole counsel and advocate for the colored race, seldom receiving any fee for his services. The "Safe Burglary" case was one of the most remarkable cases ever occurring in this country. A full account of this trial, and of Mr. Riddle's connection with it, would be interesting, if space would permit. It must suffice to say that the ultimate confession of the chief executor and a subordinate in this conspiracy, proved the theory evolved by Mr. Riddle, from the evidence which was entirely circumstantial, to the minutest detail. The prosecution of this case was fatal to every man towards which the carefully prepared and justly used evidence directed suspicion. They were marked and ruined. It also proved somewhat unfortunate for the man who conducted the prosecution. Some of the parties were very near to the president, and thus his mind was prejudiced against him. When Postmaster General Jewell desired Mr. Riddle to prosecute certain parties for fraud in the post-office department, he was not permitted to retain him. And in various ways he has been made to feel the persistent influence of secret, and because secret, powerful enemies. As shown by the record, Mr. Riddle is often before the supreme court of the United States, and none are accorded a more attentive hearing. He has tried many cases without a fee, but never voluteered in but one—the case of Minnie Gains. Reared a slave, she was abandoned by her betrayer in a heartless and cruel manner, when two or three months advanced in pregnancy. She killed a white man whose conduct, in the eye of popular opinion at the capital, had honored her. She was colored, without a friend. The man was well connected. It was in the early days of emancipation, and feeling was intense against her. She had no money, counsel, or witnesses. It was just the case to call for help from such as Riddle. He volunteered his services, sent into interior Virginia and, at much expense, secured testimony. One of his daughters, with other Washinton ladies, visited the woman in prison, and sat with her during her trial for life. It was one of the first cases where colored persons sat on the jury, about equal numbers of each race being upon it. The trial lasted a number of days. Excitement ran high, but the jury returned a verdict of acquital. The girl found a home in a family in Boston, and, at last accounts, was "proving herself worthy of her good fortune." This was one of

about forty cases of homicide in which Mr. Riddle was engaged, and in only one did he entirely fail -this was in the case of Barney Wood, a Union soldier, who shot a man in a drunken fray. In spite of all his efforts the man was convicted and hanged. He has never engaged in a homicide trial since, though much in the criminal courts. Mr. Riddle has always had a large civil practice, and stood well as a commercial lawyer. From the commencement he has advocated all the various measures for the advancement of women. Woman's suffrage, he holds, is to this only a means, not an end. Before the judiciary committee of the lower house of congress he supported the proposition that women are entitled to vote, by just construction of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. In the case of Mrs. Spencer, who tried but was not permitted to vote, he more fully discussed this question in an argument, regarded by the friends of the movement as irrefutable.

Mr. Riddle always had a great passion for books, and he is a large buyer of professional and miscellaneous works. Still he rarely reads a book through. Mastering the author and discovering the scope of his work, it is thrown aside to make way for another. He inclines to history and biography, but his library gives evidence of reading in a diversity of channels, including Darwin, Spencer and Mills. His first publication was a series of eight law lectures, delivered before the first class of colored students in Howard university. His first novel was "Bart. Ridgely," published in 1873. It was widely read and favorably noticed as the best American novel of the year. This was followed by the "Portrait," the scene of which, as of the former, was laid in the vicinity of the author's early life. The next year came "Alice Brand," a story of Washington life at the close of the war. Many claimed it was over-drawn, but intelligent residents of Washington at that day can identify many of the leading characters and incidents, and know the work to be a graphic picture of that strange time. Mr. Riddle has great facility in writing, and his capacity for dispatching professional business, gives time for engaging in other pursuits. In writing, his habit is to work out his idea mentally before committing anything to paper, and he only goes over to correct when the whole is done. It may fairly be said that his literary work has been done in snatches of time, taken in the intervals of professional business, and, more than anything else, in the nature of recreation. He has written much for newspapers, and in 1878 wrote the pioneer history of the townships of Geauga county, as published by the Williams Brothers in that year. The facts for this sketch are drawn from the life of Mr. Riddle published in the work just referred to, and the memory of one who has a vivid recollection of the time and very many of the incidents recorded. It is written of one who, starting in life in the woods of northern Ohio, with no very unusual early advantages, by his own effort established reputation, rising to positions of standing and influence. His reputation is especially that of a lawyer -perhaps it should be said criminal, certainly jury lawyer. His style of oratory, power of invective, ridicule, biting sarcasm and sympathetic appeal, accompanied by his earnest manner and forceful utterance, give him great power with twelve men in the jury box, as they do upon the platform, before assembled multitudes. Brief extracts from reported speeches widely commended show the character of his oratory. In memory of John Brown, he said: "Then up arose John Brown, soldier and prophet -do not say that he was crazy, do not think it, do not so cloud his glory—and, scanning this slavery, said, 'It was wrong, all wrong, allied to nothing good, or even indifferent, but wholly wrong. No matter how old it is, or how deeply imbedded in institutions; no matter how guarded by State constitutions and laws, or how esteemed, and received as good. No matter, though hedged in by the Union, and walled round by the triple bars of the national compact—though thirty-three crowned sovereigns, with

arms in their hands, stand around it, it is wrong, and shalt be dealt with as wrong. I cannot approach it through the law, that forbids me. I cannot strike it through the constitution, that protects it. I cannot move the power of the Union, to crush it, that shields it. Yet all revelation commands me, all the instincts of humanity impel me, all the voices of the free creation call me, and I fall back on the eternal reservation of rights, and obey."

"Shall slavery for all this repose one night? Shall it not imagine the soul of John Brown, in form of the red visaged angel of retributive wrath, hovering on the pinions of fright and terror, over all her doomed domain, —distilling ghastly images of blood upon the startling eyeballs of her cowering votaries. And that blow! what a wonder! and what a revelation! That little metallic clink, not so loud as the sullen anvil gives back to the hammer, shook a continent, and its echoes and re-choes, as they repeat, grow louder and louder, and they shall never die away. It shattered the fetters of every slave in the land; and could the Moses have gone on, another exodus might have been possible. It revealed the utter, deathly weakness of slavery. At once and forever, it dissipated the cloud, and mystery, and darkness that enshrouded it; and an awakened world beheld it—empty, and hollow, and naked, and helpless, and hopeless; languishing and dying in its deformity,—and there were no reverent sons walking backward with its garments to cover the unsightly hideousness from a mocking universe.

"What a revelation, too, this act has made of the character and conduct of John Brown himself, showing us that men of the grand old type,—souls of the great heroic mould—are still possible—still have their birth in our land; men who realize the images that have haunted our memories since the tales of our childhood. The world has never seen the paragon of that incident in the last struggle; when every thing had failed but the sacrifice,—and, as if, without the "shedding of blood, there could be no remission," and that the offering might be perfect, while one son lay dead before him, with the lapsing pulse of the other dying boy ebbing from under the fingers of one hand, with the other still grasping his rifle, the voice of the old soldier prophet was heard ringing out over the din of battle, calling the last of his band to death.

"To-day the earth mourns in storm and darkness, the departure of its truest child. To-day the pearly gates opened with light and gladness to the grandest soul that has passed their portals for the last thousand years."

"Of his intimate friend, Judge Pashal: "I stand amid crowds of men. I see fewer and fewer of my contemporaries, and the world though full, becomes a desert. This blow intensifies the solitude of my life. I cast my eyes about to see how lonely I stand. I turn to this newly made grave; I would lay a fitting offering upon it. The buds will no longer blossom for me. The very leaves, with my tears upon them, wither and perish in my hands. I remit the task to others." "To him was given clear, steady hope of the future. He died with its glow on the opening pinions of his spirit. We may not regret him. His career was completed. He lived and died a man; every inch, fibre, instinct, was pure, manly. Strong, brave, gentle, tender, loving; true to his generation, true to his kind, true to his country, true to his God. True counsellor, true friend, true lover, true husband, true father."

Of Stanton, Lincoln's iron war secretary: "There is a new made grave in our midst, so large that it seems to fill all the land, and the earth that rounds it up is streaked with the red of the great battle-fields of the continent; and I have something to say of him whose remains rest under it. Not eulogy! God forgive the man who attempts that. Anything, the words of hate are more fitting than eulogy. Some strong, forceful, earnest words with meaning—or silence from me. The sun, storm and clouds may eulogize the mountain—not I.

The ordinary functions of the government were in abeyance, and all the primal energies of an aroused people went to inspire the brain and strengthen the arm of the executive. The executive was the government; Lincoln was the prominent figure before men's eyes, towering and growing colossal. Back of Lincoln was Stanton; back of Stanton—nothing. Men say that he was rough. Of course, he was. He was a primal force of nature; used to break up the old crust of the earth, throw up new mountains, and change the configuration of a continent. I fancy him in twilight solitude by some sounding sea, quarrying a mountain and throwing up a giant's causeway in a night. The extinction of rebellion by force was his task, and no fateful destiny ever moved more inexorably than he, to its performance. He would hear and see and know nothing else. Whatever would help, he used; whatever would hinder, was ruthlessly thrust aside. Nothing could deter or divert. To the world he was dark, cold, inscrutable, inexorable. Union soldiers were perishing or becoming idiots in Andersonville. He would rescue them by crushing Richmond, and deal the blow when he got ready.

"How men hated him! Did he know it; did he care? Did men love him? he never asked. Love was not necessary to him then. How was he lied about! Did he hear it? Whether he did or not, no word of his was ever uttered to contradict, deny, explain, or expose. Though the earth wavered like a storm-tossed sea, he stood firm; though it was covered from sight by dead men, he saw them not; though the bosom of the storm discharged fire and blood and gobbets of mangled human flesh, he seemed unconscious of it. How inscrutible that the staunch ship that had so defied and outrode the storm should go so suddenly down, under a sunny sky, in its harbor. After all, what was left for him. The one place proper for him, might never come to him. What other was there that he would not have to step down to. I confess that I think it better for him as it is—that now his nobler part should follow up that golden strand that connects this with the better life. To me it seems well that the great seal of death should certify him and his case up to the high tribunal of impartial history.

"Long hence, when this atmosphere is cleared, and the light becomes white; when the sources of events are laid bare, and the springs of actions disclosed; when all the hiding places of information are revealed; some broad-browed, deep-eyed, thoughtful student of history, with infinite care, will construct the story of our struggle, and Lincoln and his secretaries will take their final places. Yet, long ere then we shall have passed away. The passing footsteps of thronging generations will have beaten the green roofs of our resting places back to the level plain, and our names and memories will have perished from the earth."

His unpublished speeches upon the death of Chief Justice Chase, and the younger Stanton are said to have equalled any of the foregoing. A man of medium height, slightly built, light complexion, quick, wiry, nervous temperament, and somewhat impulsive; of strong convictions, warm friendships and sharp antagonisms. When young he is remembered as seemingly abstracted, preoccupied with his own thoughts and fancies, occasionally breaking out in droll words and witty sayings. Apparently, he cared little for those about him, and yet, then, as in later life, he was careful of dress and personal appearance, but utterly reckless of consequences to himself, as in his clear, terse and vigorous style, he gave utterance to his conviction of men and things. He has been before the eyes of men for many years; has done much work, and met many of the vicissitudes of human experience. The world will judge of his life and character, and assign him his place among the men of his generation.

In January, 1845, Mr. Riddle married Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Judge Avery, of Chardon, a young lady of rare grace of figure and strong, sweet

traits of character. To them have been born a family of interesting children, six of whom are still living, one son and five daughters, the youngest of whom is nineteen years old.

ARTHUR HENRY THRASHER.

The Thrashers, father and son, were most decided men. The name Thrasher has a decided sound. They came from New Hampshire, which, from the number of her population, has produced more remarkable men than any other part of the Republic. Men have to be uncommon to live there. Winter rules half the year, and the whole of the years must be given to a ceaseless struggle for life, in which the feeble perish young, if the feeble are ever born there. Dr. Jacob Thrasher, the father of Arthur, was a cousin of the Websters, Daniel and Ezekiel, on the mother's side, through whom the brains must have come. He was a remarkable man, standing six feet, spare, bony, erect, well made, with a magnificent head all forward of and above the ears—a man of rare dignity of bearing, of classical education, rare intellect, keen, subtle, caustic, endowed with great wit and pitiless sarcasm.

After his arrival in Troy, though bred to medicine, which he had abandoned, he was much employed in the trial of cases before magistrates. Without knowledge of law, his sagacity, knowledge of men, wit and sarcasm, made him formidable as an irregular practitioner.

The Hon. A. G. Riddle, from whose sketch in the Williams' history this has been condensed, writes of him as having a large fund of practical information—tested, distilled, and used until seemed veritable wisdom, and, with readiness, tact, and ability, his conversation, interspersed with anecdotes, and keeness of wit, was rarely equaled.

He was poor, had convivial habits, tried cases, gave Riddle, then a young lawyer, much valuable advice and suggestion, and was always to him an enigma of human character, conduct and fortune.

Arthur's mother was a Branscomb, a respectable New Hampshire family. He was named for her only brother. That Arthur was a lawyer of ability, and was several times a member of the New Hampshire legislature.

Arthur H. was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, March 19, 1819. In his infancy the family moved to Crown Point, Essex county, New York, and when he was twelve years old came to Troy. He was at school in Parkman, and later, occupied an otherwise deserted log cabin, subsisting himself, by the aid of his brothers and sisters, in Troy, under the tuition of the late B. F. Abel, esq., an accomplished teacher, and one of the most amiable of men. Here he was deep in the classics.

I also hear of him in school at Delaware, Ohio, of his teaching for short periods. His father seems to have early left him to himself, probably about all he could do for him; and to one of the nature, character, and aspirations of young Arthur, this could be done with absolute safety. Emulous, pure-hearted, patient, hopeful, docile, but high-spirited and proud, an early death or honorable success invariably attends such youths. Under the difficulties surrounding him he made his way—may have matured slowly. So much the better in the long, arduous struggle of life. At ten, fifteen, or twenty-five, no man can, with any certainty, forecast the five or six great men of forty years hence—perhaps not one of the five hundred extraordinary, or even of the one thousand distinguished of that future. His grasp of a knotty point, a problem, was that of a vice. He held it till he extracted its secret, till it dissolved to simples in his hand.

In 1844 he entered the law office of Hitchcock & Wilder as a student of law. After a few months he went to southern Indiana and taught school. Here, with a brother, he purchased a drove of swine, which they took to New Orleans. It proved a bad speculation. He, however, managed to return to law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. For the ensuing two years he made Troy his headquarters, attended to cases before magistrates, and appeared in some trials at Ravenna and Chardon.

In 1850, on the removal of A. G. Riddle to Cleveland, at his request, Mr. Thrasher became a member of the firm of Phelps, Riddle & Thrasher. Subsequently of the firms of Riddle, Thrasher & Williston; Phelps & Thrasher; and Thrasher, Durfee & Hathaway, practicing in Geauga and Lake, with excursions into Ashtabula and Portage. He lived in Chardon until his death, which occurred December 9, 1864, at the early age of forty-five.

Mr. Thrasher never held an office, never sought one. He was a thorough lawyer. It opened a field of labor which enlisted all his powers; its successes gratified his ambition, its emoluments gave him the means of liberal living, and, with his care, would have produced affluence. The firm of which he first become a member had one side, usually the plaintiffs, of quite all the cases in Geauga, and a fair practice in Lake.

Mr. Thrasher's ability and industry, with the aid of Mr. Riddle in trials, kept up and rather increased it, especially in Lake. His application approached the wonderful. He thoroughly mastered the law. That which he once secured he always retained. No hint of fact or law was lost on him. As fast as means permitted he added to the library, and his books were implements of warfare, not embellishmets to attract or please the eye. The practice of law with him was a constant conflict. The declaration was a declaration of war,—instant, relentless, and without quarter or cessation; always pushed to extremity, never abandoned till the end was reached; ever renewed till the last honorable expedient was exhausted. His client was his friend, brother, himself. His cause, his cause; his feelings, his feelings; his opponents, his advocate's enemy. He supplemented the knowledge and zeal of the lawyer with the interest, zeal, and animosity of the party. While this secures the utmost fidelity, the most untiring, persistent attention and labor, the brain is sometimes too heated, and the mists of passion obscure the vision. The danger is, your opponent becomes your enemy,—never can become your client. There never was a safer man to entrust a case to than Arthur H. Thrasher. No man ever dreamed of corrupting him. "The cause he knew not, he searched out," literally. If law then was in all the books that would help him, his counsel would certainly find and bring it forward. If a man in the world knew a thing which would aid him, his counsel would surely have him at the trial; and all that could be done in the way of preparation, care, and industry, a high degree of ability in the trial and presentation of the case, without regard to the amount involved or time consumed in the trial, were certain to be well and thoroughly done. The danger was overwork, too great care. He usually knew exactly what the witnesses on his side knew, and all they knew. He was often exacting as to the precise form of the words they should use, and he returned again and again to the point, often when unimportant, until he had it as he wished it; or, as sometimes happened, in the forgetfulness, perversity, or anger of the witness, he was foiled altogether. As a lawyer, Mr. Thrasher ranked high. Time, growth, industry, talents, are all requisite to produce a lawyer. These would certainly have conducted him to the very foremost rank.

As an advocate, a speaker, he was strong, clear, argumentative, and forcible; was without imagination or fancy; was always too intensely in earnest to indulge the vein of pleasant humor which would make him a delightful companion. His

speeches at times might have been improved in method, and quite as effective if of diminished length. Sometimes after a masterly presentation of his case, in the fear that he had omitted something, or had not produced it in its strength, he returned to different parts of it, at the hazard of weakening or confusing the effort as a whole. He had many of the advantages of a good speaker,—a fine, well-knit, tall, slender form; open, frank, manly face (resembling his mother's race, I am told); aquiline features; dark, fine eyes; glossy, wavy black hair, carefully arranged; and dressed with a neatness and style of costume unusual in a village, and which sometimes provoked the comment of the rustic. One of the most honorable and high-minded of men, he thought well of himself, though not too well. Modest he was, but he knew he was every inch a man, and always dressed and bore himself as became a man, and the thorough gentleman that he was.

No man at the head of a large practice, which he pursued with the methods and industry of Mr. Thrasher, could long survive. Though with a fine physique, pure, temperate, blameless life, the man who should have gone on to the head of his profession, ruled on the supreme court bench of his State, presided as her chief magistrate, or, wiser still, have remained in private practice, so labored in it as to sap the foundations and conditions of life itself, and die at the immature age of forty-five, distinguished in the small circle of two or three counties, and great only in possibility.

Among the cases of local celebrity which connect themselves with Mr. Thrasher's name are those of Lampson *vs.* Pool, of Troy, all about a yearling steer which both claimed. It was rutted, had its tail cut in due form in the spring, and turned away with the herd on the rich Cuyahoga bottoms. In autumn it had waxed fat and kicked. Pool secured it; was sued by Lampson. It was worth seven dollars, cost a thousand, divided a township, illustrated a principle in the supreme court, and the folly of the law as men appeal to it, and added much to Mr. Thrasher's reputation, who finally won it.

Then there was the case of Bosley *vs.* Spencer, for flowing water back onto his water-wheel, in South Thompson, which his side gained, mainly through his efforts. Tucker and Tucker, all about a puddle of water. The Tuckers, of Chardon, brothers, of narrow, strong, unyielding qualities, were at feud. There was an intermittent little brook meandering, when it could run, through a field of Hosea Tucker. At one point, on the line between them, a sup of it could at times be had, in an angle of the line fence on Orrin Tucker's side. Orrin had plenty of other water; could use this, when there was any, for stock. Hosea put in a stout fence at that point, which cut Orrin off. Orrin put a suit to him straightway; employed able counsel. Thrasher & Co. defended. Five years the war lasted. Orrin was beaten finally, and ruined, and Dr. Thrasher uttered an epigram on the poor old mother of these sons.

Who in Geauga and Lake does not remember Mrs. Fuller's case against Hezekiah Cole, for breach of marriage promise, and everything else, tried the last of many times at Painesville, in February, 1861? Thrasher made the case, in a way. He resurrected the facts, and witnesses, too, and finally secured a verdict, though others aided in the trial.

I need only mention the case of Ohio *vs.* Cole, for poisoning his wife. In this case Thrasher literally created the defense. He did very much to educate the medical witnesses, whose testimony was effectively used. It is true that on the final trial Ranney and Laban Sherman made the speeches, but Thrasher was the life, brain, and spirit of the remarkable and successful defense. Indeed, so intense and long-continued were his labors and anxiety in this case, that I have always attributed the ruin of his own health to it. Cole's whole life was not worth the idlest moment of the brave spirit that dimmed its own earthly day for him.

Let it not be suspected for a moment that Mr. Thrasher's enemies even ever accused him of sharp practice, or the use of unfair or dishonorable means, in any of those ardently pursued cases. His warfare was open, frank, and most honorable.

On the nineteenth of December, 1850, Mr. Thrasher joined in marriage with Miss Mary A. Merriam, daughter of M. D. Merriam, esq., of Burton, and granddaughter of the late Johnson F. Welton. Of attractive person, carefully educated, and very pleasing manners, devoted, and womanly, she brought to him the contrasts and counterparts without which even devoted, untiring love may fail to secure rational happiness.

Of earnest and sincere convictions and reverent nature, Mr. Thrasher had always treated the subject of religion with respect. A year or two before his death he felt constrained to openly acknowledge his deepened convictions, and became an active member of an organized body of orthodox christians. He was of the advanced on the subject of slavery, and behind none in ardent patriotism. In his early years at the bar the intensity of his advocacy made him some enemies. As he advanced in years, he softened somewhat the ardor of his invective. He came finally to understand that his opponents were not all totally depraved, and his clients and witnesses not monopolists of truth and virtue. All the world finally came to see the integrity and purity of his life; that his faults sprang wholly from his zeal for what to him was the cause of justice and truth; and they felt and acknowledged the essential manliness, strength, and force of his character, and regarded him accordingly. Daily was he growing in the esteem, confidence, and respect of his fellows. More and more was it seen and felt that he was a strong, brave, pure man—one to be trusted and confided in,—and he was rapidly reaching his proper place in the regards of all. In his own circle, by his own fireside, with his kin and friends, he was always the truest, tenderest, and most thoughtful of men.

My hand lingers tenderly and lovingly over this sketch. I am loath to finish and leave it. I know it will have the tribute of my tears. He was one of the most cherished of my manhood's friends. When I clasped his hand in mine I knew that its pulse was absolute truth—that his instincts were loyal, and his spirit high and pure.

Of his marriage was born a son, Albert J., May 3, 1858. He has the manly figure and bearing, with the mentality, of his father; the blonde complexion, blue eyes, pleasing face, and sparkling manner of his mother. Thus far he has not developed the bodily vigor and hardihood which permits the devotion to study he would so much desire. That will come in time. He is an object of much interest to the wide circle of his father's friends. With his mother, whose life of pure widowhood is one of devotion to him, he finds his home, with her parents, at their pleasant retreat in Burton.

L. E. DURFEE, Esq.

This gentleman is the senior of the well-known law firm of Durfee & Stephenson, of Chardon. He was born September 15, 1817, in Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, New York. His father, James Durfee, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Charlotte Hopkins, a native of Vermont. They were married at historic Ticonderoga, in 1810. The Durfees were of good Irish extraction, and first planted themselves in Rhode Island. They were probably refugees in Ireland from France, and the name may have been D'Urfey. At what time Joseph Durfee established himself in Hopkinton, I am not advised.

It was a wild, savage region, covered with forests and infested with wlid beasts, against which the inhabitants had to band themselves for their own protection, and where young Durfee spent his boyhood and early youth, in the absence of many of the more refining pastimes, in the hunting of wolves and other animals, for which it is said he evinced a taste and aptitude. Fishing, hunting, and trapping received his early attention, the pelts of the smaller fur-bearing animals his main source of revenue. These were his pastimes. His serious business was work on the farm. He somehow early made a speaking acquaintance with the alphabet, and evinced fondness for books, for which he paid some of the money left him by his father in his hands, proceeds of the fur trade. He found his way to the schools, and became interested in arithmetic, for which he undoubtedly had a natural aptitude. He seems also to readily have acquired the rudiments of such other branches as were put in his way in the common schools of that region. Like other country youths, after ten or twelve years of age his chances for school were limited to the winter seasons. At eighteen he had mastered all the schools could do for him, and his father thought him well educated, and that, on the whole, he had been liberal to him in that matter.

When he was thirteen his father was elected to the important post of supervisor of the township, which brought a mass of books and papers under the eyes of the future counselor, with which he seems to have made himself early familiar, and acquired some notions of affairs and tastes for business matters connected with the statutes and civil service of New York. He troubled the elder Durfee with a great many puzzling questions. The attention he bestowed on the subjects and the frequency of his discussions of the questions involved in them, with his early gravity of demeanor, won for him the title of squire at the early age of sixteen, rendered as his due, as we are informed. At eighteen his father declined re-election, and the books and papers, and the opportunities they afforded, departed from the "squire." He then desired his father to enable him to improve his education and study law, which was declined, and for a time the idea was abandoned.

In 1836 his father visited the west, and resolved to make Geauga county his future residence. Two elder brothers of L. E. were then in Ohio, and they persuaded the father, against the importunity of L. E., the younger, to abandon the idea of Chicago or the farther west, and fix himself in the State of their adoption; and the subject of this sketch became a citizen of this State, greatly against his youthful predilections. The removal took place that fall. Mr. Durfee purchased land in Troy, a saw-mill and a house in the village of Parkman, where the family took up its residence, which proved not much in accord with the tastes of the young man. He was inducted into the saw-mill, a part of the senior's new purchase, and had to square logs instead of the statutes of New York, and had to deal with "deals" and sawdust. One advantage the change brought—a good select school, of which he was permitted to avail himself during the winter, and in which, from his studious habit and the grave and earnest character of his mind, he made very satisfactory progress. The crash of 1837 came with ruin to the elder Durfee. He escaped with fifty acres of land in Troy, where he now took refuge, and where the rest of his days were spent. The young man reached the age of twenty-one, which was in the year 1838, a healthy, robust, ambitious youth, when, with a few needed things tied in a bandanna handkerchief and five dollars in his pocket, he turned from his mother's door, not to attend the supreme court at Columbus, but in search of fortune or fate, west. The fifth morning found him on the banks of the Maumee. Taking the left bank, he visited old Fort Meigs, and saw the Indians in the neighborhood. At the Otsego mills, beyond, he was offered fifteen dollars per month for his labor. He accepted, and engaged for a year. He

remained a year and a half, and returned to Troy with the malaria in his bones, satisfied with Maumee.

At Troy he found B. F. Abel engaged in an excellent high school, and he became a pupil. Here he was a fellow-student with A. H. Thrasher, whom he had seen at Parkman, and they became life friends. Quickened by Thrasher's example, and urged by his advice, Durfee now determined to undertake the law, without money, and health shattered by the malaria of the Maumee. Years were coming on —that is to say, he was a ripe youth, and time for dalliance was past. He pushed through his self-prescribed course, and became a student in the office of Governor Ford. Here he remained with profit for several months, and then changed to Tiffin, the office of Cowdry & Wilson. Here he became a deputy sheriff, finished his law course, and was admitted to the bar. He was then nearly thirty years old.

He now visited the territory of Wisconsin, found that he was still suffering from ill health, returned to Geauga, and spent the winter. Meantime, business came in upon him and settled the question of location. He remained in Troy some three years, and did what came to him.

On the thirty-first of December, 1851, he formed his first and probably wisest copartnership. He was united with Miss Sophia C. Tinckham, a most estimable lady, in marriage, and removed to Chardon in December, 1852. Mr. Durfee had already practiced in several of the counties. He now concentrated his efforts to build up a business with its center at Chardon.

Henceforth his life is that of a hard-working, painstaking, and, on the whole, a very successful, lawyer.

In the case of Lamson *vs.* Pool, referred to in the sketch of A. H. Thrasher, aided by E. T. Wilder, he was the counsel for plaintiff, and opponent to Messrs. Riddle & Thrasher. There, in the first trial, the jury stood eleven for the plaintiff, but on the second the verdict went for the defendant—a not unusual thing to find a second jury agreeing with the minority of the first. So also in the Bosley and Spencer water case, Mr. Durfee was opposed to Mr. Thrasher. There was no lack of ability and learning on the part of Mr. Durfee in these cases.

The changes of time brought Messrs. Thrasher, Durfee and Hathaway into the same firm, one of the strongest of the later years in Geauga, to which Mr. Durfee contributed his full share. To his efforts mainly was due their success in the important case of Dunlap *vs.* Knapp (14 O. S. Rep., p. 65). The case of Chamberlain *vs.* the Painesville & Hudson Railroad company, was specially in his charge, and in this his labors entitle him to much credit. There he had the not unusual satisfaction for him of having his views finally adopted as the law of the case (15 Id., p. 225). So also the same railroad company *vs.* King (17 Id., p. 535), carried up from Cuyahoga. Indeed, it is a rare compliment to the accuracy of Durfee's learning and judgment that he is usually sustained by the court of the last resort.

His mind was singularly accurate and clear in its processes; and if his conclusions cost him much care and labor, they are worth the cost. He tries a case well and thoroughly, and because his preparation has been ample. He understands that the best work in the trial of a case is done out of court. As a speaker he is methodical, clear, and can be compact, his argument logical, without a touch of fancy or a ray of humor. His voice and manner are good.

On the whole, considering the many disadvantages under which Mr. Durfee labored in early life, he is entitled to the highest credit for the position which he has won for himself at the bar. Strict integrity, a high purpose, great energy, and patience have secured his enviable place, and will sustain him in it to the end.

He began at Chardon as a partner with Judge Bissell. This was succeeded by the firm of Forrest, Durfee & Hathaway. Forrest went to Warren and the juniors remained, 'l the company, with Thrasher, was made up. On the death of Mr. Thrasher, the juniors remained in company for some time, and in 1865 the present firm of Durfee & Stephenson was formed, and still continues.

In politics Mr. Durfee was reared a Jackson Democrat. Born in St. Lawrence county, he could hardly have been otherwise. The issues of slavery enlightened him, as they did many patriotic Democrats.

In 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and served two terms. He seems not to have been ambitioas of place; and though winning and enjoying largely the esteem and confidence of the people, the less worthy might surpass him in the mere race of popularity.

One of the judges of the court remarked soon after Mr. Durfee commenced practice: "That young Durfee must have some Scotch blood in his veins," which proved to be true on his mother's side. His father was of the Huguenot colony, in France, so famous for civil and religious liberty. The name was then, and for a long time after coming to this country, spelled DeUrfee. The Geauga and Lake history says that his opinions on questions of law have been well sustained by the courts of dernier resort. Santa Anna said, respecting the battle that decided the Mexican campaign, that he fairly whipped General Taylor, but the old man did not know enough to know it, and kept on fighting till we were vanquished ourselves. Perhaps some of Durfee's opponents may have felt somewhat like that when decisions made by the highest judicial tribunals of the State were in his favor. He is the oldest member of the bar in Geauga county. The firm of Durfee & Stephenson have a good share of business in the profession.

I. N. HATHAWAY,

Attorney, Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, was born in Hambden township, Geauga county, Ohio, June 8, 1827; a son of James Hathaway, a well-known resident of the county, and one of its most enterprising pioneer citizens, and a descendant of that branch of the Hathaways which settled in Fall River, Massachusetts. [For further particulars of ancestry see sketch of James Hathaway, published elsewhere in this work.] Like many of the mature citizens of the State, lawyer Hathaway spent his youth in the woods, helping to clear the way, and to afford opportunity to a less toilsome civilization. In his boyhood he shared the vicissitudes of the family, which were many. He was educated in elementary learning in the common schools, attended the seminaries in the vicinity of his home, and used his accumulated knowledge in the business of instructing others. Impelled by an honorable ambition, he entered the law office of Phelps & Riddle, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1854, and began the practice of law in Chardon. In the fall of 1865 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, and again re-elected in 1867, serving four years. In May, 1868, he went as a delegate from the Nineteenth district of Ohio to the National Republican convention, which met in Chicago. In the fall of 1873 he was elected to the Ohio senate for the district composed of Geauga, Lake, and Ashtabula counties. While connected with the senate he served on several important committees, as follows: Committee on judiciary, committee on statistics, committee on temperance, and several minor committees. At the expiration of his senatorial term he declined a re-nomination, preferring to attend to his law practice.

Mr. Hathaway is closely wedded to his profession. A good student, he cher-

ished an honorable ambition for excellence. He possesses a high estimate of the dignity of his profession, and stands well at the bar of his county. He is zealous in all that pertains to the interests of his client. He has a large practice. In the language of a contemporary, "He has more business than he ought to attend to." But as he possesses an hereditary aptness for the despatch of affairs, he ranks high as a business man. As a lawyer, he is successful. As a politician, his record has been excellent, without exception. While in the State senate he was emphatically a working member. His constituents still speak of his service there with great praise, for his vote and influence were always on the side of right. As a man, he is quaint and kindly, courteous and affable in social intercourse. He was married January 9, 1855, to Sarah J. Hayden, of Chardon. Her family were early settlers of Ohio, many of whom now occupy useful and honored positions in various parts of the country. They have two children—Charles J., deceased in childhood, and Kate H.

Mr. Hathaway was elected, by a large majority, to the house of representatives of Ohio, in the fall of 1879.

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*D. W. CANFIELD

was born in Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, September 21, 1828. His father, Platt Canfield, was the oldest of the four sons of Aaron Canfield, who, with his family, removed from Tyringham, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and settled in Chardon in 1814. Aaron was a grandson of Colonel Samuel Canfield, of New Milford, Connecticut. The mother of D. W. Canfield was a daughter of Nathaniel Read, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch received his education principally in the schools of Professors Alfred Holbrook and T. W. Harvey. He was engaged in teaching three terms, and in 1849 was married to Sophrona E. Allen, daughter of Ira Allen, esq., formerly from Danby, Vermont. He semained for several years after his marriage on the farm originally occupied by his father, in Chardon, during which time he prepared himself for the practice of his profession. In 1858 he graduated at the Union Law college, and was admitted to the bar the same year. During that year he also formed a copartnership with John French, which was terminated by the death of Mr. French in October, 1861. The same fall he was elected prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, and held that office four years.

In 1861 he formed a copartnership with Hon. H. K. Smith, which terminated in 1866 by the election of H. K. Smith to the office of probate judge of Geauga county. Upon the retirement of Mr. Smith, another copartnership was formed with Judge M. C. Canfield, which continued for five years, and was dissolved by the election of M. C. Canfield to the office of common pleas judge. During the time he was a partner of Mr. Canfield he served two years as representative of the county in the State legislature. Shortly after this be held the office of mayor of the incorporated village of Chardon.

In 1871 he formed a copartnership with Hon. I. N. Hathaway, which lasted until the fall of 1875, when he was elected common pleas judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge M. C. Canfield, and served in that capacity until the expiration of his term, at which time he again resumed the practice of his profession.

The Canfields were among the earliest, as they have always been among the most substantial, respected, and influential families of Chardon. The subject

* From Williams Brothers' history of Geauga and Lake counties.

of this sketch may be styled emphatically a self-made man, owing more to his fortunate parentage, especially to a most excellent, intelligent, and devoted mother, and to his own native energy and will, than to any outward advantages for his success in life. He received only a common education. As a lawyer he early took a prominent position at the bar of his county, which he has ever since maintained, the experience acquired in a long and successful practice having in later years added greatly to his professional resources. Possessing very considerable natural force and fluency as a speaker, combined with quick discernment, ready tact, and an earnest, pleasing manner, he has the essentials of a good advocate, and, in the presentation to a jury of a case in which his sympathies are enlisted, is not often excelled. The duties of the several honorable and responsible positions to which he has been called have been discharged with ability and fidelity. In the house he served with credit on the judiciary and other important committees, and was recognized, even by his political opponents, as a most useful member; and it is believed that no judge with so short a term of service ever left the bench with a better record. He has always been active and efficient in the promotion of the interests of his town and county, every enterprise having this end in view meeting with his cordial support. He is also a strong advocate of the temperance and other reform movements. Though by early education and associations a Democrat, he became identified with the Republican party from its organization, and has long been one of its acknowledged leaders in Geauga county. A man of clear intellect, ardent temperament, and strong attachments, few have more decided elements of popularity or success.

Mr. Canfield's life has been blessed with that greatest of benefactions, a wife in whom those qualities that grace and ennoble womanhood are united in a marked degree. To him she has always proved a real helper and a loving companion. Active in the affairs of the church and society, and faithful to the duties of the home-life she so fondly loves, she has ever proven herself to be the true woman, wife, and mother.

He has three children living—one son, Ira W. Canfield, and two daughters—Eva C. Metcalf, wife of Thomas Metcalf, jr., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Lizzie L. Canfield, of Chardon. He has lost one daughter—Della W., who died August 23, 1877, aged eleven years and eleven months, which bereavement was the greatest of all the sorrows of his life. In religion he has been a member of the Christian church for more than thirty years.

Since Mr. Canfield's return to the bar, he is having a good amount of business entrusted to him. The same courteous deportment and persevering application to business that made him popular on the bench, has secured him a good amount of practice in his profession, and public confidence in his ability and close application to business entrusted to him.

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*ORRIN SMITH FARR

is of English descent, his grandfather migrating to this country and settling in Connecticut, opposite Bellows Falls. The father of Orrin was the oldest of the family, and went to Ohio in 1813; served in the United States army in the war of 1812. He returned to Connecticut, and after two years married Betsey, oldest child of Nathaniel Mastick, and with her removed to Ohio, settling first in Lorain county, near the site of the present town of Elyria.

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*From Williams Brothers' history.

Of Mr. Farr's great-grandfather, on his mother's side, whose name was John Salter, this story may be told. He was the only son of a rich Holland family, and when nine years old he went on board a British man-of-war, was decoyed below, and carried to sea. He remained on ship-board in various capacities, and remained in the English service nine years. Finally, when his ship was in Boston, he deserted, changed clothes with a stone-mason, and pushed inland, under the name of John Mastick, and though pursued, escaped. He settled, married, had children; afterwards an advertisement appeared in a New York paper for the heirs of the rich Holland house, and one of his sons, with such proofs as he could gather up, went to Europe, and was never heard of after.

Orrin Smith was the seventh of ten children, and born in Shalersville, Portage county, May 24, 1835. In 1840 the family moved to Troy, Geauga county, purchased and lived a little north of Fox's corners. Young Farr early evinced much energy, supporting himself at thirteen, and having the care of the family at eighteen, and from that time for many years. After the father's death the property became the subject of litigation, which lasted thirteen years, and till May of the present year, when it resulted in Mr. Farr's favor. Judge H. K. Smith, of Chardon, then at the bar, and who had charge of Mr. Farr's interest, suggested to him that he enter upon the study of the law under his care, and loaned him Walker's "American Law" and Blackstone. Acting on this suggestion, Mr. Farr, on his way home, purchased a small law library and took up the study, carrying on his farm at the same time. He pursued the law with commendable diligence, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1868, then at the mature age of thirty-three.

Mr. Farr early had a decided inclination for the bar, but was hampered by so many embarrassments that the chance did not seem to come to him till an age when the experiment is usually deemed hazardous, unless to one with special aptitude, which Mr. Farr undoubtedly possessed. His friends and acquaintances had such confidence in his ability, that when at the bar but a year, he was brought forward, nominated, and elected prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, and removed to Chardon, where he has since resided. He was elected mayor of the town in 1876.

Mr. Farr's opportunitles for an education were limited, but a quick, shrewd mind made up for much of the deficiencies. His father was a life-long Democrat. At nineteen young Farr secured the Boston *Liberator*, the New York *Tribune*, and Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Whoever read the two former, even in connection with the *Plain Dealer*, would be certain to have healthful and enlightened political ideas, and as a matter of course he graduated a staunch Republican, and is known as an occasional effective political speaker.

He has all his life been a practical temperance liver and advocate, in support of which he is an able advocate, and recently won the deserved commendation of the Painesville press for a speech delivered in Kirtland.

In person Mr. Farr is medium size, well made, of pleasing person and manners, calculated to win his way, and sustains himself at the bar, where, for his length of practice, he has gained a satisfactory position.

His health disqualified him for military service. During the late civil war he was an ardent patriot, and devoted his time and means liberally to the common cause.

There is every reason to expect from Mr. Farr a growth and maturity at the bar which steadiness of application is sure to win for men of less ability.

In 1860 he was joined in marriage with Cynthia, youngest daughter of Chester and Caroline Nash, and granddaughter of Joseph Nash, esq., of Troy. Her mother, Caroline, was eldest daughter of Benjamin Kingsbury, also of Troy. Joseph Nash and Benjamin Kingsbury both have honorable mention in our

pioneer history of Troy. Mr. Farr is highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Farr's election and re-election to the office of mayor of Chardon shows the confidence of the people in his executive ability, which is an acknowledged trait of his character, and which gives him his full share of business in his profession, as well as in a public capacity.

HON. HENRY K. SMITH.

This gentleman was the eldest son, and the third child, of Marsh Smith, and was born at Parkman, Geauga county, August 10, 1832. There his childhood and boyhood were passed, under the care of his parents, and he received such opportunities for education as the schools of that neighborhood afforded him. His father and mother were persons of unusual intelligence and refinement, and he grew up in the atmosphere of a home well calculated to develope the finer traits and higher excellencies of nature and character. He became a resident of Chardon at nineteen, and was noted as an intelligent, gentlemanly youth, rather shy, to whom most people at once took a liking and gave him their confidence. The ensuing two years he spent in his father's office, in acquiring general information, ripening, and preparing himself for a life of usefulness.

At the age of twenty-one he entered the law office of Messrs. Riddle & Thrasher, at Chadon, and devoted himself, with docile industry, to the mastery of the law. He soon became known to his instructors for his real worth, and gained their confidence and friendship. After a novitiate of three years he was admitted to the bar, in 1856. Soon after he received the appointment of deputy sheriff, the duties of which he discharged with care and fidelity. He also was intrusted with the responsible duties of the treasurer of the county.

In the spring of 1857, on the decease of the then clerk of the court, A. H. Gotham, esq., he was appointed his successor. In the autumn of the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county by the people.

Thus, in the space of a year or two, he familiarized himself with the duties of several of the most important offices of the county, and entered another of much responsibility. Here he acquitted himself so well that he was elected a second term. Soon after his first election, he formed a law partnership with W. O. Forrist, and in 1861, after the termination of the partnership of Canfield & French, by the death of John French, he entered into partnership with D. W. Canfield, which continued until his election to the office of probate judge, in the fall of 1866. He has held that office ever since, having been nominated in 1878 for the fifth time, and each time by acclamation. While in company with D. W. Canfield, he was twice elected justice of the peace of Chardon. February 22, 1854, he married Miss Harmony Stocking, daughter of D. W. Stocking. They have had three children, one dying in infancy. The eldest, Stuart S., aged twenty-one, is book-keeper of the Geauga Savings and Loan association The youngest, Halbert Dennis, is twelve years old.

Judge Smith was among the most active and efficient in rebuilding Chardon. He has largely invested in real estate and its improvement, and the block in which is the opera house is mainly owing to the enterprise of himself and brother, Theron. The sterling integrity of the Smiths, father and son, doubtless has been the leading cause of their personal popularity in Geauga county. Perhaps no man has ever exercised a wider influence in it than Judge Smith, who is happily found to win and retain the esteem of all classes, and no man was ever so utterly devoid of the arts by which the mere demagogue seeks to make his way.

The confidence which he enjoys is the deserved tribute of worth and excellence. Mrs. Smith, by her fine womanly qualities, contributes much to strengthen the position of her husband, and their home is one of the pleasantest in Chardon.

Of the brothers and sisters of Judge Smith, it may be mentioned that Mrs. Peter Bates resides in Iowa; Mrs. J. G. Durfee, in Troy, Geauga county; Mrs. John Brooks, in Chardon; his brothers, Theron and Marsh H., in Chardon; as also Newell R., and his father, Marsh Smith, mentioned elsewhere.

Theron is a man of much intelligence, and shares Judge Smith's spirit of enterprise, and, like the rest of the family, is much esteemed.

A. G. R.

HENRY F. CANFIELD,

son of Aaron B. Canfield and Sally A. Canfield, and great-grandson of Aaron and Lydia Canfield, was born in Chardon, Ohio, May 28, 1843, where he resided with his parents until about fourteen years of age, at which time his parents removed to Painesville, Ohio, and for two years thereafter he attended the high school at that place. At the age of sixteen he was employed in the office of the Painesville *Telegraph*, where he remained until the year 1862, and on the 8th day of August of that year he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, commanded by Captain Rikier, and remained in active service until the close of the war. He took part in all of the battles in which his company was engaged, and without harm, except a slight wound received at the battle of Chattanooga. At the close of the war in 1865, he was again employed in the office of the Painesville *Telegraph*, where he remained about one year. In 1866 he commenced the study of law with his uncle, D. W. Canfield, at Chardon, and in 1867 he graduated at the Cleveland law college, and immediately thereafter entered into a co-partnership with N. H. Bostwick, esq., which continued until 1875, at which time his health failed, and he retired from active practice until the year 1878, when he again opened an office in Chardon, and also formed a co-partnership with I. W. Canfield in the insurance business, in which he is at this time engaged.

In politics he has ever been an earnest advocate of Republican principles, and all great moral reformations. A man of sound judgment, strict honesty and integrity, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was married in November, 1868, to Lucy S. Strohl, only child of the late John Strohl, deceased, by whom he has become the father of three children—one daughter and two sons, the youngest of whom still lives, his eldest son having died in 1878, which to him and his wife was the greatest affliction of their lives. They have a beautiful farm of one hundred acres near the village of Chardon, which is the abode of peace, happiness and contentment, save and except the fond remembrance of little Johnny, who has been transplanted to the other shore, and there awaits the coming of father and mother, brother and sister.

EDWARD PAINE, JR.,

a son of General Edward Paine, and with his father a pioneer of Painesville, was known through the long life of his father, as Edward Paine, jr. He was a native of New England, and was born at one of the seats of the Paines, so many of whom, with their descendants, became settlers of the old county of

Geauga, in the society of which they were for many years a powerful, almost a controlling element, the influence of which, doubtless, still remains.

He married Mary Phelps, daughter of Judge Seth Phelps, and thus cemented the long-extending alliance of the Paines and Phelpses. He was one of the real pioneers of Chardon, taking up his residence there in 1812, where he continued to reside until his death. He was the first auditor of Geauga county, and held that office until 1822. He was also the first clerk of the court of common pleas, the county-seat being New Market, now Painesville. He issued the first marriage license to Isaac H. Phelps and Penelope Gregory on the nineteenth day of December, 1805, which marriage was solemnized by Noah Cowles, justice of the peace. Edward, jr., was also known as Captain Paine, and was among the most energetic of the younger citizens during the darkness of the war of 1812, and went at once to the most exposed points at the front. His father was then general of a brigade, and he was an active member of his staff. Captain Paine received a good English education; was a man of much general information, approachable, and mingled with all the leading men of his time.

ELEAZER PAINE,

also one of the pioneers of Geauga county, was a successful business man of Chardon. He was elected county auditor in 1822, and held the office one term. He died at the early age of thirty-seven, in the midst of his usefulness. Among his children who survived him, are the Hon. Halbert E. Paine, of Washington, D. C., George E. Paine, esq., of Painesville, James H., and Caroline Paine. Caroline became the wife of Eli Bruce, and died within a few years after her marriage.

RALPH COWLES

was elected auditor in 1824, and held the office sixteen years, retiring in 1844, William Kerr holding the office four years, from 1834 to 1838, when Mr. Cowles was re-elected. He was probably one of the most accomplished business men that ever held that position in the county. His records are still looked upon with admiration; for neatness and accuracy they have never been surpassed. He was the son of Asa Cowles who settled in Claridon in 1811.

WILLIAM KERR

was born in New Jersey, and when quite young, removed to Pennsylvania, from thence to Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, in 1812, and from thence to Painesville in 1813. He was elected auditor in 1834, and held the office two terms. He was also elected county recorder, but resigned after serving one year. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word. He died in Mentor at the advanced age of eighty-five. Those of his children who survived him, were: Mrs. Margaret Palmer, Mrs. Eunice Palmer, William S. Kerr, residing in Mentor; Mrs. Mary Ann Canfield, of Chardon, and Mrs. Caroline A. Murray, of Tuscola, Illinois.

WILLIAM K. WILLISTON

was born December 4, 1796, at Simsbury, Connecticut, where he received a good common school education. When a young man he fell into the tide of business seeking for the young men of the north, then moving south with a strong current, he went into mercantile business there, and remained until 1834, when he removed to Claridon, Geauga county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and mercantile business.

Was elected auditor of the county in 1844, and served three terms. He had one child by his first wife. His second wife was Miss Chapman, from Massachusetts. By this connection they raised a family of four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William C., is a prominent member of the Goodhue county bar, Minnesota. He is located at Red Wing; has been a member of the legislature of that State. One son was a major in the army during the war of the Rebellion. The children are mostly located in Chicago and Cleveland. He was a gentleman of the old school in all respects, a Whig politically, and old school theologically, through life. Whatever differences of opinion among the people in his adopted State, they generally accorded to him honesty of opinion. He was firm in his convictions, whether they were in accordance with the majority or not.

Mrs. Williston died in Chardon. In 1867 Mr. Williston went to Red Wing, Minnesota, and lived with his son William until his death, which occurred, in 1879.

MARSH SMITH,

the sixth auditor of Geauga county, was born in Manchester, Vermont, August 18, 1799. Both his father and mother were of English descent. His great-grandfather on the paternal side, who settled in the colony of Connecticut in 17—, belonged to an old English family of rare intelligence and sterling virtues. His mother, whose maiden name was Polly Marsh, was of the Marsh family of which Hon. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, is the most distinguished representative.

The subject of this sketch was one of eight children, viz: Ransom, Newell R., Orrin, Norman, Sanford, Franklin, Marrilla, and Marsh. Two besides himself are now living, viz: Sanford, who resides in Parkman, and Franklin, who resides in Nelson, Portage county.

When a boy, Marsh removed with his parents to Georgetown, Madison county, New York, and thence, in 1818, preceding them one year to Ohio, settling in Parkman. He there purchased and cleared up a farm, working as a carpenter a portion of the time.

In October, 1823, he was married to Miss Eliza Cotton, of Nelson. The Cottons were from Connecticut, a family of great intelligence, culture and refinement, whose virtues are strongly exmplified in their living representatives.

Mr. Smith held many positions of honor and trust in the township of Parkman. For twenty years he was justice of the peace, during which time he became familiar with the laws of Ohio. His large experience, thus acquired, combined with a high sense of honor and right, for which he has always been distinguished, gave special value to his opinions, causing them to be much sought after by his neighbors and friends, as well as by justices of less experience. In 1850 he was elected county auditor, which office he held for three consecutive terms, discharging its duties faithfully, efficiently, and to the acceptance of all.

He was subsequently county commissioner and, in 1860, was an assessor of real estate.

In politics he was a Whig until the organization of the Free-soil party, with which he at once identified himself, continuing to act with that party until it was merged into the Republican party, to which he has ever since belonged. He was one of the earliest and most active of anti-slavery workers, and it is not too much to say of him, that by nature he could be nothiug less than an earnest and consistent friend of freedom, and an uncompromising enemy of every form of injustice and wrong.

In religion he is a firm believer in the authenticity of the Scriptures, which, to his mind, teach the final salvation of all men. After a residence in Geauga county of over sixty years, it may be truly said of him, that no man ever enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens more fully, or proved himself more worthy of it, by the singular purity and uprightness of his character. Possessing a life partner of a most pure and amiable character, peculiarly adapted to his own, and sons and daughters who exemplify their virtues truly, his long and eventful life in its calm and peaceful evening is crowned with blessings.

The living children are seven in number, viz: Mrs. Hannah Bates, of Iowa. Mrs. Elizabeth Durfee, of Troy; Judge H. K. Smith; T. C. Smith (cashier of the Geauga savings and loan association); Marsh H. Smith and Mrs. Eliza Brooks, of Chardon, and Newell R. Smith, of Nelson, Portage county, Ohio.

Mr. Smith, who is now over eighty years of age, resides among his children, most of the time in Chardon.

CONSTANTINE C. FIELD

was born February 18, 1813, in the township of Phelps, Ontario county, New York. He came to Concord, Geauga (now Lake) county, in the spring of 1836; removed to East Claridon in 1839 and engaged in the mercantile business. He was twice elected assessor for Claridon township; in 1850 was elected justice of the peace, and served one term. He was elected county auditor in 1856, and re-elected in 1858, 1860, and 1862. In January, 1866, he was appointed county treasurer for the unexpired term of the lamented O. R. Newcomb, deceased. He removed to Painesville in the fall of 1866, and again engaged in the mercantile business. In 1870 he was elected a member of the State board of equalization for the district, comprising Ashtabula, Lake, and Geauga counties. He now resides in East Claridon, Geauga county, Ohio. Mr. Field discharged his duties in all positions with ability and integrity.

ABRAM P. TILDEN,

the eighth auditor of Geauga county, was the oldest son of John M. and ———— Tilden, and was born in Warren, Herkimer county, New York, in 1816. He removed with his parents to Hiram, Portage county, in 1818, settling in the woods two miles east from the center, near the place where his brother, Mason B. Tilden, now resides. In 1831 his father moved to Garrettsville, where he lived until his death. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm with his father until 1837, when, with the consent of his parents, he went to Illinois, stopping at Chicago about two months; from thence to Laselle county, where he remained two years, working as a carpenter in the summer and teaching school in the winter. He returned to Garrettsville in 1839, and

attended the academy in Shalersville two terms. In 1841 he engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of Williams & Tilden, in Parkman, and continued in their employ until 1844, when he entered into co-partnership with his uncle, Josiah S. Tilden, at Parkman, and for many years a leading merchant and politician of Geauga county, now a prominent citizen of Cleveland—and continued in the mercantile business until 1856. On the 5th of November, 1846, he married Miss Harriet B. Davis, of Shalersville, whose acquaintance he formed while at school. She was the daughter of Joseph Davis, of Tyringham, Massachusetts, where she was born. In 1864 he was elected county auditor, and removed to Chardon in March, 1865.

His eldest son, Marcus H., at the age of fourteen, died on the sixth of April, 1865, and on the fourth day of February, 1865, his wife also died.

He was married to Miss Mary E. Parks, a native of Chardon, and daughter of the late Nathaniel H. Parks, on the eighth of May, A. D. 1867.

His children by his first wife, now living, are Mrs. Ella H. Thrasher, of Troy, and Josiah S. Tilden, of Garrettsville.

Mr. Tilden held the office of county auditor for four consecutive terms, discharging its duties with efficiency, and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county. Since the close of his last term as auditor, he has resided in Chardon, being more or less engaged in farming, and also assisting the different county officers with all of whose duties he has, by long experience, become familiar, and having held several minor positions of responsibility and trust. At present he is one of the justices of the peace of Chardon.

The Tildens, in many respects, are a remarkable family. All in this country are supposed to have had a common origin, and possessing many notable distinguishing characteristics. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, W. M. Tilden, of Chicago, and Josiah S. Tilden, of Cleveland, are conspicuous examples of the executive or business qualifications, peculiar in greater or less degree to them all. Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, ex-member of Congress, and for many years past probate judge of Cuyahoga county, belongs to the same family.

The subject of this sketch truly exemplifies the best qualities and strongest characteristics of the Tildens generally. He is a man of uncompromising independence and integrity, of great kindness of heart, social, generous and hospitable, strong in his attachments, and out-spoken in his denunciations of whatever he regards hypocritical or mean.

In politics, he was originally a Democrat, but has acted with the Republican party ever since its organization, being one of its most pronounced and earnest supporters.

DANIEL JOHNSON,

commissioner, was born June 22, 1826, in Newbury, Geauga county, Ohio, and is the son of Seth and Saloma Johnson. Until nine years of age he enjoyed the usual advantages of the district school. But at this time, owing to the failing health of his father, many of the responsibilities of farm and home were gradually transferred to himself, and his attendance upon the common school was confined to the winter seasons of the following six years. The labors and cares of a man then absorbed his entire attention, and prevented the gratification of his earnest desire for an education. At length, in 1844, Wesley Vincent opened a select school about two miles from the residence of Mr. Johnson. This school he attended from his home which, with a term the following winter and one in the fall of 1845, to the same teacher, completed his public school instruction.

But the practical duties of his young life had early shown him the advantages of an education, and with this in view he made much greater progress during these last three terms than he otherwise would have made. He even continued his studies alone after leaving school, and thus prepared himself for the various duties he has been called upon to perform. In the winter of 1846–7 he taught the school in his own district.

He has ever taken an active interest in the business enterprises of Newbury, and was for twelve years a justice of the peace in that township. Since 1870 he has been commissioner of Geauga county, which office he still retains, having been re-elected in 1873, and 1876; These re-elections may very properly be regarded as endorsements on the part of the people of his official acts. Mr. Johnson has ever been known as a man of uncompromising integrity; ever tenacious in adherence to his convictions. These, and other characteristics, have eminently fitted him for the discharge of various trusts which have been confided to his charge. Among these are the settlement of the estates of deceased or insolvent persons, in which capacity he has had a large experience. He is a consistent temperance man, and was connected with the first division of Sons of Temperance (organized in Newbury, in 1850) as long as that organization was represented in his township.

In politics he was a Whig, until the organization of the Republican party. Since then he has been an earnest worker in the Republican party. He was married March 9, 1852, to Belle M. Gould, daughter of Rev. Simon Gould, of Newbury. He is an industrious farmer, and now owns the farm upon which his parents lived, and its appearance bespeaks the thrifty, successful farmer. Here he and his family have always resided. To his children he affords good educational facilities, and surrounds them with those refining influences which are so potent in determining the future character of the youth.

NOAH POMEROY

was the youngest of twelve children born to Ichabod and Lucy Pomeroy, of Southampton, Massachusetts. He was born October 9, 1802; came to Ohio with his father and family, consisting of a wife and nine children, who settled in the township of Hambden, Geauga county, in the year 1808, the subject of this sketch being then six years of age. He has resided in Geauga county continuously, and in the township of Hambden up to 1850. He received his early education in schools taught in barns, stables, and rude log school-houses, with purcheon floors and seats, until the age of fourteen, when his father learned that there was a very popular school in Painesville (now Lake county), taught by a noted teacher by the name of Flavius Josephus Huntington, a relative of the late Hon. Samuel Huntington, late Governor of the State of Ohio. He remained in that school several years, after which he labored on the farm for his father (who was a farmer), in the summer, and taught school in the winters, up to 1820, when he entered "Burton academy," an institution widely known in those days, taught by David L. Coe, a graduate of Williams college. His father and himself ardently desired that he should continue his studies until he had received a liberal education. But his health was impaired by his studies, and he was compelled, very much against his will, to relinquish his studies and return to the old homestead. He has engaged in agricultural pursuits more or less up to this date, 1878. In 1837 and '38 he was engaged, with "partners," in buying and driving cattle over the Alleghany mountains to the Philadelphia market. He was considered the best salesman in the company; consequently he remained

in the market, while the partners bought and drove the cattle to him. In 1839 he removed to Thompson township and engaged in merchandizing with the same partners. He was not pleased with his partners or the business, and sold out to them and returned to Hambden in 1840.

In 1849 he engaged again in the cattle trade, and bought for Buffalo, Albany, and New York markets. He was the first drover who shipped cattle on board steamboats from Fairport to Buffalo, on Lake Erie. In 1850 he removed to Chardon, where he pursued the same business on a more extended scale. Some years he bought and sold over one thousand head of cattle, besides many hogs and sheep. In 1851 he bought the corner lot on North Hambden and Main streets, Chardon, formerly the property of Hilan Canfield, esq.; rebuilt the house, decorated the yard and premises with many kinds of flowers and evergreens purchased from the Rochester gardens, which at that time was considered one of the most desirable places in the village.

In 1854 he was elected mayor of the incorporated village of Chardon, and re-elected in 1855. During these two years he was very active in the village improvements. He superintended the leveling and fencing of "Chardon square," as it was then called; laid out the streets in their present form, comprising two parks, in doing which he spent much time and labor gratuitously. In 1859 he was appointed deputy sheriff under High Sheriff White, in which office he officiated two years.

Mr. Pomeroy was united in marriage January 11, 1829, to Miss Marcia S. Jones, of Painesville (now Lake county), daughter of the late Elisha Jones, esq., formerly of Hinsdale, Massachusetts. From this union were born six children, three sons and three daughters. Two daughters died in infancy. The remaining daughter, Jennie M., was united in marriage with Alfred Phelps, jr., of Chardon, son of the late Hon. Alfred Phelps, of the same place, on October 17, 1854. Her husband, Phelps, jr., was employed in 1866 as agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship company, sailed to China, and was stationed at Hong Kong for a while, afterwards at Teioba, Japan, where he died suddenly in 1869. His remains were embalmed and sent home to Chardon, and buried beside his father in the Chardon cemetery. Mrs. Jennie M., his widow, now resides in Cleveland, Ohio, with their two daughters. She is a person of some note as an artist in painting.

Of the three sons of Mr. Pomeroy, the oldest, Noah M., was united in marriage, in 1852, with Miss Mary S. Hoyt, daughter of Sylvester N. Hoyt, of Chardon, Ohio, and now resides in Pennsylvania. Daniel Webster, second son, married Miss Marian Bourn, daughter of Reuben R. Bourn, M. D., formerly of Chardon, now of River Falls, Wisconsin, where Daniel Webster resides. Willis Beecher, third son, studied dentistry under the tuition of Professor Wright, of Cleveland; settled and practiced in his profession in St. Clair, Michigan, up to 1861. At the commencement of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted for three years in the Fifth Michigan regiment, was appointed first lieutenant of his company, served the three years honorably, re-enlisted and served during the war. He was stationed on the Potomac, and was in many hard fought battles. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Washington, D. C., and was immediately appointed clerk in the surgeon-general's office, the duties of which he performed honorably for six or eight years, until the clerical force was reduced, when he, with many others, was discharged. He then returned to his profession as surgeon dentist. In 1865 he united in marriage with Miss Fannie Gudgion, daughter of Dr. Gudgion, of Washington, D. C., where they now reside.

Mr. Pomeroy buried his first wife April 14, 1856. He lived a lonely life four years. He united in marriage May 14, 1860, with Mrs. Charlotte Norton, formerly from Bridgeport, Connecticut. Soon after the marriage he removed to

Claridon, Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He immediately united with the Claridon Farmers' club, often presided in their deliberations, and was their reporter for many years. He has written many articles for the press in the interest of the club. He was chosen president of the Free Agricultural association of Geauga county, served two years, and discharged the duties of the office honorably.

Mr. Pomeroy buried his second wife April 3, 1878, having lived with her eighteen years, and still resides in Claridon.

MOSES PARSONS

was born at Enfield, Connecticut, February 17, 1782, and died at Hambden, Ohio, March 23, 1869. His wife, Elcaba Pease, was born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, April 9, 1786, and died at Hambden, Ohio, April 22, 1856. They were married October 25, 1807, and resided at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, until the spring of 1810, when they removed to Enfield, Connecticut, where they resided until 1814, except a short time spent at Springfield, Massachusetts, and the summer of 1810, which he spent in Bondstown (now Hambden), Ohio. In company with Chandler and Anson Pease he came on foot to Ohio in the spring of 1810, and selected about one thousand acres of land in Bondstown and Thompson, for himself and two brothers, and returned to Enfield in the fall. He remained at Enfield until June, 1814, when he started, with his family, for Ohio. Arriving in Bondstown about the first of July, he lived with Chandler Pease until he could cut and clear away the trees, and build a cabin, which was roofed with elm bark. Some time during the summer of 1815 he took off the bark roof, and put on a gable roof, covered with long shingles, or (to use the language of log cabin days) a roof made with eave bearers, butting poles, rib coffins, weight poles and knees. He lived in this cabin until 1828, when he built the brick house (which is still standing, 1878), where he resided until his death, March 23, 1869, at the age of eighty-seven years.

There were born to them the following children, viz: Roswell Pease, born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, November 22, 1808, who married Rhoda Egleston, May, 9, 1833. Moses, jr., born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, March 10, 1810, who married Amarilla Egleston, December 1, 1836; died March 13, 1840. Norman, born at Enfield, Connecticut, November 6, 1811, who married Amanda King, August 23, 1836. Lucius, born at Enfield, Connecticut, January 25, 1813, who married Roxana Mills, October 13, 1839. Thankful, born at Hambden, Ohio, March 9, 1815; died April 16, 1818. Elonzo, born at Hambden, Ohio, April 5, 1816, and married Mary Cotton, August 3, 1842. Martin, born at Hambden, Ohio, May 13, 1817, died in infancy. Solomon, born at Hambden, Ohio, February 3, 1821; died August 10, 1855.

The sons of Moses Parsons held various offices, both civil and military. Roswell held commissions for five years as ensign and captain, under Governors Duncan McArthur and Robert Lucas. Moses, jr., held commissions for five years as ensign and captain, under Governor Robert Lucas. Norman held a commission as captain in the first light infantry of Geauga county, also as colonel of the Second regiment, First brigade, Ninth division, Ohio militia. Norman was justice of the peace for Chardon township one term. He removed to Beardstown, Illinois, where he resided when the war broke out, in 1861. He enlisted in the —— regiment of Illinois cavalry, and served three years; was in the battle of Pea Ridge, and several others. Soon after the close of the war he was

appointed postmaster of the city of Beardstown, Illinois, by the president, which position he still retains.

JULIUS O. CONVERSE.

In the olden of Chardon times, just west of the Chardon house, which was built in the earliest of Geauga years, by Norman Canfield, and is still the solid heart and center of the present flourishing hotel of Benton & Co., on the left of Water street, back of its little lawn, was the pleasant cottage of Jude and Sidney Converse. The lawn had young trees and shrubs rising in it, and in their season many beautiful flowers.

Jude Converse was a native of, and reared in, Vermont. An older brother was Governor Julius Converse, of that State. Mrs. French, mother of the late John French, was a sister, as also Mrs. Eleanor Hoyt, of Cleveland. Jude was then a frank, handsome, gay-hearted, young merchant of Chardon. Sidney, a woman of rare endowments, was a Metcalf, a younger sister of the late Mrs. Samuel Smith, of Chardon, with whom she migrated from her native Connecticut in 1817; also of Thomas Metcalf, of Chardon; Orrin Metcalf, of Mississippi, and the late Dr. Metcalf. When she was twenty years old, she became the wife of the late Dr. Evert Denton, of Chardon, then in the hey-day of his brilliant career, a widower with four small children, and by whom she became the mother of Mr. R. E. Denton, now of Chardon, also of Sybil, a lovely girl, who died many years ago. She lost her first husband in 1830. In 1832, when she was twenty-eight, and Jude was twenty-six, they were married, and began that life-long union of rare felicity in which each supplied to the other that which secured happiness, spite of the reverses of fortune which overtook, and would have darkened almost any home not made bright by such a woman as Sidney was, and warm by the love to which both so steadily ministered.

To these, on the first day of May, 1834, was born the subject of this sketch. The German common folk have a legend that it is a special favor to be born in May, while the child of May day enters the world with an omen of rare good fortune. The child of such parents is certainly to be regarded as well-born, and was endowed by both with qualities, enabling him to realize the omens of his birthday. He received the names of his uncle, the governor, and his mother's younger brother, Orrin. The youngest living child of his mother, and for many years the sole offspring of her happy marriage, he was the idol of his father, and, from the day he could walk till the day when he followed that father to the grave, his almost inseparable companion.

Through infancy and childhood, he came near being a spoiled child. Such qualities, however, will safely pass through a great deal of dangerous petting. While he was yet in early childhood, his father was overtaken by a reverse of fortune, from which, in his own person, he never recovered.

Such education as he received in the forms of school came to him before he was thirteen; an apt child of Sidney Converse would receive a training at home little less than a liberal education. At sixteen he entered, as an apprentice, the printing office of William W. and Eli Bruce, publishers of the Geauga *Republic*. Here, by the processes which translate a young, plastic, ignorant boy into the expert, intelligent printer, with the many-sided aptitude to successfully conduct a weekly newspaper, his years multiplied, his form shot upward mostly, the volume of his brain increased, his mind formed, and his character developed. The office of a journalist may be the very best, or the worst possible, of all the

places where a man grows, develops and ripens into the fixed forms of character and conduct.

For the few who absorb and assimulate only its good, it is the best; for the many who draw and feed on its bad, it is one of the worst. We only hear of the successful; nobody keeps record of the tramping jour-printers, many of whom end in mere tramps. Not only skilled work of the hands was mastered by Julius, but the higher art of the brain, which informs other men's brains, and leads to the employment of the hands.

After his novitiate under the Bruces, young Converse worked on the *Free Democrat*, under Asper. This he followed into the hands of the late J. S. Wright, esq., who changed the name to the *Jeffersonian Democrat*, where he remained a subordinate till 1859, when he became the proprietor and editor of the same journal, and has remained such to the present. In the meantime he studied law, and was admitted in 1858.

The Converses were Whigs, of course, and became Free-soilers and Republicans by natural logic and the law of events. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, he appointed Mr. Converse postmaster at Chardon, and renewed the appointment. This is the only office he ever held. I am not aware that he ever sought office.

It would be supererogation to speak of the *Republican* to the people of Geauga. As compared with the weekly press of the country, it holds a place with the first.

Managed with rare tact, prudence, and good judgment, with courage, steadiness, and fidelity to the cardinal principles of the highest morality, the purest integrity, and the purest patriotism, it gathers with care the incidents of news of the county, and returns to its readers the latest reliable news of the outside world; a carefully selected miscellany, with crisp, strong, incisive paragraphs of the editor, giving in a condensed form, his ripe thoughts on important matters of public interest, as they arise.

The life and mission of the true editor is one of perpetual self-abnegation and devotion to the public and the private interests of others. The good to himself is but incidental. He toils perpetually for others. He builds up a party, that other men may have the places and honors it can bestow. He is forever bringing forward, and sounding the praises of other men, and pushing them forward. He is astute in finding out and noting their supposed merits and talents, printing their speeches, revising, making readable their crude articles, and giving his time, space, labor and money to do it. He takes pleasure in announcing the arrival of the most insignificant persons, heralds their doings, praises their successes, the height of their corn, the weight of their hogs, the size of their pumpkins, and the length of their squash-vines, Every man finds space for his complaints, a card of thanks, or the glorification of his family reunions; all of which are of very little interest to the rest of the world. If, with his endless toils and multiform duties, with prudence and rare business skill, he makes for himself a comfortable home, and surrounds himself with the conveniences of life, because he has toiled while other men slept, studied while other men played, thought while other men rioted, ten to one they will want to divide the profits of his success with him, and talk of how they made him, built him up, when it is they who have profited by his researches, made happy changes and improvements by the information he furnished, at the lowest living rates; and would ridicule the idea of dividing with him the profits of the enterprises he suggested, or the money results from information he gave them.

It may not be much merit in Mr. Converse that his life has been pure, his sentiments elevated, and his career marked by steady devotion to high principle. The direction given to his life by its authors hardly admitted of any other result.

In intellectual capacity, he ranks high above the average, and his is of a class and quality of minds, that should go forward with a steady growth and development for twenty-five years yet. It has an easy grasp of a given subject, quickly comprehending its nature, scope and relations, and few minds sooner arrive at just conclusions as to its merits, and assign it to its proper position in thought or practical affairs with more skill and accuracy. Easily equal to broad and comprehensive views, he is so constantly employed, possibly sometimes vexed, with the details of the petty interests he is obliged to care for, or the thousand contrarient demands that must have some attention, that he cannot give as much time to general literature as his tastes and judgment incline him. In purely literary matters his judgment is good, and, writing with fluency and accuracy, he would become a good critic or general writer; is a good writer now. As an editor, he writes less than many wish. Perhaps, on the whole, he is wiser in denying himself the luxury of freer speech, and a broader swing of the pen. He was regularly apprenticed as an editor, and probably does not err in judgment. He has secured to himself, and is educating a fine class of local correspondents, and, to a Geauga man abroad, there cannot be in English so interesting a journal as his.

Mr. Converse would have excelled at the bar. I heard him last summer, for the first time, in a short, off-hand speech, under circumstances the most trying, where a professional speaker might have failed, and where he admirably succeeded. I believe he is not without some experience on the platform, about the worst place to form a speaker in the world. He is a good speaker; has the advantage of a fine person, with height and weight, a large, well-formed head, handsome, pleasing features, good voice and diction, and good manner.

The child of pure New England ancestors, born and reared in Chardon, a toiler with his hands, he is a good type of the good that has been, and can be produced in Geauga county. His life has been calm and uneventful. He owes nothing to fortune or adventitious circumstances. The factors of his fortune are easily within the grasp of every young boy now in the county. His growth and ripening have been quiet and unassuming, and now, at early maturity, he stands with the best men the county has ever produced.

On the twenty-fourth of December, 1862, he was united in marriage with Julia P., daughter of Daniel H. and Susan P. Wright, of Portage county.

Of attractive person, cordial, pleasing manners, and cultivated and informed mind, the union realizes and promises all that may be rationally expected in fortunate marriages.

Of these parents, one daughter, Mary, now about fifteen, is the only offspring, who promises to develop in person and mind the advantages of both.

Mr. Converse's parents have passed away. His father died February 4, 1874, and his mother February 9, 1875.

Mr. Converse has erected a fine and spacious residence on the site of the old homestead, and the family promises to perpetuate the traditions of charity, kindness and love, of the earlier home. A. G. R.

SPENCER L. WADSWORTH,

the second child and only son of Numan and Patty Wadsworth, was born July 26, 1813, in Middlesex, New York, and, with his father's family, moving from place to place, in 1832, came to, and settled in, Auburn. From then until now, or for nearly all of the time, he has continued to reside in that township. Mr. Wadsworth is a plain, unassuming man, with only ordinarily good advantages of

early education, who, by his practical common sense and judgment, has largely commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow townspeople and surrounding acquaintances. The evidence of the esteem in which he is held by those who know him best, is shown by the fact that, of the more than forty years he has resided in Auburn, nearly, or quite, one-half of these years he has been serving his fellow citizens in some public capacity. From 1851 to 1863 he served as constable five years, as clerk two, and as assessor one year. In 1864 he was chosen justice of the peace; was re-elected in 1867, 1870, and 1873, serving continuously twelve years, and was again re-elected in 1879, and is now serving his fifth term. During the interim from 1876 to 1879, he held a notary's commission, and is now, as he has been for a number of years, postmaster at Auburn corners. His record is his best endowment.

In 1878 he was called upon to collect and write the history of Auburn township, for the work now being published under the auspices of the county historical society, and has devoted every available moment, for more than a year past, to its accomplishment. The faithfulness with which he has performed the duty assigned him is attested by the fullness of the history and the space it occupies. His work may be better appreciated when it is understood that allotted space in the book forced quite a reduction of the amount of matter prepared by Mr. Wadsworth, although, it is believed, not resulting in the ommission of any material facts. Some delay in the publication occurred on account of the Auburn and Burton histories not being prepared. In justice to Mr. Wadsworth in regard to the former, and to Mr. Ford in respect to the latter, it should be borne in mind that originally it was intended that other parties should prepare the history of these two townships, and that they were not called upon to do this work until the manuscript for the other townships was nearly all prepared, and much of it in the hands of those charged with its publication. This has given the authors time and opportunity to recall and revise their work for which the writers of the two last have had no like chance.

Mr. Wadsworth is still quite vigorous, but is recognized as an early settler and one of the older people in the township.

HAMBDEN.

BY L. G. MAYNARD.

The township of Hambden, with other portions of the Reserve, was purchased by Oliver Phelps, of Suffield, Connecticut, November 8, 1798.

The township of Hambden contains fourteen thousand, three hundred and twenty-three acres, twelve thousand acres of which were sold by said Oliver Phelps, on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1801, to Dr. Solomon Bond, of Connecticut, it being all the township, with the exception of a strip of land on the north side, about a mile wide, which had previously been sold to a man by the name of Parker. Hence we have what are known as the Bond tract and Parker tract.

Hambden was formerly called Bondstown, after Dr. Bond, who was the largest proprietor. It was also known as No. 9, in the seventh range of townships.

Dr. Bond first came to Hambden in the summer of 1801, to look over his farm of twelve thousand acres, and see how it was situated. At that time it was but little known, except by the savage Indian, and the wild beasts of the forest. Dr. Bond made himself a shanty, on the farm now owned by Philo Pease, in the southwest part of the township, about half a mile east of the village of Chardon, on about the spot where the house of Mr. Pease now stands, where he resided alone most of the time during the summer, and did not see a white man once a week, and, according to the doctor's own statement, he milked his cow in a bottle, and baked his bread on a chip.

In 1802 and 1803, Hambden began to be settled, and in those years some eight or nine families moved into the township. The names of the first settlers were: Shadrack Ruark, James Rawlins, Joseph Bond, Joseph Bond, jr., Thomas Evans, William Evans, Thomas Evans, jr., Stephen Bond, and Andrew Cooey. All these had families except Stephen Bond.

The Bonds settled in the south part of the township, near what is known as Sisson's corners. Ruark settled near the large spring, north of where Hiram Gardner now lives, and on his farm. Ruark chopped down the first tree that was ever felled in Hambden for the purpose of improvement. The Evans family settled by the spring on Mr. A. Calhoun's land, east of his house, and Cooey on the east side of the public square, near Mrs. Grist's.

In the early settlement, a man, in chopping down a tree, fell it on the top of his house, in which were his wife and child, breaking down the roof, but without doing much other damage, except giving them all a good scare.

Some of the early settlers did not like the township very well, and moved away—Rawlins and Ruark to Mentor, and Evans to the southern part of the State, which left only five families in the township.

In those days there were no roads, except a girdled road, which run through the southwest corner of the township. The State road was run out in the year 1804, or 1805, and a short time after was chopped out so that people could get along with wagons.

In the spring of 1808, six families moved into the township. Their names were: John Quiggle, Stephen Higby, John Brown, Alexander Brown, Abednego Davis, and Robert Cunning. In July of the same year, John Elliott and Ichabod Pomeroy, with their families, and Chester Elliott, a single man, came to Hambden.

Hambden, in 1808, and until 1817, belonged to Painesville, and the people went there to elections, town meetings, and to do other business connected with township affairs.

The township, in 1808, contained thirteen families, and three single men, and in all about seventy persons. The following were the names of the men, with a few words in relation to their characters, occupations, etc.: Joseph Bond was an honest farmer in the wane of life. He was formerly from Massachusetts. Joseph Bond, jr., was a farmer, from the State of New York.

Norman Canfield was quite a business man. He was elected justice of the peace while Hambden belonged to Painesville. He was the father of Austin Canfield, of Chardon.

Stephen Higby was a farmer and miller. He built the saw-mill and grist-mill in Claridon, near the south line of Hambden.

John Quiggle was a good farmer. He first stopped at the Evans place, on Mr. Calhoun's farm, where he stayed a short time, then moved on to the Ruark place, where he remained a year or two, until he could build himself a house, and make some improvements on his farm, which was situated in the east part of the township, and the same farm that Samuel Hathaway now lives on, and where he lived and died in a good old age of about ninety-one years.

John Elliott was a farmer, from East Hampton, Massachusetts.

Ichabod Pomeroy was a farmer, and a useful man in the township. At that time, he was the only public praying man in the township. He usually officiated at funerals, when no minister was present. Mr. Pomeroy put up the first frame barn (in 1812), which is a part of the barn now owned by Mr. Calhoun.

Stephen Bond and Andrew Cooey were farmers, and held offices in the militia.

Alexander Brown, John Brown, and Robert Cunning were all farmers, and were from Ireland.

Alexander Davis was a farmer, and came from Maryland.

Chester Elliott was a farmer, surveyor, and carpenter. He surveyed all the township of Thompson, in the years 1808 and 1809, and also a part of Hambden and Troy. He built the first framed building in the township. This was his own dwelling house; it stood on what is called the Ladd farm, half a mile north of the center, and occupied a part of the ground on which Mr. Haldeman's house now stands. This house was erected in 1811.

Eli Bond and Peter Quiggle were single men.

In the year 1808 there were thirty-six adult persons living in Hambden. They have all been dead several years, except one—Mrs. Sally Bond, of Chicago sister of Noah Pomeroy, of Claridon.

In the year 1808, paths were chopped out to Windsor and Thompson, and there had been paths chopped out to Burton and Leroy some years previous, which had been traveled somewhat.

At that time bears, wolves, elk, deer, and other animals were quite plenty, and rattlesnakes were almost without number; but, notwithstanding, only one person was ever bitten by them in the township. His name was Leonard Pomeroy; he was bitten while mowing, and was quite sick for a month or two, but recovered.

1809. This year there were no additions to the township by immigration; two or three children were born, one couple married, and one child died. But nothing took place of much importance, only the first school was organized and put in operation. The school was taught by Anna Pomeroy—she had thirteen scholars. The school-house stood on the farm now owned by D. C. Gridley, in the south part of the township, about forty rods west of the State road, at the spring. At the present time a few of those thirteen scholars are living, and among the survivors are Austin Canfield, of Chardon; Noah Pomeroy, of Claridon, and, perhaps, one or two others.

1810. Early in the spring of this year three men came from Enfield, Connecticut, and bought land. Their names were Moses Parsons, Chandler Pease, and Anson Pease. The two former were married men, but did not move their families till a few years afterwards. In the summer following Daniel Booth, with his family, and his two sons, Daniel and Marvin, settled in the southern part of the township, nearly opposite where Mr. Bailey now lives. About the same time, or soon after, Deacon Benjamin King, with his family, and his son, Hosea King, moved into the township, and bought farms. Deacon King bought, and lived near the large spring on Hiram Gardner's farm; and Hosea King at the center of the township, and built the tavern, and other buildings, which were burned a few years ago, and were then owned by Samuel Hathaway.

In the summer of this year the first co-operative organization was effected—that we have any record of—in Geauga county. It was called "Bondstown Logging Society." The company had a constitution and by-laws, with fines, penalties, etc., which bound the members to do all the logging each member had to do, for four years. Each member had a right to chop as much as he pleased, or could hire chopping done, and all the logging was to be done by "logging bees," and all fines were paid in whiskey. The following were some of the acts: "First, no man had a right to furnish over a gallon of whiskey for ten men. If a man called for a bee, before clearing off the brush in a proper manner, he was to be fined one gallon of whiskey. If a man failed to appear on the ground at the proper hour, after being notified, unless he or some of his family were sick, he was to be fined one gallon of whiskey. If he did not get to the place in proper time, he was to be fined two quarts of whiskey." This did not last but one year, for the laws, like some of our State laws, wanted tinkering. The most wealthy men got large lots of land cleared off, while the poor men got nothing but their board, with the whiskey, of course, thrown in, and at the end of the year it was voted to burn the constitution, which was done.

In the summer of this year, part of a tribe of Indians, twenty or thirty in number, came to Hambden, and had their camp in the south part of the township, where they lived till late in the fall of the same year. The Indians followed hunting, and the squaws making baskets, which they sold to the people, and which were much wanted at that time. When they wanted to sell a basket they would hold up as many fingers as they wanted shillings, and say "shillings." In that way they made their bargains.

1811. In the spring of this year Isaac Pease and Freegrace Hancock came from the State of Connecticut, and bought farms. Pease also bought the mill built by Higby, near the south line of Hambden, and re-built it, and he, and his son Merrick, also built a distillery, and carried on the business of making whiskey for a number of years. This made whiskey plenty, and the regular price for many years was twenty-five cents per gallon. A bushel of corn would generally buy a gallon. When men living from three to five miles, or more, from the distillery could stand it no longer without some of the "creature," they would yoke up their oxen and hang a bushel of corn on the yoke, and return with a gallon jug filled with the good stuff, and it was not uncommon for some of them to get so "tight" that they were obliged to ride the near ox in order to get home. They would pass through the streets *so* happy that we could hear them sing for a half a mile or more away. Those were interesting times.

In the fall of this year (1811), Nathaniel King and Isaiah King came from the State of New York, and settled in the township, both on the road from the center to Chardon.

This year two marriages took place. Anson Pease was married to Anna Pomeroy, and Peter Quiggle to Margaret Brown.

In the winter of this year, Alexander Brown, an old man, went to the woods to chop, and, when chopping down a tree, was taken with a fit and fell down. He was found by a man who came along a short time after, and taken to his house, but died a few hours after. He was the first man who died in Hambden.

1812. This year war was proclaimed with England, which put a stop to immigration, and only three families moved into the township during the war. Their names were Edward Kibbee, Levi Hale, and Moses Parsons. They were all from the State of Connecticut, and were all farmers.

MILITIA.

In 1808 all the men living in Hambden subject to military duty, belonged to the Painesville company, and went there to training. Captain Andrew Cooey commanded the company.

In the fall of 1811 a new company was formed, containing all the men subject to military duty in Hambden, Chardon, Claridon, Thompson, and Leroy. When General Hull surrendered his army, this company was called out on alarm, and went to Cleveland, being a week or nine days from home. The following are the names of the men and the townships they resided in: From Chardon, Captain Norman Canfield; Claridon, Lieutenant Allen Humphrey, Ensign Horace Taylor, Sergeant Elijah Douglass, Sergeant Aranda Kellogg, Nathaniel Spencer, Benjamin Andrews, and Allen Spencer; Hambden, Sergeant Chester Elliott, Sergeant Merrick Pease, Anson Pease, Joseph Bond, jr., Daniel Booth, Marvin Booth, John Elliott, jr., Ichabod Pomery, jr., Jesse Hale, Stephen Bond, Hosea King, John Quiggle, Nathaniel King, and Isaiah King; Thompson, Joseph Bartlett, jr., Abner Stockwell, Seth Hulbert, Retire Trask, William Gee, and Eleazar Pomeroy; Leroy, Charles Keneep, Paul Clapp, Spencer Phelps, Benjamin Bates, Caleb Bates, jr., and Joshua Bates. This company returned from Cleveland safe and sound.

At another time during the war half the company was called for, but about the time they started news came that they were not wanted. Only three men were drafted or volunteered in that war from Hambden. John Elliott volunteered under Captain Clark Parker. Anson Pease and Nathaniel King were drafted. Pease served three months and hired a man to take his place. Messrs. King and Elliott were both taken sick with a fever, and came home before their time was out.

When Perry's victory was fought on Lake Erie, the cannon was distinctly heard in Hambden, and the people were very anxious to learn the result of the battle.

1815. This year, the war having ended and peace being proclaimed, Hambden began to settle again. In the spring, Jonathan Allen, Nathaniel H. Parks, Luther Pease, Jacob Pease and Hezekiah Stocking, all came from the State of Connecticut and settled in the township. The two Peases were blacksmiths, and built the first blacksmith shop which was put up this year. The shop stood in the south part of the town, and the people felt rich to think they had a blacksmith shop in town; for before they had to go to Painesville to get their blacksmithing done. In the fall of this year Philip Quiggle and John Fox moved into the town and bought farms. Quiggle came from Brookfield, Trumbull county, and Fox from the State of New York.

1816. This year David Brown, Robert Brown, James Brown, Samuel Pratt, Daniel McCoy, and Obed Hale, all moved into the township. Also, in the month of December, this year, a young man by the name of Joel S. Bartholomew came from the State of Connecticut and brought on a store of goods, and built a store in the south part of the town, where he carried on the mercantile business till the spring of 1818, when he died.

1817. This year, eight men with families and two single men moved into the township and bought farms. Their names were John Bartholomew, Abraham and Joel Daman, Artemas and Park Swift, Lyman Converse, Joseph and Richard Barker, Chester Kentfield, and William Hunter. In October of this year James Brown was elected justice of the peace, he being the first man who held the office after Hambden was organized as a township. Norman Canfield and Hosea King held that office while Hambden belonged to Painesville.

1818. This year, Jonathan Maynard and Hosea Daman moved into the township, but nothing of very much importance took place, unless it was sickness and deaths. Before this time the town had been very healthy. This year, in the month of March, Oliver Ladd, a young man, died. In April, Augustus Bartholomew, and in May, Joel S. Bartholomew, died. The latter was the merchant before mentioned. In June, Mrs. Allen, wife of Jonathan Allen, died, and during the year three children died. One of these children—a child of Alexander McCoy—was the first person buried in the cemetery at the center of the town. This was in the fall of 1818. From 1802 to 1818 only two men and two women had died in the township, and four children.

After the death of Joel S. Bartholomew, his father, John Bartholomew, carried on the mercantile business in the south part of the town for two years, but did not meet with good success and gave it up.

MINISTERS, MEETINGS AND CHURCHES.

The first minister who preached in Hambden was Rev. Mr. Robbins, a Presbyterian minister from the State of Connecticut. This was in the year 1804. The second minister was Rev. Joseph Badger, who preached in 1805, and occasionally for several years afterwards. In the year 1808, Rev. Mr. Burt, a minister from Connecticut, preached once. In the winter following, Rev. Mr. Cole preached in the town, and in the summer following, a minister from the southern part of the State preached once. In the fall of 1809, Nathan B. Darrow preached three or four times and formed a Presbyterian church composed of five members: Ichabod Pomeroy and wife, Joseph Bond and wife, and Rebecca Elliott. I find the following record of the organization of this church:

"In consequence of a desire manifested by a number of persons in Bondstown, county of Geauga, and State of Ohio, that a church should be planted there, a meeting was notified and consequently holden on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of November, 1809, when Joseph and Hepzibah Bond, Ichabod and Lucy Pomeroy, and Rebecca Elliott, were examined as to their belief and experience in religion, and accepted for church membership.

"A sermon was delivered from Ezekiel, xxxvi: 37, after which the above named persons were pronounced a church of Christ, with all the rights and privileges belonging to his visible body.

"Attest: NATHAN B. DARROW,

"Missionary from the Missionary Society of Connecticut."

Afterwards the following resolutions were passed, viz:

"First, To adopt the Presbyterian mode of church government and discipline for the present, and apply to the Hartford Presbytery to be under their watch and care.

"Second, To remove their relation from the presbytery to an association of Congregational ministers and churches, whenever such an one should be formed in this vicinity: *Provided*, a majority of the male communicants are then in favor of it."

Ichabod Pomeroy and Joseph Bond were appointed elders, and Ichabod Pomeroy moderator and clerk of the church.

There were no additions to this church till August, 1821, when eight persons

united with it by letters from churches in New England. They were David Brown, Abraham Daman, Jonathan Maynard and wife, Hezekiah Stocking and wife, and John Brown and wife. Two, Joseph Bond and wife, had been dismissed to other churches. From 1810 to 1820, some minister would come along and preach once in two or three months. They were: Mr. Leslie, from Ashtabula county; Mr. Field, from Massachusetts; Mr. Humphrey, of Burton, and Messrs. Hanford, Hyde, and Woodruff.

The first hired minister was a Baptist minister by the name of Hanks. He preached half the time in Hambden, and half in Chardon. This was in 1818. The first regular meetings in Hambden were set up by Deacon Ichabod Pomeroy, who, shortly after settling in the township, set up meetings in his own house, when a sermon would be read, and the ordinary religious services connected with public worship were performed. These meetings have been continued ever since, when no minister was present.

The first Methodist minister that preached in Hambden was a young man by the name of Ruark. His congregation consisted of six women, three men, and four children. The words of his text were, "Seek the Lord and ye shall live."

During the year 1818 two ministers, Revs. Green and Collins, who were circuit Methodist ministers, preached in Hambden once in two weeks. Some time in the summer some man requested Mr. Collins to preach a sermon about "Sampson's foxes," and he agreed to do so, but not on the Lord's day. At the time appointed, everybody turned out to hear a sermon about foxes, for the people at that time had wild animals on their minds quite as much as ministers and preaching, for the reason, perhaps, that they were much more plenty. Mr. Collins gave them an excellent sermon. He said that the foxes were caught by Sampson's order, he being judge in Israel at that time. But he said he had no doubt but Sampson was a good trapper of foxes, and also the devil was a good trapper of souls, and had no doubt but what the devil's prospects for catching souls in Hambden were better than Sampson's were for catching foxes in Israel. At this time there were no Methodist people in Hambden, and therefore those ministers discontinued preaching. In the year 1822 Augustus Sisson moved into the township, and a Methodist church was soon formed, consisting of four members, viz: Augustus Sisson and wife, Charity Stebbins, and John P. Bosley; and from that small beginning the present Methodist church has arisen.

SCHOOLS.

In the year 1809 the first school was taught in the township by Miss Anna Pomeroy, on the farm of Mr. Gridley, as before mentioned. In 1810 Miss Sally Pomeroy taught in the south part of the township. In 1811 Miss Olive Booth taught school in her father's house, nearly opposite Mr. Baily's. In 1812 Sally Pomeroy again taught. In 1813 the school was taught by Miss Dorothy Booth; in 1814 by Miss Thalia Beard, of Burton. In 1815 school was taught by Mrs. Lois Stocking, wife of Hezekiah Stocking, near the center of the town.

In the winter of 1817 Captain Elijah P. Allen, late a resident of Chardon, taught the first winter school, and during the same winter, Daniel McCoy taught school at the center of the town. The school-house in which McCoy taught was built of logs, and stood about three rods east of the Congregational church, entirely surrounded by the forest, except the road in front of the house. Some twenty-five of us are still living whose "young ideas were taught to shoot" in this log hut, seated entirely with unplaned slabs, standing on four legs, like a common saw-horse. Here attachments and friendships were formed among the scholars that will be as lasting as life itself. Here would be crowded together from forty to fifty boys and girls, every day, from the ages of four or five to twenty or more years. Here the "birch," or rather the beach sprouts, well

warmed in the hot ashes, were made to do daily duty, which some of us, at least, have not forgotten.

The large boys could go to school winters if they would chop the wood at the door, and do the threshing, which was always done by hand, with flails. They would get up in the morning by three or four o'clock, and go to the barn and thresh till school time, and then run to school, and after school would chop wood at the door till dark. The fathers would be able to haul the wood to the door, and do the chores at the house and barn. How much would boys know at the present day, with such advantages?

I now pass to another interesting, though solemn part of this history. I refer to the deaths that have taken place since the settlement of the township. From the most reliable record I am able to find, and from the recollections of the oldest settlers now living, it appears that Mrs. Betsy Covey was the first person that died in the township. She died in 1806. Mrs. Covey left a young child, which went to live with her uncle, and it happened, one day, that the child crept out at the door, and a sow came along at the same time, and took up the child in her mouth and ran away with it, probably intending it for her supper; but a man being present, ran down the sow and saved the life of the child. This child is still living in Chicago, and can show the marks of the old sow's teeth on her person.

From the time the township was first settled, up to 1824, there had been, in all, thirty-six deaths, about one-half adults. From 1824 to 1836, seventy-four deaths occurred; from 1836 to January 1, 1848, there were one hundred and seven; from January 1, 1848, to January 1, 1875, there had been three hundred and twenty-one, making a total, since the first settlement of the township, of five hundred and thirty-eight. This, however, does not include those of our boys who were killed or died on the battlefield during the late Rebellion, which properly should be added, and which would make the number within a very small fraction of five hundred and fifty. Six men, at least, have died who were over ninety years of age, and two have lived to the great age of ninety-seven, viz: Peter Quiggle and Simeon Maltbie.

At least twelve soldiers of the Revolutionary war have died in Hambden. Their names are: Reuben Stocking, Isaac Cheesman, Abraham Daman, Ichabod Pomeroy, John Elliott, Peter Quiggle, Isaac Pease, Samuel M. Starr, Nathaniel Hickox, Daniel Morgan, Squire Davenport, and Ebenezer Kentfield. About twenty men have died who were in the war of 1812, and twenty-one who were soldiers of the late Rebellion.

Four persons in Hambden have committed suicide, two men and two women, and all by hanging. Their names were: George W. Dexter, Alvin Taylor, Abigail Barnard, and a Mrs. Radcliffe.

The townships of Hambden, Montville, and Leroy were organized into a voting district, or set off from Painesville, where they had heretofore gone to vote, etc., in the spring of 1817. The first township election was held on the first Monday in April of that year, with the following persons elected to the several township offices: Nathaniel H. Parks, clerk; Hosea King, Jonathan Allen, and Chandler Pease, trustees; Ichabod Pomeroy and John Quiggle, overseers of the poor; Nathaniel King and John Elliot, fence viewers; Daniel Booth, lister and appraiser; Levi Hale, appraiser; Jesse Hale, treasurer; Daniel McCoy, constable; and Merick Pease, surveyor of lumber; together with three supervisors, and one supervisor for each of the townships of Montville and Leroy.

The first State election was held October 14, 1817. The poll-books, with the number and names of the electors, are copied into the old township records, which show the number of electors, at the first election, to be thirty-two; the second, thirty; and the third, twenty-eight.

But two of those that voted at the first three State elections are now living—Nathaniel H. Parks and Almon Booth, both now living in Chardon.

To show the care the officers of the township took, in the early days, to save the township from expense in supporting the poor, I have copied an item of record which follows:

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Geauga County. }

To any Constable of Hambden township Greeting:

Whereas; information has come to us, the subscribers, overseers of the poor of Hambden township, that Polly Rider, a single woman, now residing in said township, is likely to become an expense to said township. You are, therefore, commanded, forthwith, to warn the said Polly Rider to depart from the township of Hambden, according to the laws of the State, in such cases made and provided. And of this writ make legal service, and, forthwith, return the same to the township clerk.

Given under our hands, and seals, at Hambden, this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JOHN ELLIOTT, }
JONATHAN ALLEN, } Overseers of the poor.

Executed by reading the within warrant to the within named Polly Rider.

Fees for service.....10 cts.
" " traveling.....20 "

Total.....30 cts. ROBERT BROWN, Constable.

As has been already stated Hambden was called Bondstown, till about the time that it became necessary that the name of the town should become a matter of record in the county, when, at a town meeting held, perhaps, in 1819, it was agreed that every voter should write, upon a slip of paper, the name he would prefer, and the name that should receive the largest number of votes should be the name of the township. When the ballots were counted, Hambden had a majority. It was then suggested, by some one, that there was already a township in the State spelled *Hamden*, when it was agreed to spell it *Hambden*, to distinguish it, and thus it went on the record.

The name of the post-office, however, is spelled Hampden, for this reason: there was no post-office nearer than Chardon and Painesville, till Augustus Sisson moved into the place in 1822. He soon got up a petition for a post-office, and in that spelled the name Hampden, he being familiar with the name in Massachusetts. Thus, on the county record it is "Hambden," and on the post office books, "Hampden."

The following persons have held the office of justice of the peace in Hambden, and first elected in the following order: Norman Canfield, Hosea King, James Brown, Wareham Parsons, Augustus Sisson, James Hathaway, Zelotes Sisson, Austin Carver, Lewis G. Maynard, Ralza C. Thayer, Samuel Hathaway, John T. Field, Daniel Warner, jr., William H. Lacey, H. G. Skinner, and Oscar P. Quiggle and Addison Stockham,—the two last named are the present incumbents.

The pioneers of Hambden, in common with all new settlements in those days, experienced at times great difficulties in procuring the necessaries of life. At one time Mr. John Quiggle being obliged to get a barrel of salt for family use, took one of his cows, and sold her to Charles Keneep, of Leroy, for twenty-five dollars, and came home, and mended up an old sled, by putting on new shoes, etc., and with a yoke of oxen, started for Painesville, and on the next day, at night, got home with his barrel of salt. The twenty-five dollars he got for his cow, just paid for his barrel of salt to a cent, so that one cow, and three

or four days' work with a team procured him a barrel of salt, which now can be bought for two dollars.

I have myself heard Mr. Quiggle and others of the early settlers say that, at times, when they were obliged to go to Painesville with their grain and pork, to exchange for the necessaries of life, such as shoe leather, salt, money for taxes, and a few groceries, two neighbors would each furnish a yoke of oxen, and with axes aboard, would start in the early morning, and by night get as far as the old Jordon tavern, as it used to be called, a little south of Wilson's corners in Concord, where they would stay the first night. From there to Painesville five miles, the road was so much better, that they could reach Painesville, do their trading, and return to the Jordon place, and stay the second night. By night the third day, their families would hear the welcome sound, "Haw," "Gee up," "Whoa," and their trip for that time would be successfully accomplished.

As late as the fall of 1816, partly on account of one or two unfavorable seasons, and partly by the number of new settlers; there were not provisions enough in all this region, to supply the actual wants of the inhabitants.

Mr. Robert Brown, in 1816, was actually obliged with his ox team to go to Poland, the southeast corner of the Reserve, and get a load of wheat and flour, to live on through the winter. He was gone a whole week, at a great deal of expense, and paid a very high price for his grain.

Now these are only two or three instances out of scores that might be told, simply to illustrate the trials, hardships and dangers, that the early settlers and the real pioneers of this township of Hambden were obliged to suffer and endure, to obtain the absolute necessities of life, that they might be able to subdue the dense forests, build roads and houses, and prepare comfortable homes and pleasant surroundings for those who now fill their places.

It seems but reasonable, that the few early settlers that remain, although they may have been children sixty years ago, are entitled to, and should receive, the respect and reverence of the present generation.

ADDITIONAL FACTS, ETC., IN THE HISTORY OF HAMBDEN.

Hambden contains no waste land, no high hills, nor low flat land; but the whole surface is gently rolling. An abundance of springs of pure water is found in every section of the township. There is scarcely a farm but what is supplied with living water.

The soil is what may be called a clay-loam, mixed slightly with sand. It is a strong soil, but better adapted to grass and small grain, than for corn. Dairying has been a leading industry for many years. For three or four years, however, much more attention has been given to a mixed husbandry with satisfactory results. An immense crop of wheat and oats have been raised this year (1878), probably from fifty to seventy per cent. more than was ever raised before in Hambden.

MANUFACTORIES.

There being no large streams of water running through Hambden, but a small amount of water power could be had for manufacturing purposes.

The first manufacturing establishment in the township was the distillery built by Isaac Pease and his son, in 1811. Its capacity was about fifteen bushels of rye and corn per day.

The grain was largely furnished by the inhabitants of Hambden and adjoining towns. It was customary for farmers, after taking off the first crop of wheat raised on the new land, to harrow in rye, which would produce a heavy crop with very little expense.

Heavy crops of corn were also raised on the new land, as soon as the roots were sufficiently rotted, to permit the surface of the ground being a little

scratched by the point of a bull plow, or three-cornered drag, and as hogs got much of their living, and some years mostly fattened on beechnuts in the woods, the worm of that old still was pretty well supplied with its necessary food for twenty or more years, when it was permitted to run down, to the satisfaction of the few temperance men then living in its vicinity.

The next establishment was a saw-mill built by Jonathan Allen, on a small branch of the Cuyahoga, near W. M. Sisson's present residence, on lot six. This mill was bought by Augustus Sisson, in the year 1822, who run it a few years, spring and fall, but as the forests were cut away, the water failed, and in a few years it was left to run down.

A saw-mill was built by Shubal Manley on the headwaters of Bates' creek, in the northeast part of the town, and rebuilt a few years after, by Lewis H. Bagg, a few rods lower down the stream, which did the sawing for that neighborhood for a few years, but soon failed for the same cause as the other.

Nathaniel H. Parks, late of Chardon, put up a small carding-machine in connection with Allen's saw-mill, which carded the wool for the neighbors for a few years, but was short lived. It was built in 1816 or '17.

In the year 1835 or '36, Hosea King, and sons, built a steam saw-mill about half a mile north of the center, on the State road, and run it a year or two, when Daniel Hager bought it, and built a two-story addition for a grist-mill and carding-machine, which was a great convenience to the inhabitants, as the mill was a good one, and did good work. Some time after James Hathaway became part owner, and built an addition, and put in a distillery for making whiskey; but a whiskey-mill not being particularly needed in Hambden, in 1841 it took fire, from some unkown cause, and the whole establishment was consumed; the family, sleeping in the upper story, barely escaped in their night clothes.

Some eight or ten years ago, H. G. Skinner and Austin Adams put up a portable saw-mill about half a mile south of the center, which did a heavy business for two or three years, when they sold it, and it was moved to Chardon. Soon after S. C. Mosher put up another of similar construction, which has done good business in Hambden, East Charidon and Chardorn ever since.

The Hambden cheese factory was built in the year 1861 or '62, by James Langston, in the eastern part of the township. This factory has had several owners since, and is now owned by S. E. Carter. The cheese made at this factory has had a good reputation in market, owing in part, probably, to the abundant supply of pure, cold water.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational and Methodist churches worshipped in school-houses and private dwellings, till the year 1847, when the Methodist Episcopal church built a comfortable house of worship, thirty-four by forty-four feet, at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars, which was overhauled and very much improved, both as to appearance, comfort and convenience (in the year 1866), at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars.

The Congregationalists built their present house of worship, which was dedicated in June, 1851. This house was partly finished with poor materials, particularly the roof, and is now greatly in need of thorough repairs.

In 1845 a small church of Disciples was built, with the aid of several liberal men outside of any church, a small, but pleasant and neat, church edifice, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. The disciples controlled and used it one half of the time; the other half was open for any denomination that wanted it, but it was seldom used by any but Disciples. This church was so reduced in numbers, by deaths and removals, that after a few years it was offered, and bought, by the board of education, and used as a district school-house, till 1876, when

the present fine school-house was built, and the little building now remains the property of the township.

As was mentioned in my previous manuscript, the Congregational church was organized November 28, 1809, with five members. It now numbers sixty-five resident members. The ministers that have been installed as pastors, are: Rev. Nathaniel Cobb, October 28, 1830, jointly over the churches of Hambden and Kirtland, dismissed February, 1834; Rev. John W. Beecher, installed in 1835, and dismissed in 1839; Rev. H. W. Osborne was installed pastor in the spring of 1852, and died October 29, 1854; Rev. P. A. Beane was installed October 9, 1862, and dismissed in 1870. In addition to the above, the pulpit has been supplyed, once in two or four weeks, and for several years, all the time, by Revs. Luther Humphrey, Dexter Witter, Jason Olds, Eliplalet Austin, Warren Swift, Mr. Stewart, Freeman Coe, Thomas Adams, E. C. Berge, E. H. Gilbert, S. N. Blakeslee, William Potter, C. E. Paige, and A. D. Barber.

The first Sunday-school, in connection with this, was organized in the spring of 1821, by Rev. Joseph Badger. He offering to give a bible to the scholar learning the most verses during the season; provided, he learns one thousand verses or over, and a testament to each of the next two highest. The bible lies in the book-case of the writer of these notes, at a cost of learning and reciting one thousand three hundred and twenty verses.

The Methodist Episcopal church was formed in 1822, with four members. It now contains about seventy-five members, and has been supplied, as is the custom with that church, with circuit preachers, appointed by the annual conferences, who have remained from one to three years.

The first post-office was established in 1822, in the south part of the township, and Augustus Sisson was appointed first postmaster. After several years the post-office was removed to the center, and George Hale appointed postmaster. He has been succeeded by Thomas Brown, Samuel Hathaway, James McBride, John B. Grist, Royal Dow, John T. Field, and O. P. Quiggle. The number of newspapers taken at this office are: one daily, two tri-weeklies, one hundred and eighty-four weeklies, more than forty monthlies, and one quarterly, making, in all, at least two hundred and twenty-eight; besides, the inhabitants living on the Parsons street, and the road leading from the center to Chardon, get their mail at Chardon post-office, which would probably increase the number of papers taken in the township to more than two hundred and fifty copies.

The first township election was held on the first Monday in April, 1817, and the following persons were elected to the several township offices: Nathaniel H. Parks, clerk, Hosea King, Jonathan Allen, and Chandler Pease, trustees; Ichabod Pomeroy and John Quiggle, overseers of the poor; Jesse Hale, treasurer; Nathaniel King and John Elliott, fence viewers; Daniel Booth, lister and appraiser; Levi Hale, appraiser; Daniel McCoy, constable, and Merrick Pease, surveyor of lumber.

The following are the present township officers: J. W. Carver, clerk; C. E. Stafford, Charles Fenton, and B. W. Shattuck, trustees; O. P. Quiggle treasurer; J. W. Brewer, assessor; W. R. Maltbie and A. Colby, constables, and seventeen supervisors.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician that ever lived in Hambden was Dr. L. A. Hamilton. He came from the east, about the year 1830, a young man, and soon worked into a good practice. Hambden being a healthy town, after three or four years, he removed to Chardon, where he remained till he died; but always had a good deal of practice in Hambden. He was followed by Dr. S. M. Johnson, who settled in this township, and remained some eight or ten years. He was a man of skill

and of a high moral and religious character. He was followed by Doctors Chapman, Reid, Scribner, McAlpine, Tanner and wife, and West, our present physician.

MERCHANTS.

The first merchant was Joel S. Bartholomew, as before stated. We had no other merchant till about the year 1831 or 1832, when Jonathan Warner, from the State of New York, brought on a heavy stock of goods and built a store on the corner, on the east side of the public square. He did a heavy and paying business for a year or two, when he sent his clerk—or, perhaps, part owner—to New York to purchase a new stock of goods, who claimed to have been robbed of about seven thousand dollars as he landed from the steamboat in New York city. This so weakened Warner's capital that, after a few years, he gave up the business here, and removed to Trumbull county.

A few years after, Thomas Brown and ——— Robinson built a store on the west side of the square, and did good business for several years. They have been followed by Daniel Warner, Samuel Hathaway, J. T. Field, and O. P. Quiggle, together with two or three others, who did business on a small scale for brief periods. Our present merchant, O. P. Quiggle, has the confidence of the community, as a fair and honorable dealer, and is doing a safe and good business for a country store.

SOCIETIES.

On February 5, 1875, there was an organization formed, afterwards known as Hambden Division, No. 168, Sons of Temperance, by A. M. Collins, with a roll of fifty-five members. The first officers were: J. W. Brewer, W. P.; Lu. Groves, W. A.; H. F. Stocking, R. S.; Ella Mead, A. R. S.; W. H. Osborne, F. S.; H. F. Mead, Treas.; Rev. William Potter, Chap.; George Salter, Con.; Mary Baker, A. C.; I. C. Wemple, O. S.; Mary Salter, I. S.; J. N. Shattuck, P. W. P.; H. F. Stocking, Deputy. The division prospered until seventy-eight gentlemen and sixty-seven ladies had signed the roll. The division has met regularly every Friday evening, and up to the present time there have been but two deaths, namely: Allice Harrison and Mattie Treat. Rev. Mr. Potter has been its chaplain from the first. He is now eighty-three years old. So zealously did its members work that when the Murphy movement came up nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants of Hambden signed the pledge. The order is still in a healthy and flourishing condition. The present officers are: J. Halderman, W. P.; Mrs. J. Halderman, W. A.; I. C. Wemple, R. S.; Mrs. I. C. Wemple, A. R.; Frank Worthington, F. S.; Edwin Betts, Treas.; Rev. William Potter, Chap.; I. C. Brewer, Con.; Miss Effie Wemple, A. C.; Eliza Worthington, J. S.; Mrs. Edwin Betts, O. S.; R. M. Sheldon, P. W. P.; J. W. Brewer, D. G. W. P.

A grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in December, 1876, with forty-four members. The present number of members is fifty-two. They have met regularly every Tuesday evening since their organization. They built a fine hall in 1877, about twenty feet by forty, two stories high. The upper story is finished off for the meetings of the order. The Sons of Temperance also occupy this hall for their meetings. The hall cost about one thousand dollars. The first officers of Hambden Grange were: L. K. Locy, master; Edwin Betts, overseer; C. D. Martindale, secretary. The present officers are: L. K. Locy, master; J. H. Valentine, overseer; J. Halderman, secretary.

A "Farmers' Club" was organized early in the year 1877. Its meetings are held monthly, with a good attendance always—often crowded. The club numbers nearly forty male members, and about the same number of females. The meetings are attended with much interest and profit.

MECHANICS.

Addison Stockham, blacksmith; J. A. King, carriage maker and blacksmith; Silas Thayer, carriage maker and blacksmith; George H. Hammond, wagon maker; E. A. King, wagon maker; Chas. E. Hammond, photograph artist.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths in Hambden to the close of 1874 amounted to five hundred and fifty; in the year 1875 there were nineteen, and in 1876 there were fourteen, making a total to the close of 1876 of five hundred and eighty-three.

ADDITIONAL ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.

Some time in the early settlement of the township, Deacon Pomeroy started in the morning to find his cattle, that had strayed away. He searched the forest through the east part of Hambden, through Thompson and Montville, but found them not. As he was coming home, darkness overtook him near where the Montville road crosses Bates creek, and, at the same time, a pack of hungry wolves, which had probably been following his track for some time, waiting for the darkness, came upon him, with murderous intent. The nearest house was John Quiggle's, a mile east. The deacon could do nothing but spring into a wild plum tree near him, and wait the result. The wolves surrounded the tree, and stood guard faithfully till daylight, at times gnawing at the foot of the tree, with just such howlings as wolves know how to make. The deacon halloed, and was heard at Mr. Quiggle's, but there happened to be no one at home that night except Mrs. Quiggle, and the little children. She knew the wolves were about him, but could do nothing but go to the door and blow the conch shell, and the deacon would answer, and they kept it up at intervals through the night, until he came to them in the morning after the wolves left him, almost famished with hunger and fatigue. The deacon said he thought that old conch shell made the sweetest music he ever heard.

At one time Mrs. Margaret King (Aunt Peggy, as she was generally called), went from home on horseback, and, returning through the woods, she saw a little black animal lying curled up beside the road. She said, "it was such an innocent, harmless looking little creature, she would just get off her horse and take him up and carry him home with her." The moment she touched him, he gave a characteristic squall, and the next moment the cracking of brush, ten or twelve rods off, revealed the whole situation. Aunt Peggy dropped her cub and sprang upon her horse, clothes-pin fashion, and bent her way homeward as fast as the old mare could carry her, without looking back, and she said: "how I ever got onto my horse Massy knows, I don't." The bear, when she found her cub safe, of course gave up the chase.

When Francis Stocking was a boy of ten or twelve years of age, James Bronson, of Chardon promised to make him a pair of shoes, and have them done on such a day. Frank started for his shoes at the time agreed upon, and went all the way to Chardon—nearly four miles—barefooted, with the snow two inches deep, got his shoes, put them on, and returned home. What would the boy of to-day do in such a case?

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES IN HAMBDEN.*

Having been one of the young pioneers of Geauga county, particularly of the township of Hambden, and having resided in the county over seventy years, I have been requested by Judge Taylor, president of the Geauga County Pioneer association, and historian for said society and county, to add some items and incidents to what has been presented by the historian of Hambden township.

* By Noah Pomeroy, esq.

Mr. Maynard (historian) states that there was a tribe of Indians encamped in the south part of the township, in the early settlement of the township, of which I am cognizant. He does not give much, if any, description of their habits and manner of living. For the benefit of the younger readers of the history of Geauga county, I will give them some of their habits, etc.

They lived in "huts" composed of poles, which they cut from the forest with their tomahawks, set up slanting, in a circle, the upper ends being fastened together with bark peeled from the basswood or elm trees; the circle enclosed a space of some fifteen feet or more in diameter. These poles formed a frame, which they covered with bark peeled from large trees. In the middle of this circle or hut, they built a fire, if needed, the smoke of which goes out of the top, a hole being left for that purpose. In cool weather they sat or lay by the fire on the bare ground. They sustained themselves mostly by hunting and begging from the white people. The Indian spends his time in indolence when he is not hunting. The squaws made baskets and decorated them with the juice of poke berries, and exchanged them with the white people for food of any kind. They made their wants known by motions and signs, in which they were so expert that the people seldom failed to understand them. My father's cabin was not a great distance from their encampment, and they visited our house very frequently. Their wardrobe was very scanty; many of the older ones wore no clothing except a "breechclout" about their loins. Most of them wore blankets, with a belt around the waist.

My mother was a very hospitable woman. The Indians and squaws soon discovered that, and were not slow to make their wants known to her by motions. They were fond of food cooked after the manner of white people, although their (the Indians) manner of cooking was very crude. They cooked their venison and other wild meat without salt or any other seasoning. One morning a large burly fellow came in while the family were at breakfast. After the family were through, the Indian was invited to partake. The substantials of the meal were fried pork and potatoes. After he had satisfied his appetite, he made signs that he would like what was left to take with him. My mother, understanding his motions, readily complied with his request, when, to her amazement, he took the plate containing the fried pork and grease, and opened his blanket, next to his skin, above his belt, and emptied the contents of the plate into his bosom, then left, seemilgly contented and happy.

On another occasion a pert, young looking squaw came in with a stark-naked pappoose upon her back. My mother, in the kindness of her heart, recognized it as a human being, and generously supplied it with clothing from the wardrobe of some of her younger children. The squaw manifested much pleasure in having her pappoose dressed like a white child. After a few days the same squaw, with the same child, came again, the child as nude as before. The squaw made signs that she would like to have it dressed the second time. I think my mother did not comply with her request.

Another incident occurred in which the writer was the principal actor, showing the difficulty of traveling from one place to another in those early times. When a lad of thirteen years of age, I was permitted by my parents to visit a sister some ten miles away, in the township of Thompson. Mounted upon a trusty horse, accompanied by a faithful dog, I started on my journey, full of happy anticipations. I followed the State road as far as Hambden center, where a newer road crossed the State road, leading from Chardon to Jefferson, Ashtabula county, called the "Jefferson road." This road had not been cleared out, except some of the underbrush had been removed. There was not a clearing or a dwelling for the first six miles from Hambden center. At the end of the six miles I came to a log cabin occupied by a man by the name of Sumner, with

his family. I enquired the way and distance to Mr. Joseph Bartlette's, my brother-in-law. Mr. Sumner told me it was two miles to Mr. Bartlette's. I must follow the Jefferson road one mile, and then turn to the left and follow a trail one mile, which would take me to Bartlette's. It was now nearly sundown. I continued on my way as directed, in good spirits. I went the first mile all right. When I came to the trail which I was to follow, it was nearly dark. I attempted to follow the trail, but owing to the blindness of the trail, and the darkness of the night, I soon found myself bewildered, and probably some distance from the trail. I took the precaution not to wander too far from it, and halted in the lonely wilderness. I halloed with the full strength of my voice, hoping that some one would hear me and come to my relief, but heard nothing but the echo of my own voice. I sat upon my horse, fearing to dismount, on account of the bears and wolves which inhabited those lonely forests, until I became tired and sleepy, when I hitched my horse to a sapling, and then went a suitable distance from him, so that he would not step on me if I slept. I caused my faithful dog to lie down, and then clasped my arms around his neck, laid my head upon him, and soon fell asleep. Some time in the course of the night the dog sprang furiously from my arms (which awakened me), and barked furiously, as though he was in close contact with some wild animal, probably a wolf or wolves. He continued his barking (though with less fierceness) during the remainder of the night. I scrambled to my horse and mounted him, and sat upon him until daylight. When morning came I knew not where I was, or what way to get out of the woods. I waited until the sun arose (it being clear weather), and rode toward the sun. After riding some time I struck a trail at right angle. Not knowing where either way would lead me, I fortunately took the right, which led me out to Mr. Sumner's, where I was the evening before. Mr. Sumner kindly put me on the right track. I then arrived safely at my destination. This occurred in the month of October, and there was a heavy frost that night. I am of the opinion that the young pioneers suffered in those early times perhaps as much as the older ones.

MILITARY ROSTER.

The following volunteered under the call for seventy-five thousand men, in 1861:

Samuel Hathaway, second lieutenant.
A. T. Brown.
M. V. Eggleston.
L. A. Housworth.
T. C. Parsons.
O. G. Thayer.
N. B. Manny.
Amenzo Brown.
L. W. Housworth.
H. B. Hunt.
H. F. Sheldon.
M. J. Whitney.
W. A. Bagg.

Two, at least, of the above re-enlisted: Parsons in the 42d O. V. I., and Bagg in the 105th O. V. I.

The following enlisted under subsequent calls for volunteers:

E. R. Aylworth, Co. K, 18th O. V. I., enlisted in 1865, served three months, and died June 16, 1865.

M. V. Brown, Co. G. 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861, served four years, and died in October, 1865.

H. Bosley; no record; died.

A. Colby, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861, and served four years.

S. Dickens, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861, served six months, and died November 8, 1862.

J. W. Brewer, Co. E, 105th O. V. I., enlisted in 1862, and served three years.

W. A. Bagg, Co. E, 105th O. V. I., enlisted in 1862, and died at Murfreesboro.

Henry T. Brown enlisted in 1864, served one year, and died October 8, 1864.

Austin Cook; no record at hand; died in service.

R. Cornish, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861, served two years, and was killed in action, in 1863.

G. H. Hubbard, Co. K. 18th O. V. I., enlisted in 1865, and served six months.

R. W. Hathaway, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861, and served four years.
Silo P. Warriner, Co. G, 41st O. V. I.
E. A. King, Co. E, 105th O. V. I., enlisted in 1862, and served three years.
O. P. Quiggle, Co. E., 105th O. V. I., enlisted in 1862, and served three years.
O. A. Shattuck, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1862, and served three years.
Philo Searls, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861, served two years, and was killed in battle in September, 1863.
C. M. Turner, Co. D, 177th O. V. I., enlisted in 1864, and served one year.
D. Whitney, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861, served six months, and died in March, 1862.
D. Worthington, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861; died.
John Quiggle, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in [illegible] died since the war.
[illegible]n Pease, Co. E, 105th O. V. I., enlisted [illegible]62, and served three years.
Geo. Stocking, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861.
L. C. Brewer, Co. K, 18th O. V. I., enlisted in 1865, and served six months.
Chas. Stocking, Co. E, 105th O. V. I., enlisted in 1862, and served six months.
T. H. Maynard, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861, and served three years; died since the war.
Augustus Treat was in the service; but I have no record.
G. D. Colby, 41st O. V. I., served four years.
Elias Lannum, 41st O. V. I., served three years.
E. F. Adams, 41st O. V. I.; discharged.
Henry S. Young, 41st O. V. I.
C. Z. Sisson, 2d lieutenant, 41st O. V. I.
T. J. Gray, 41st O. V. I.
S. D. Hale; unknown.
Elias Haines, 41st O. V. I.; unknown.
W. H. Hale, Co. E, 105th O. V. I., enlisted in 1862, and was killed in battle, October 8, 1862.
Henry P. Warriner, Co. G, 41st O. V. I.
Philo Lewis, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861; died.
Chas. Sheldon, Co. F, 105th O. V. I., enlisted in 1862, and served three years.
M. L. Searls, Co. G, O. V. I., died in service.
D. Searls, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861, and died in service.
F. Stebbins; died.
J. F. Treat, master commander of gunboat, enlisted in 1862, served ten months, and died October 20, 1863.
Geo. Watts, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861; died at home.
C. G. Young, 146th O. V. I., enlisted in 1865, served eight months; died.
M. R. Parsons, Co. G, 24th Artillery, enlisted in 1861, and served three years.
B. F. Pease, 2d Heavy Artillery.
J. R. Stocking, Co. E, 105th O. V. I., enlisted
Fayette Dickens, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861; enlisted second time in artillery.
L. G. Griste, Co. E, 105th O. V. I., enlisted in 1862, and served one year and seven months.
M. L. Maynard, Co. E, 105th O. V. I., enlisted in 1862, and served three years.
W. H. Eaton, Co. E, 177th O. V. I., enlisted in 1864, and served one year.
J. S. Johnson, Co. G, 41st O. V. I., enlisted in 1861, and served three years; wounded in the head.
Horton Smith, 41st O. V. I.; died.
H. R. Beach, 41st O. V. I.; discharged.
D. W. Young, 41st O. V. I.
J. E. Hathaway, regiment unknown.
James E. Gray, 41st O. V. I.
S. C. Mosher; unknown.
A. L. Valentine; unknown.
Ebenezer Kent, Revolutionary soldier.

CLARIDON

PREFACE.

The author of this history has lived on his farm in Claridon for sixty years, ever since Ohio became his adopted State, and being now eighty years of age, having gratuitously devoted much time in collecting materials for this history, and visited every family in the township that has resided in it long enough to become acquainted with its history, and knowing how every year increases the difficulty of reconciling different versions relating to past events, or obtaining correct dates; as his contemporaries in the trials, labors, and embarrassments attending a new settlement, partakers of each others joys and sorrows, of prosperity and adversity, health and sickness, are "sleeping that death that knows no waking," is solicitous to have the past history of the township published (imperfect as it is), before one of the last links in the chain of events connecting the past with the future—the dead with the living—shall be sundered; therefore, the author dedicates this township history to the present and future generations, in the hope that it may awaken a living and continuous sense of gratitude to the memories of those who came here to obtain homes for themselves and families, and that their children might inherit cultivated fields which they had redeemed from the primeval forest; buildings which they had erected; fruits which they had cultivated; flocks and herds which they had reared; enjoy the institutions, moral, social, educational, and religious, which they had created and cultured by self-sacrificing efforts, that posterity might know how to "honor those to whom honor is due," and with an appreciative spirit labor to sustain and perpetuate all such associations as shall, by the blessing of Almighty God, prove a rich inheritance to all future generations.

LESTER TAYLOR,
President of Geauga County Historical Society.

Claridon, December 10, 1878.

Township number eight, in the seventh range of townships in the Connecticut Western Reserve, was originally purchased from the State of Connecticut by sundry individuals, mostly living in that State, known by the name and style of the Connecticut Land company, who received their deeds of conveyance in September, 1795.

The township east and west lines were run in 1796. The range lines of the township between six and seven, and seven and eight, were run by John Milton Holly.

Seth Pease run the line between numbers seven and eight (Burton and Claridon); and Amos Stafford and Richard M. Stoddard, the line between numbers eight and nine (Claridon and Hambden).

The Connecticut Land company subsequently sold their lands in this township to an association of individuals known under the names of Lake Erie Land company, and Uriel Holmes, Smith & Wilcox, and P. H. Buel, in proportions as follows: The Erie company taking the eastern and central part, amounting to three-fifths. The Buel tract contained only four hundred and fifty acres of land in the southwestern part of the township. Smith & Wilcox took some seven hundred acres, bounded on the south by Burton, east by the Erie tract, and

west by the Buel tract and in part by the east lines of Holmes' west tier of lots. The Erie tract was divided into three tiers of lots, each tier being one mile in width, known as east, middle, and western tiers. These tiers were divided into five sections, each making fifteen sections of nearly a mile square each. These sections were subsequently subdivided into three lots each, by Joshua Henshaw, surveyor, of Warren, in 1812. General Perkins, of Warren, was agent for the sale of the lands of the Erie company. The Holmes' tract was divided into two tiers (east and west), and those divided into twenty-lots, of about two hundred and fifty acres each, surveyed by S. Hawley, esq., being about five thousand five hundred acres.

A glance at any accurate map will show the inaccuracy of the range lines between numbers six and seven, the eastern range line verging nearer as it runs north to its parallel western line, leaving Claridon only about four and three-fourth miles in width on the north line of the township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The dividing ridge of high land is north, so that the waters in this township flow in a southerly direction. The principal streams of water are the two branches of the Cuyahoga river; the eastern one rising in Montville running through near the eastern line, between Huntsburg and Claridon, showing its respects about equally to each township. The west branch rising in Hambden, enters the township, north of the center, flowing in a southwestern direction, about a mile and a half to Aquilla lake; from the outlet, its course is southerly through the township. The elevated ridge through the central part of the town, from north to south, is much higher than the tracts along the branches of the rivers; the descent being gradual, about two and a half miles east, and an average of one and a half west. West of the western branch, the land rises gradually to Munson. So the land has sufficient inclination to carry off the water from the surface, and not steep enough to wash away much of the soil; whilst the numerous springs crop out the sides of these ridges, making, in their descent towards the main streams, small ravines, leaving the land somewhat rolling from north to south from one spring, run to another, whilst the general descent is in another direction, east and west. These springs of water are generally pure and cold, bursting out of the conglomerate sand rock, which underlies the whole surface, which crops out most notably at the head of, and along the ravines, where the water has cut down to the bed of rock in many places.

About midway betwixt the center and the northwest corner of the town lies Aquilla lake, about three-fourths of a mile in length, and half the distance in width. There is abundant evidence to prove that this pond extended much farther north formerly, and south through the whole delta of about one-fourth of a mile in width, to Burton, nearly four miles, and, doubtless, many miles below.

A principal reason to establish such a belief, is the fact, that logs have been found on those bottom-lands (in so good a state of preservation that the kind of timber was discernable), imbeded in the soil, some three feet, and as low as the surface of the lake, and miles from it.

The lake is constantly decreasing in size, owing to the washing in of soil from land on the sides and from ditching below the lake, and consequently lowering of the surface, and more notably the deposits of alluvial during freshets from the river, coming in from the north.

TIMBER.

The land was heavily timbered with a great variety—beech and maple, the most abundant; gigantic elms, monarchs of the forests, chestnut, red and white

oak, white ash, bass wood, cherry, cucumber, yellow whitewood, growing generally on every lot, which, with other soft wood timber, gave a good supply for building and fencing purposes. Amongst the large and beautiful specimens of forest trees, the yellow whitewood stood pre-eminent. If the admonition of "axeman, spare that tree" had been more heeded, much valuable timber would have been saved until such timber was wanted in market at remunerative prices. The timber on the Cuyahoga bottoms consisted mostly of elm, black ash, soft maple and yellow birch. For some distance below the pond, the land was swampy, and known as "alder swamp." Nettles, weeds, and tangled masses of wild grasses grew luxuriantly on those bottom lands.

The writer has seen here, in an early day, the uplands literally covered with leeks the first of April. Many of the herbs and plants, common, when the first settlers came, have almost disappeared, gensing, blood-root, kirkamy, colombo, and other medicinal roots, are, many of them, amongst "the things that were." The meadow plum and choke cherry were common on the intervals, and, in fruit time, were favorite resorts for the bear.

The soil of the uplands was a loamy-clay, varying much in different localities, and even on the same lots in its composition with sand, gravel and depth of vegetable mold.

Wild animals were numerous, of such kinds as were common in this part of the country—deer, bear, wolves, wild-cats, raccoons, opossum, porcupine, and a few elk. Rattlesnakes were plenty—the yellow or variegated color on the uplands, and the black, called the massasaugas, on the lowlands. The Cuyahoga bottoms were subject to an overflow every freshet, and being so level, and the water being obstructed by fallen trees, brush and herbage, would remain until dried up by the hot sun, often late in the summer months, which often proved a fruitful source of remittent and intermittent fevers to the early settlers, which, together with the change of climate, want of convenience for shelter, and different manner of living from that they had been accustomed to in their eastern homes. It was a proverb, among the early settlers, that when there were wounds from poisonous reptiles, or sickness from malarial diseases, there were, within a short distance, remedial vegetables to cure, which taxed the ingenuity and skill of the mothers of the first settlers to the utmost tension as nurses, as there were no professional men, in the healing art, near. The fever and ague were the most common diseases, and yielded easier to home medicine and home nursing, or wore itself out when frosty weather came, as the disease was not so dangerous as it became in later years, when it assumed a congestive type. The early settlers were generally of robust constitutions, healthy, strong persons, able to stand, successfully, a greater pressure of disease than at present, as diseases have become more complicated, and persons have less physical strength to resist, and especially so with those who attend to the domestic duties of house and family.

The writer of this history was long since aware that the materials to obtain an accurate history of the first settlement of the pioneers was fast being lost by the deaths of the aged and loss of papers in families, etc., collected such accounts of circumstances and dates from living witnesses, tradition and papers as he could, and put them into a history to perpetuate their names and honor their virtues.

Their examples of patient perseverance and honest toil are worthy of being recorded. It is difficult for the present generation to realize the circumstances under which they were placed. They endured hardships and privations of which the present generation practically know nothing. Children and grandchildren and others own the farms they cleared up, live in the houses they built, enjoy the moral, religious, political, and educational institutions they planted and fostered with increasing care. We write their meritorious deeds that their

names may be held in grateful remembrance, especially by those who have profited by tneir labors.

In 1866, Jason C. Wells, esq., of this town, wrote several articles which were published in the *Geauga Democrat*, giving a detailed account of the history of Claridon, in which he wrote that "the Honorable Lester Taylor originated the idea of the first Geauga County Historical Society, in 1851, to obtain a complete history of every township, and ultimately to be published in a book; and that he had kindly furnished me with the history of Claridon, prepared and read before the first historical society." I avail myself of the incidents and dates which he had procured, and copy some parts of his sketches, and likewise select from a series of articles written by T. Clark Wells, subsequently published in the same paper.

Before any settlement was made in Claridon, a saw- and grist-mill was put up only a rod or two over the South Hambden line. It was claimed by Captain Wells, in one of his articles, on the authority of Lewis Elliott, an old pioneer in Hambden, that the family of Higby, who built the mill, lived in Claridon, and that a child was born in that house. I have taken much pains to ascertain the facts. One of the old residents in Hambden, Mr. Quiggle, informed me that he could go to the exact place where the old cabin stood, as he had been familiar in the family, and knew the location of the house. He made a journey there at my request, called on Deacon Clinton Goodwin, who owns the farm, went directly to the place, found the old well that had been filled up, and some of the chimney foundation, and it was just over the line in Hambden.

In 1808, three years before any family moved into Claridon, Stephen Higby built the rudely constructed mill before alluded to. The grist-mill had an upright shaft, to which the upper mill-stone was attached, the lower stone resting upon a foundation of logs. The dam and floom were of the most primitive style—of logs and sticks, with earth embankments. Loose boards were placed over the hopper to protect it from storms. Rude as it was, it was a great blessing to the few families scattered about in several townships, to have their corn cracked and their wheat ground. Soon after the mill was put in operation, some of the red men of the forest who were hunting along the banks, hearing the splashing of the water and the rumbling of the stones, detailed one of their number to reconnoiter and ascertain the cause. He reported that it was the groans of the great spirit that was rolling in agony, and tossing the waters into foam high up amongst logs and whirling rocks. It was quickly decided, in council, to leave for good. In 1809, Selah Bradley, of Burton, was employed by Higby to build a one-story frame building on the timber basement which covered the machinery, and made quite a decent looking mill building, and did very good business for many years.

In June, 1810, Asa Cowles, esq., and Seth Spencer, of New Hartford, Connecticut, left to prospect for land in New Connecticut, as the Reserve was then called, upon which to make a permanent settlement. About a week afterwards Elijah Douglass, son-in-law of Esquire Cowles, left the same place on the same business, traveling on foot until he overtook them in western New York with their team. They proceeded in company to Austinburg, Ohio. About the first of July Uriel Holmes, of Litchfield, Connecticut, owner of the Holmes tract, in this township, and other lands on the Reserve, joined them, when, on horseback, they went to Burton and put up with John Ford, esq. The next day, under the guidance of Amariah Beard, who volunteered his services, they proceeded to view the tract. There had been a tornado a few weeks previous which had swept a strip of timber down, of considerable width, in its course. Mr. Beard showed them the place where he had some cattle completely hemmed in by the fallen trees, so they had to cut a road to get them out, and yet they

were unhurt. The place was east of the Cuyahoga, and on the southern part of the Buel tract. From this point, having made their way through the windfall with some difficulty, they turned on to the Erie tract. Near the center of the township Mr. Holmes found a good spring of water, announced the discovery with the ever-welcome "let's whiskey," where they took their lunch. This spring was on land afterward owned by Col. Chester Treat. They then went on to Holmes' west tier of lots, crossing the Cuyahoga at the ford where Butternut creek empties in, and lay that night near where Col. Erastus Spencer's house now stands. They were serenaded in the night by a pack of wolves, that approached within a few rods of their camp, making more volume of music than at singers' concerts now-a-days. Next day they viewed the lands north, and camped by a spring on the eastern side of Chardon hill.

Mr. Douglass took one of the horses, which had become lame, and started for Austinburg. Night came on while he was in the woods in Windsor, following a bridal path along a line of blazed trees. His white dog intuitively kept the trail, and was to the rider as the pole star for his course, which brought him safely to Austinburg.

After this they returned to this township, having looked at land in different places in Portage, Trumbull, and Ashtabula counties, and selected lands here as follows, to-wit: Seth Spencer, having the first choice, selected lot thirteen (Butternut creek lot) for his son, Halsey. Esquire Cowles took lots number twelve, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen and twenty—about one thousand acres, varying in price from two dollars and seventy-five cents to three dollars per acre.

The next year, 1811, on the fourth of July, Esquire Cowles and wife, with their children—Laura, Ralph, Edmund, Hiram, Mariah, Minerva, and Asa; Elijah Douglass and his wife, Betsey, daughter of Esquire Cowles, and his sister, Miss Chloe Douglass, left their homes for their selected lands in the unbroken forest of this township. The journey, like all traveling in those days to the great west, was slow; from Buffalo the mud holes awful, more awful, and most awful, as the writer knows from subsequent experience. The Cataraugus woods were objects of terror to all travelers. . It was said a hat was discovered one day lying on the mud. A boy jumped in to that river of mud to seize the coveted prize, when a ghostly voice exclaimed, "Let my hat alone; I have a good horse under me." Teams of oxen were kept there to help travelers through, charging exhorbitant prices. Our Yankee travelers were equal to the occasion, in avoiding the extortion, by taking a circuitous route, cutting a new road through the woods. Those families arrived at Bondstown, putting up at Bond's, within a few miles of their lands, over the Sabbath. On Monday they looked out a road through the central part of this township to Burton, cutting away logs and brush, and there found an unoccupied log school-house in the western part of that township, south of the mills now known as Gilmore's, or Alderman's, on land owned by Eli Hayes. Returning to their families, and on the sixth of August moved into the log tenement a few miles south of their own lands. Esquire Cowles selected a site on lot sixteen. They would come up days from Burton, and cut and draw logs for his house. When ready for putting up the cabin, the men from Burton and Newbury responded to the invitation, among whom was the Hon. Peter Hitchcock, who, with axe in hand, carried up one corner; that is, notching the logs near the end so as to make them fit, be strong, and set close together. It was a double log house, one part of which was often given up to new-comers until they could build one for themselves. Religious meetings were held in it for years. Not being acquainted with pioneer life, the new-comers made slow and awkward work in building a tenement from materials found on the spot.

Soon after the above named families left for Ohio, another installment of fam-

ilies from Hartland, Connecticut, had made arrangements for removal to the Reserve, and two of the families exchanged their farms for unselected lands in the Holmes tract, in this location. The removal of those families to the great west was considered of so much importance, and of such a serious nature, that the minister of the parish preached a sermon on the occasion on the Sabbath preceding their removal. Mr. Gaylord's text was from Proverbs iii, 6: "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths." A sermon was likewise preached in New Hartford, before Messrs. Cowles and Douglass left with their families. The text selected on that occasion was, Exodus xxxiii, 15: "If Thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence.

Those sermons were looked upon rather in the light of funeral discourses, so momentous was the undertaking; so great the distance; so serious the obstacles to be overcome; so uncertain their fate from accidents, disease and massacre from the terrible Indians, they were bidden a final adieu. To many, it was a reality. Two of those families—Capt. Nathaniel Spencer and Horace Taylor—who were connected with the first comers, came directly to this township. Horace Taylor was taken sick on the road, and delayed some time. In October, as these families were nearing Painesville, Captain Spencer took a lead horse from the team and came to Burton to look for a cabin, until he could select lands. Having made some arrangement for a temporary shelter for his family, he sent back word to have the families come by the way of Bondstown, where he would meet them; not getting the word, they came on through Chardon. As they were working their way through the forest in the west part of this township, they upset the wagon containing the spencer family, breaking one wheel. This occurred on the land which he aftewards selected, near where he built his cabin, and where the Spencer family mansion, so well known, has stood. Moving on with the other team until they came to the unfinished cabin of Esquire Cowles. Night was upon them, and it was resolved that the men should take their teams from the wagons and put ahead for Burton and the old school-house, where the first installment of settlers were. It was a gloomy night. From the wagons such articles as would tend to make them comfortable, that were not boxed up, were taken for bunks. As soon as morning-light the sound of familiar voices announced the return of the "scouts," with Mr. Douglass to cheer them in their loneliness and pilot them through to civilization. They were the first white families ever known to have slept within the limits of Claridon.

Captain Spencer's family remained in Burton until he could put up a cabin. Horace Taylor, not being able to find a shelter for his family, accepted Esquire Cowles' offer to use his "lone cabin" until he could put up a shelter. Returning in the afternoon, in a cold, drizzling rain, with his family, he attempted to build a fire, by means of igniting tinder from an old flint-lock on his gun; the flint was lost. It was then growing dark, and, as a dernier resort, he went back to Burton, leaving his wife with two young children, and one of them sick, and obtained fire from Mr. Fowler's (west of where the Gilmore mills now stand), about three miles distant from his family; returning with his torch he soon had a good fire to mitigate the horrors of darkness, and the suffering from dampness and cold. Mrs. Taylor often spoke of that time of terrible lonliness, chilly uncomfortableness, and anxious suspense, during her husband's absence.

Captain Spencer selected lands on Holmes' west tier of lots, north of lands selected for Halsey Spencer and Asa Cowles, on which he built, and where he lived, and where his three sons settled, known as the "Spencer settlement."

Elijah Douglass having put up his cabin, the Cowles and Douglass families moving into their houses, and Horace Taylor moving into one he built south of those, Benjamin Andrews with his family moved into the settlement from Bristol, New York, was formerly from Hartland, and connected with the other

families, built and moved into a house south of the others. Allen Humphrey and family moved into the settlement on the fifteenth of November, took one of the rooms in Esquire Cowles' double log tenement, and took lot fifteen, east of the Cuyahoga, on Holmes' east tier of lots, and directly east of Esquire Cowles. Although late in the season, the logs for his house were soon cut, and the hands in the settlement were able to put them in their places for walls, and a roof of long shingles was put on with all dispatch, as winter was upon them, and on the fifth of December, moved over into his unfinished cabin. Mrs. Humphrey often told the story of her crossing the muddy Cuyahoga. The bottom of the river was so muddy, there was but one crossing found, near which there was a fallen tree across the stream, on which she expected to walk, arriving at the deep water. She said, "now, let me get out and cross on the tree," her husband applied the whip to the oxen, in they plunged, and through the wagon went. When safely on the other shore, he replied, "I intended to have it said you were the first woman that ever rode across the Cuyahoga in this town." Their house had neither chimney, door, window, nor floor, a mere skeleton. The wagon box was taken to pieces, and laid upon the sleepers to place their beds and sleep; fire was made on the ground at one end of the building, a place left without any roof for the smoke to pass upward, for seats, stumps within the building for the heads of the family, and pumpkins that had been given them from Burton for the children. The oxen had been turned into the woods, a deep snow fell, after searching a while in the woods, went to Burton, found them in the settlement; borrowing a yoke and sled, bought some boards for floor and door, returning home with much joy to the family. Young America may not understand how those primitive dwellings were made without nails or iron of any description. Floors were made by splittiug logs, hewing off the slivers, and placing the flat smoothest side up, doors by splitting timber thin, making hinges of wood, pinning the thin split boards to the arms; those were pinned into the upright standard, swinging in the sockets of wood; roof covered with long shingles, laid on ribs of small round timber, running from end to end of the house, poles laid on to hold them down, a piece of one of the logs cut out for a window large enough for four panes of six by eight window glass, spaces between the logs of the building chinked with wedging split sticks, clay made into mortar, and daubed over the chinks, a chimney made of sticks without any jambs, extending nearly across the end of the house, covered with mortar, some stones laid up a few feet high for a back to the chimney, and you have a pioneer house, such as necessity, the mother of invention, prompted pioneers to provide for shelter, with such variations as circumstances and taste prompted. Subsequently another house had one floor made of split thick logs, which was said to have been worn smooth, and even polished by the young people, dancing after the music of a flute, some having leather, and others using untanned foot skins. The settlement through this winter consisted of six families and four unmarried young people, thirty-nine in all.

The names of the first families have been given. The others were: Captain Nathaniel Spencer and Lydia Douglass Spencer, his wife, and their children, Orrin, Ralza, Erastus, Emily, Amna, and Julia. The latter daughter only survives, and now lives in Chardon with her husband, Austin Canfield, esq. [The term now, through this history, will refer to 1876, the Centennial year, unless otherwise stated].

Horace Taylor and Nancy Douglass, his wife, with Louisa N., now Mrs. Brinsmade, of Cleveland, and Horace Addison.

Benjamin Andrews and his wife, Polly Douglass, with George, Franklin, Caroline and Orville.

Allen Humphrey and his wife, Polly Bodwell, with four children, as follows:

Chloe, who married Daniel Dayton, of Burton, and lived and died there; Meriah, who married Eleazer Goodwin, and now lives at Chagrin Falls; Huron E., now living in Michigan; and Helen, now Mrs. Tucker, of this town. The Humphrey family was from Canton, Connecticut.

Wyllis Bodwell came out with Major Humphrey, and went to Warren to live some time in the winter or spring.

All these families came from Connecticut, and were partial to the customs, laws and usages in all their varied relations to State and society as they there existed. I should have included, in the above list of settlers, Chloe Douglass, who subsequently married Matthew Fleming, of Burton, where she lived until her death, many years after, and Allen and Clarissa Spencer, relatives of Captain Spencer, who came out with him. Chloe was taken sick the next spring, and Ralph Cowles went to Warren, about thirty miles, consulted a physician, and obtained medicine, returning the third day.

Attention was immediately turned to the moral and religious instruction of the colony, as well as educational. Sabbath meetings were held regularly in Esquire Cowles' house from the time he was domiciled in it, sermons being read with other appropriate exercises.

Clarissa Spencer taught school that winter in one room of the double log house before alluded to, being the first school in the settlement giving in some measure the characteristic policy of those pioneers to establish and sustain good common schools.

We will sketch very briefly some of the characteristics of the heads of the families, not intending now, and especially hereafter, to make many, even short, biographical notices, as space will not permit so much of extended particulars, as there is much similarity in the trials and deprivations of pioneer life.

Asa Cowles was one of the substantial men of his native town, having been a magistrate in and represented New Hartford in the general assembly of Connecticut; had a good common school education, took an active interest in all matters of church and State, and a devoted christian of the Congregational church, taking the lead in meetings until they had a minister. He possessed means more than were common to the first settlers, became known and respected throughout the county, and was subsequently one of the associate judges of the county. He died in 1836.

Captain Nathaniel Spencer was an active business man, had worked in the cabinet business east, and established a chair factory on a spring run, on his farm, which is now successfully carried on by his son Ralza. He had a strong constitution, large chest, with an uncommon strong voice. The writer, living a mile distant, has often heard him call his boys up in the morning. He accumulated a good property, introduced the first blooded stock (the Bakewell breed), had good herds and flocks, had an extensive acquaintance, and was very hospitable, which was well understood, practically, by a host of friends. He died in 1849, leaving his homestead to his son, Colonel Erastus Spencer.

Major Allen Humphrey was not constitutionally strong; was of a nervous, sanguine temperament, of quick perception, often difficult for him to control his feelings; was fond of reading, especially military history; was a good drill officer, and had more faith in steel and crossing of bayonets than of powder and lead. Not being a good shot, he substituted a pitchfork as a means of defense, which was invariably carried by him, as the hunting of cattle or business called him into the woods. Had he been attacked by ferocious wild beasts where retreat would not have been the better part of valor, he would doubtless have defended himself most valiantly. He died in 1825.

Horace Taylor was an athletic, heroic man, just the right one to face the trials and privations of pioneer life—to clear the forest and put up buildings—had

strength and energy, and could turn his hand to any kind of business, mechanical as well as farming. He was the first deacon in the Congregational church, adhering to the views of the old orthodox party of the church. He secured a good property, and was so self-sacrificing as to deny himself of his sons' help on the farm, sending them all to college. Two of them graduated—studied theology, and entered the minitsry. The eldest died in Pennsylvania in 1818. Sherman D. is preaching in this State, in one of the western counties. C. L. studied law, but chose farming and lived on the old homestead.

Benjamin Andrews was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, which had not educated him to a farming life. He was not satisfied with his occupation, nor the selection of his real estate; made more changes in location than was profitable; raised a large family, and sold out and removed to Illinois. Two of his sons—Franklin and William—live in Cuyahoga county, and Caroline Mastick, a daughter, in Rockport, in the same county; the remainder of the children are scattered in the west.

The matrons of this colony will be mentioned incidentally in connection with subsequent events.

Elijah Douglass was a hale, strongly constituted man, of decided convictions, and imperative in the discharge of his duty according to his own judgment. He was industrions, economical, careful not to make promises without a reasonable prospect of fulfilling, and punctillious to discharge them. He was a good farmer, and left a good property, his son Edwin inheriting the homestead. He had been one of the magistrates in the township and a successful breeder of good flocks and herds, and died in 1867, aged seventy-nine years.

The colonist found supplies of provisions in Burton, and it was a common saying when they were going there to replenish their stock, "that they were going to Egypt to buy corn." Their cattle subsisted principally upon brouse. Some hay was purchased on the Otis Russell farm, in Middlefield, in 1811, a road underbrushed and the hay hauled home to be fed out in homœopathic doses. Chopping timber for clearing in the spring, to raise corn and oats, was the great business of the winter. Deer came to brouse, occasionally, on the brush of the tree tops, as they were piled, and generally paid the "penalty of death" for their trespass. Social parties were not neglected in the wilderness; a torch to follow the trail, either on foot or by the common mode of conveyance by oxen and sled; and might not those social gatherings have been as pleasant and profitable in those humble dwellings, with the glowing fires burning with all the intensity of consuming a load of wood in an evening, as the select parties at the present time, with all the etiquette and culture of modern society?

In the winter Horace Taylor received a letter from Mr. Holmes, stating that he had sold the land to Deacon Truman Pitkin, before he had received notice of his selection of lots. He then selected parts of lots ten and eleven, east of the Cuyahoga river, and north of what has been known since as Kellogg's corners, selling fifty acres of lot eleven to William Andrews. They put up their cabins and moved into them in the spring. There were now three families east of the river.

In the spring of 1812, three young men, from New Hartford, Connecticut, came to this settlement and remained through the summer, to wit: Aranda Kellogg, Truman Pitkin, and Halsey Spencer.

In the latter part of August news came that Detroit was taken and all of Hull's army were prisoners, and that the British and Indians were near Cleveland. This was accompanied by a military order for every able-bodied man to report for duty, which was responded to by every one in the settlement except Esquire Cowles, exempted by age, and Wm. Pitkin, by lameness. Captain Norman Canfield commandant. The company collected at Hambden, from the different

settlements, and marched to Cleveland, by the way of Mentor, with all haste. Alarm and consternation brooded over the unprotected families. Teams were held in readiness, and such articles of household goods as could not be readily packed in wagons were hid under brush heaps or buried. They dreamed of Indians, and every unusual noise heard was attributed to savages. Mrs. Humphrey was awakened in the night by the howling of wolves. She jumped from her bed screaming—"Indians." Involuntarily placing her hand upon her head where she supposed the scalp would be taken off, found her head was as cold as ice; and that sensation was painful, when she thought of it, ever since. The alarm at Cleveland was occasioned by some British vessels approaching the river with the prisoners taken at Detroit, who were landed and permitted to return to their homes on parole. The glad news of the returning men soon reached the settlement. Mrs. Douglass said she was milking her cow when she heard the glad news. Her joy was so great that she cried—the first tears she had shed since the alarm.

The tenth of September was a still, cloudless day. People in the settlement heard reports, like thunder, in the west, but looked up through their little openings in the woods for clouds and signs of storm, in vain. The regularitly of the reports from the firing of broadsides satisfied some of the observing men that it was a naval battle. A writer on acoustics in "Harper's Monthly," some time since, stated that the reports of the guns in the naval battle on Lake Erie, near the islands off Sandusky, were distinctly heard at Cleveland. It may truthfully be added that they were heard in Huntsburgh and Middlefield, in this county, thirty-five miles further, as I have it from living witnesses, of whose veracity there is no question.

The capture of the British fleet by the Americans, under Commodore Perry, gave promise of security such as the settlers had not felt since the commencement of the war. During the summer a small herd of swine had wandered up Butternut creek, when the squealing of distress attracted the notice of the worshipers on the Sabbath day, at Esquire Cowles' house. Edmund Cowles was the first to discover a large bear working up the pigs' case. Captain Spencer was the first on the battle-ground with a rifle, which soon ended the contest. Instead of bruin finishing his meal of pig, he made meals for the settlers.

Before the Indian alarm, Mr. Harper, a hired man, working for Captain Spencer, feeling unwell, one day concluded to try hunting. Wandering toward the setting sun, his eyes caught sight of a fine sheet of water, and his ear of a splashing in the same. Advancing with a cat-like tread he soon discovered a herd of elk standing in the pond, frisking and stamping to make the water fly, evidently to keep off the flies. The weather was hot, without any breeze; there were calves with their elk mothers, all appearing so happy that it almost disarmed him of the nerve to kill. After a moment's hesitation he selected his victim, drew a bead—an effectual shot—*hors de combat* lay the elk, whilst the remainder of the drove sped out of the water with such bounds that the spattered waters flew sparkling in the sun like rain drops in a shower. There course was toward the Chagrin.

Munson pond, now the fashionable resort of pic-nic excursionists, and retreat for city boarders, known now as Bass lake, was the scene of the last "Mohican bands encounter," or elk drove, known in the county.

Harper and Allen Spencer volunteered, while at Cleveland, to go to the defense of Huron and Sandusky. The latter only returned.

In 1814, Aranda Kellogg returned to Claridon, married Laura, second daughter of Esquire Cowles, and purchased land south of E. Douglass' farm, where he made good improvements. He was a respectable member of the Congregational church and society. He died in 1878, aged eighty-seven years,

leaving the homestead in possession of Correll Kellogg, his youngest son. Dwight, the eldest, is living in Chardon.

Truman Pitkin came out this year (1814), and subsequently sold his farm to his brothers, Stephen and Amos, and moved to Portage county. Those brothers cleared up their farms, and lived and died in town, the latter having sold his farm to Stephen Tucker, who now lives on it, being a very successful grower of all kinds of fruit, great and small. None of the children of either of the Pitkin families live in the township.

Halsey Spencer came the same year, built a house, made improvements, purchased a wedding suit, and repaired to the house of his affianced at the appointed wedding day, only to find her false, being engaged to another. The shock was too great for his sensitive make (strong and energetic as he was), and he became deranged, and when the avails of his property was used up he became a public charge, and died in the county infirmary at an advanced age.

Reuben Hall,* from Connecticut, came with his family in 1812, settled on his land which he had personally selected, west of Claridon pond, in the previous year. That sheet of water was a pleasurable resort for him with line and rifle. His wife's maiden name was Mehitable Pease. He had been a joiner by trade; was a man of considerable reading, and claimed to be ranked as an independent thinker. He died in 1823, aged eighty-four years.

A Mr. Thompson came and selected lands which were subsequently sold to Simon Gager and Simson Root, who raised families and died here, the former in 1835, aged seventy-two years, leaving the farm to his son Jarvis. Mr. Root cleared his farm, put up buildings, and died in 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The farm is now owned by Jerry Twing, being on lot four, Holmes' tract.

Late in the fall of 1814, Ozi Blakeslee, from Avon, New York, and formerly from Colebrook, Connecticut, moved into the settlement, and took up land east of the pond and north of Deacon H. Taylor's, being connected with the Taylor family. He was eccentric, often using short, pithy, proverbial expressions, and quotations from the Scripture, right to the point. When he fell the first tree for his house, it grounded in a little different direction from his intention. On surveying its position he said, "As the tree falleth, so it lieth." The house conformed in its direction to that fallen trunk. He was captain of a volunteer company in the disastrous fight with the British and Indians at Buffalo, in the retreat through the woods. His lieutenant was fatally wounded. Being a strong man he took him in his arms and carried him about half a mile to a place of safety, and most of the way upon a run. As to the bears and wolves, he believed in the proverb, "A wise man forseeth evil and fleeth therefrom," as the following story illustrates: Owning one rifle, he occasionally borrowed another when game was plenty. It so happened when, with two guns in hands hunting cows, a bear was discovered breaking down choke-cherry shrubs and eating the berries. Creeping up within a few rods, he drew a bead with one, and then the other, doubting which was the best, and then thought, "Let us depart in peace," and went home. He was the first justice of the peace in the township. Fond of reading, and with a good memory, he knew more about our statute laws than many of the individuals of the profession at that time. He was very courteous in his intercourse, and a peace maker. He trained his large family in old school manners. If they said "yes" or "no," or wore their hats in the house, the penalty of "a basket of chips" had to be paid.

Esquire Blakeslee sold his farm in 1820 to Orrin Allen, and bought a lot on

*Mr. Hall had just arrived with his family in Chardon, about the time of the Indian alarm, and having no place for his family, handed his rifle to a man who had none, who went to Cleveland with it.

the Erie tract, about half a mile north of the center, where a row of large poplar trees show the work of his hands. He moved into the settlement without much means, but, with labour and economy, and the help of his large family, accumulated a good property. He died in 1844, aged sixty-three. The place is now owned by Robert Rowlsy, who married Sophia Taylor, a daughter of Horace and Nancy Taylor, who were among the oldest pioneers, but is now occupied by Sherwood Rowlsy, his son. Robert Rowlsy is now living at Oil Creek, or the Pennsylvania oil regions. An anecdote of conscience about Sabbath observances, at a time when Esquire Blakeslee's family were out of meat and hard up for other provisions: a deer came up to the garden fence, on the first day of the week, and the magistrate, being the head of the family, took his rifle and shot it. Mrs. Blakeslee wanted counsel as to the higher law; told the story to an orthodox female member of the church, a good old "mother in Israel," who replied, "I think your husband did right; God sent that deer to you for meat for the family; it was like the 'manna and quails in the wilderness' for support."

In 1815 the first settlement commenced on the Erie tract. John Ransom, Shadrach Bosley, and Daniel Ames took farms on the State road, in the north part of the township. Mr. Ranson kept a good team; run an ashery; teamed to Warren, Painesville and perhaps a few times to Pittsburgh, bringing back salt, iron and nails. After partially clearing their farms, and living on them some eight or ten years, moved west.

In 1816 Holden Chase and Lot Hathaway, from Freetown, Massachusetts, came and took up land north of East Charidon, on State road. Both of these gentlemen had been familiar with the coast trade in the United States. Lot Hathaway had been mate, and Chace captain on some of their expeditions to some of the European ports, having adopted the sailor's vocation until they resolved to locate so far in the interior as to absolve themselves from sea-faring influences. From their vocation, it was remarkable that neither of them were profane or used spirituous liquors. The writer often met with them on business and at public gatherings, and never knew them engaged in social drinking, and that long before temperance societies were formed here. Captain Chace raised a large family—the children were: Elnathan, Anna, Mary, Rebecca, Florentha, Melissa, and Edwin R. Captain Chace was a man of integrity; of very decided opinions; good judgment, industrious, persevering, public spirited; took a deep interest in common schools. He was induced to take command of a vessel on Lake Erie, which he sailed several seasons. He accumulated a good property; put up good buildings; saw his children settled in good circumstances, and were respectable members of society. He died in 1851, aged sixty-two years.

Lot Hathaway came here unmarried, but shortly afterwards married Orpha Bushnell, a sister of Martin Bushnell, with whom she came into this State. Mr. Hathaway was very opinionated in what he thought was right, whatever the popular voice might be. He was a leading Democrat through life and, by his industry and economy, left a good property. Both of the above-named estates are in possession of their descendants.

Martin Bushnell was another Hartland man who, with his family, came in 1815, and was the first family that settled on the Erie tract on the center road, being part of lot two, section seven, north of the center. He built a dish-mill on a small stream between Horace and Lester Taylor's which was very useful in enabling the pioneers to substitute wooden dishes for lost crockery, which could be paid for in provision, and enabled him to obtain supplies until he could raise such for himself. When he commenced an opening on his new farm, while chopping on a log, he heard a crashing among the brush, and, looking up, saw a huge animal coming with great speed, with a "great chair on his head," as he thought. He exclaimed, "The devil," sprang from the log with all his might,

and, before he could jump again, the tramping elk and shaking boughs were beyond him. When living in his cabin, and about to go east on business, he engaged a young man to stay with his family nights, whilst he chopped days on his own land, which he had taken up. During Bushnell's absence the poultry was disturbed nights, in a little shanty made for their protection. The man proposed that Mrs. Bushnell should call him if she heard any more such disturbance, and he would keep his rifle well loaded for any emergency. Soon the trial came. Hurrying from the loft, he seized the rifle and approached the primitive henery. Through the chinks he saw the fire of glaring eyes. The thought, was it a panther, bear, wolf, wildcat? rushed upon his brain. Crack went the rifle. Bah! He proved to be a good marksman, and had killed the calf of an only cow of the owner.

Mr. Bushnell sold his farm to Oliver Merritt, from Connecticut, and took part of lot three, section ten, being more than a mile south of East Claridon. There he erected another dish-mill, cleared up his farm, erected good buildings, opened his house to the public as a tavern (there being at that time a great amount of travel), hauling wheat and flour to the lake from Trumbull and other counties south. He died in 1854. The Bushnell farm is now in possession of Almond Knapp, esq., one of the magistrates of this town.

The same year Gomer Bradley, of Burton, took lot two, section thirteen, in the south part of the town, on the center road, built a house, and married Emily, daughter of Captain Spencer. This was the second family on the center road. After Mr. Bradley's death, the farm changed owners several times, until it is now in the hands of O. W. Leland.

In 1812 Timothy Wells, of Hartland, Connecticut, for himself and brothers, came to look at Holmes' land on the Reserve, with whom they could exchange their old worn-out lands for new if they should like. He came on horseback, finding the road very good to Buffalo.

Along the sandy washed shore of the lake, the waves pack the sand harder, and makes it better traveling when the waters were quiet; along the iron bound shore under the precipices with southerly winds, or after a long calm, the teams would get along better in the water from a few inches to a foot or two feet in depth, than over the points, as they are called on the uplands where road mud was sometimes almost unfathomable. Just before reaching one of these points, an Indian came up behind him bareheaded, but profusely decorated with wampum, beads, feathers, paint, etc., reigning his horse one side for the warrior to pass with his pony, but the Indian seemed to say, go ahead; hesitating at a place whether to follow the beach or not, the Indian darted past him, beckoned him, Mr. Wells, to follow, and courteously by signs, showing the best traveling until they passed the last point, then without any ceremony galloped off for good. After traveling about two hundred miles, viewing Holmes' land in many different places, he selected lots eighteen, nineteen and twenty, in Claridon, now known as Wells hill or Wells street.

After the war they made such arrangements as enabled them to leave for their lands in June, 1815. The party consisted of Timothy Wells and Esther, his wife; Timothy, jr., his wife, Hannah, and five children, Louisa, Salonia, Flavia, Graham and Timothy C.; Ebenezer and his wife, Diantha Coe, and children, Goodwin, Mary Esther, and Chester Wells, then unmarried, fourteen in all. They brought their goods in a wagon with a yankee team of two yokes of oxen and a lead horse, and a lighter wagon drawn by a span of horses. After thirty-eight days of travel, without any more difficulties than were usual in those days with such conveyances, they arrived in town. The families found temporary lodgment with different families until Timothy, jr., could put up a double log house which was soon done. The land divided among the three brothers in

the order of Timothy north part, Ebenezer middle, and Chester south. Houses were soon built for all, the old folks living with Chester. Timothy Wells who was a soldier of the Revolution, serving three years, and a pensioner, died in 1820. The brothers cleared up their farms, set out good orchards, and put up good farm buildings. Timothy Wells was a good teamster, liked to break steers, and had a yoke of oxen that could make the logs fly to the heap; and Ebenezer and Chester knew how to put them up into heaps. Ebenezer died in 1832.

Chester Wells married Honor White Bracket in 1820, and died in 1867, aged eighty-one, Mrs. Wells died previously, and Edgar, the only son, died in 1866. The homestead is now owned by Melissa (Mrs. Rev. Potter), of Hambden, the only living child.

Ebenezer's homestead went into Goodwin's (the oldest son) hands, who died in 1871, leaving the property in the hands of Franklin and Elbert.

Timothy died in 1874, aged ninety-three, leaving the homestead to his son, Captain T. C. Wells. The youngest son, H. H., lives at the center of the town, doing a commission business, such as purchasing and forwarding cheese, wool and other commodities. Jason, the second son of Ebenezer, took a farm on the diagonal road branching off south of Wells hill, and leading to the mills in Burton. He married Miss Caroline Moffett, and sold his place after he had put up good buildings and cleared up his farm, which is now owned by Spencer Smith. He then bought the farm previously owned by Chester Moffett, where he now lives, using the farm in a goodly measure as nature designed it, in raising good fruit. Esquire Wells is one of the magistrates of Claridon.

Mr. Levi Smith came here in 1815, from Cheshire, Connecticut, and bought land north of the above named Wells' tract, where he made good improvements, raised a large family—not one of whom now lives in the township—some of them living in the western States and territories. He had a number of daughters, one of whom was Mrs. Meeker. The readers will recollect the circumstance of Mr. Meeker being killed by the Indians in the late *Ute* war, and of Mrs. Meeker being taken captive, with some of her children, and who have since been released and returned to Colorado. Since the death of Mr. Smith, which occurred in 1843, the farm has changed ownership several times, and is now owned by Almeron Wells. Mr. Smith had two sons, Ambrose and Joseph, both of whom became music teachers.

Asahel Kellogg came here in 1814, and selected lot fourteen for himself and his brother. He built a saw-mill that summer on a small stream near the corners (which gave the name to Kellogg's corners), a little east of where C. A. Kellogg's store now stands, and returned east. The next spring he, and his brother Cotton, with their wives and one child each, came, and both families moved into the saw-mill, which was not sided, they hanging up blankets as a substitute for board siding. They had slept in their wagons one night while on their way from Hambden to their place, near Spring run, south of Judge Taylor's. Soon after moving into the mill the Rev. Humphrey called and took tea with them. A shower came up soon after their visitor left, of sufficient magnitude to raise the stream for sawing, and "the deck was immediately cleared for action;" a log rolled on to the carriage, sawed, and the boards used for one side and the end of the mill. Before winter each family were domiciled in their own dwellings. Deacon Asahel Kellogg was one of the first deacons, chosen when the Congregational church was formed. They were both substantial men, law and order abiding citizens, and liberal and efficient members of the church and of society. The mill was of great advantage to the settlement. They became independent farmers, with good buildings and improvements generally. Deacon Kellogg died in 1843, aged sixty, leaving the farm in the hands of his son Sherman, who married Nancy Taylor, a daughter of Childs Taylor. Sherman died

in 1848, aged thrity-two, leaving one son, Newton, who is one of the present deacons of the Congregational church. Cotton Kellogg was postmaster for many years, and died in 1865, aged seventy-nine. His eldest son, Sidney, lives in Cleveland, George Richardson owing the place west of the center, which he had left having married Eliza, daughter of C. A. Kellogg, granddaughter of Cotton Kellogg, Cyrus owning the homestead at Kellogg's corners. The Deacon Kellogg place, north of the corners, is occupied by Eugene Wilmot.

The year 1815 brought a good many into the township, either to remain or to look for land with a view to future settlement, among whom were Abraham Wilmot and Samuel Newel, from Cheshire, Connecticut. They found the roads so crowded with immigrants that, this side of Buffalo, the preceding travelers had absorbed nearly all the necessaries of life. At one time, after an early breakfast, they traveled all day without eating. Just at night they stopped at a kind of a tavern, only to find the house full—then traveled six or eight miles further before they came to a house, where they found lodging in one room, with the family, but found nothing to eat, and had to walk till ten o'clock before they found food. Traveling all the way on foot, they had no chance to carry provisions with them, as those did who had teams. Pretty hungry times they thought. They selected lot three, section twelve, south of the center of Claridon. They divided it by Newel taking the eastern, and Wilmot the western half, the price charged being three dollars per acre, but General Perkins told them that if they commeneed improving it within a year the price would be reduced to two dollars and a half per acre. After leaving Warren for Connecticut they stopped in Kinsman for the night. At early dawn in the morning, with some cooked fresh meat in their packs, they put ahead. Soon a wolf howled on one side, answered by one on the other, and soon continuous howling all around them. Our travelers hallooed at the top of their voices; struck trees with their canes as they hurried on, being thus serenaded for some distance, which, under the circumstance of their leaving the State, was not deemed very complimentary. As light increased the wolves withdrew. They doubtless were attracted by the fragrance of the cooked meat.

Mr. Newell came out soon enough to make such improvements as saved the half-dollar per acre on both pieces. He soon built and moved on his farm, where he continued until his death. He was, after a few years from coming here an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Not one of the family now live in Claridon. The place, after passing through several hands, is now owned by Harmon Ensign. The eldest son, Sala Newel, now lives in Chardon, and is now one of the magistrates of that township.

Abram Wilmot married Miss Nancy Turner in 1817, and returned to Ohio in 1818, found a house in Burton, into which he moved, about a mile and a half from his land, chopped and put up a cabin, and moved into it in the spring of 1819. He was so successful in hunting deer that he supplied his family with venison and a supply of tallow for lights until he was able to supply them with domestic animals of his own raising. He was constitutionally strong and energetic, cleared up his farm, put up good buildings, raised a family of six children, five of whom live in Claridon, have families, and apparently permanently settled. All of the family, and thirteen of the fourteen grandchildren are professors of religion and members of the Congregational church, of which he and his wife had been members for more than forty years. Mrs. Wilmot died in 1875, aged seventy-eight, and Mr. Wilmot in 1877, aged eighty-three. He had a logical mind and a tenacious memory, which enabled him to overcome, in some good measure, his limited means of education in his youth. He was thoughtful and cautious in making up his mind upon any important subject, but, when he had determined what his duty was, he discharged his obligations

with inflexible perseverance. He was one of the early anti-slavery men of the town. The farm is now in the possession of Abram Wilmot, one of the sons. The five children—Charles, Lucius T., Abram, Esther,† and Emily Ann, all live on the center road from Claridon to Burton, within a distance of two and a half miles.

Chester and Howell Treat came out prospecting for land in 1816, from Hartland, Connecticut, and purchased the north part of the lot intersected by the east and west center road. Chester Treat built a log house by a spring, about thirty rods northwest of the center, and then returned. The next year he came out with his family, which then consisted of his wife, Belinda Pinney, and one child, Chauncey P., also Miss Sophia Taylor, who died in 1835, where he lived until he erected his large house west of the public square, and near the corners. He was a good farmer, could turn his hand efficiently to most kinds of mechanical business, and worked at the stone masons' trade. An incident occurred in splitting stone which may be of interest to the naturalist, or please the curious: While quarrying stone he found a live toad imbedded in a solid sandstone rock. Particular examination was made, and it was found that the stone was perfectly solid and compact around the cavity, which was of the exact size and shape of the toad. On being released he soon hopped like other toads.

Colonel Treat exercised a good degree of public spirit, as subscription papers for objects of enterprise will show. He gave the township the land for the public square and cemetery, on condition that the people should chop and clear the land. They failed to clear the whole amount so offered, which lessened the quantity of public land, the town receiving only the amount cleared. His moral and religious department were consistent with his professsion as a member of the Congregational church. He held the various offices of deacon in the church, colonel in the militia, postmaster, and member of the State legislature.

His sons, four in number, who lived to manhood, appeared, in youth, healthy, with manly forms, three of whom died with pulmonary disease, to wit: Chauncey P., John C., and Lester. C. The only surviving one, Robert, lives in Cleveland. Colonel Treat died in 1860, aged sixty-nine; his wife had died in 1854. His second wife, Mrs. Frances Carter, now lives with her children, either in Cleveland or Chicago, or dividing the time with her children in those places.

W. Howel Treat‡ moved out a few years after his brother, having married Miss Sally Beach. They are now alive, their ages being respectively eighty-five. Mr. Treat had, previous to marriage, been in Claridon a year or more, living on their farm, next north of the center.

In 1817, Benjamin Mastic and Benjamin Sweat came from Vermont, and took up lot one, in section thirteen—two hundred and sixteen acres, at four dollars per acre. They built a small log hut, and covered it with bark, making two puncheons do duty as a door. They brought some bundles of straw and a couple of blankets from Burton and commenced keeping batchelor's hall—being unmarried. One rainy night, dark as pitch, they were awakened by the falling of the puncheon door. They soon heard the breathing and sniffing of some animal, and supposed it to be a bear that had entered so unceremoniously. Sweat said that he felt a momentary consolation in lying on the back side, thinking the bear would take Mastick first. It proved to be a large dog belonging in Burton. They afterwards divided the lot in the center, Mastick taking the northern and Sweat the southern part. Mastick soon married, when his two brothers, Asahel and Elliott, and their sister, Lavina, with their father, Benjamin, a Revo-

† Since dead.

‡ Died in January, 1879.

lutionary soldier, came to live on the place with him. Sweat, likewise, married, and lived on his farm through life. Both of them made good improvements, and raised families, but no one of either of those families now live in the township. The Mastick families live in Rockport, Cuyahoga county—such as survive. The heads of the Sweat family died in Claridon.

Rev. Luther Humphrey, then living and preaching in Burton, purchased lot one, section twelve, it being the first lot south of the center. Mr. Humphrey hired Lewis Gorman to build the barn on the high ground, east of the road, now owned by Mr. Chidister, and gave him for the job, fifty acres of land, off the south and east part of the lot. Mr. James Preston bought thirty-two acres off the Humphrey purchase, on which he built and lived. On this land stood the famous tree, known as the handsome whitewood. Its trunk was perfectly straight and without a blemish, lessening in its girth gradually and in perfect symmetry, without a limb, for ninety feet by actual measurement after the tree was cut. When Mr. Humphrey sold the land on which that tree stood, the tree was reserved and given to assist in building the Congregational church, for which purpose it was used.

The east and west center road divides lot three, section seven, nearly in the middle. That part south of the road was purchased by Mr. Gorman, who sold the land east of the north and south road to Rufus Hurlburt. Hurlburt sold a small corner lot facing the public square, and the rest of the land east of the north and south center road to Z. P. Brinsmade, where he built a store on the south corner, which was afterwards burned. Mr. Gorman sold ten acres on the west end, joining the east and west road, to Jacob Warriner, and the remainder to various individuals.

Halsey Spencer bargained for, and had four or five acres chopped on a part of lot two, section twelve. That chopping was left to grow up where now stands that beautiful sugar maple grove. The above farm has passed through several hands—Cyrus Bissel, Elihu Pinney, D. T. Ladd, and is now owned by T. Dwight Ladd.

Among the young men that had come to the township were Ebenezer Goodwin and Roderick Kellogg. The former married Mariah Humphrey. Both of them settled in the township and raised families. Esquire Goodwin moved to Chagrin Falls, where he held the office of justice of the peace, and died in that place in 1871, aged seventy-one years. Roderick Kellogg moved to Illinois.

Bildad Wright and his brother Neri, from Vermont, purchased a farm in 1817, being the south lot in the township, on the county road, from Kellogg's corners to Burton. Bilbad Wright died in a few years after he moved on to his place. Neri Wright taught school winters, working on the farm in the summer with his brother. He subsequently married his brother's widow, improved the farm, put up good buildings, and lived on it until he sold it to Ozro and Orlo Newcomb, brothers, because of his inability, on account of age, to work it, and moved to the center, on a village lot, where he died in 1864. His second marriage was to Miss Whitcomb. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and then an associate judge of the county. Judge Wright was for a short time postmaster. He was a Democrat, and held the latter offices under Democratic administrations. At the time of the formation of the Free-soil party he espoused that cause, and then the Republican, with which he continued to act through life.

The Newcombs sold the Wright farm, since which, it has passed through several hands, and is now owned by John Haffner.

Elisha Strong,* formerly from New Hartford, Connecticut, and a gunsmith by

* Since deceased.

trade, bought a small place, and built a house near where John Warrener's saw-mill and cheese factory now stands. Mr. Strong had plenty of business in an important branch of trade (the making and repairing rifles for the hunters). He was a successful hunter, and did his part towards clearing the forest of game. He was a generous, kinded hearted man, and a good citizen. He died in this township in 1861, aged seventy-five. None of the family remain here.

Isaac Hoff, in 1817, moved into the southeast part of the township, where he remained only a few years. Ralph Cowles' name was mentioned as coming into the place with his father. He was then a young, unmarried man, who had studied surveying. He married Delia Benton, of Burton; built a house on land he took directly south of his father's, which he occupied until he removed to Chardon to commence his duties as county auditor. He was a competent and faithful public officer. He did most of the surveying in this county, and much in others—surveying several unsettled townships into lots for different land-holders. His surveys were universally spoken of with commendation for there accuracy and nicety, and had great weight in courts of law about contested lines. He moved from Chardon to Cleveland, where he spent the remainder of his life, respected as a business man, as he had been in his professional business, and as a neighbor. He had the reputation of being an honest and honorable gentleman.

This township was formely incorporated with Burton, but had gained the local name of Canton. In 1817 it was incorporated as Burlington township, including No. 8, eighth range, now known as Munson. On the first Monday of April, the same year, the election for township officers was held at the house of Deacon A. Kellogg, and resulted in the election of Ralph Cowles, as township clerk; Asa Cowles, Allen Humphrey, and Reuben Hall, trustees; Horace Taylor and Timothy Wells, overseers of the poor; Benjamin Andrews and Aranda Kellogg, fence viewers; Truman Pitkin, lister and appraiser; Isaac Hoff, John Ransom, Martin Bushnell, Ozi Blakeslee, Ebenezer Wells, Simon Root, and Samuel Hopson, supervisors; Ozi Blakeslee, justice of the peace.

In the spring of 1819 a post-office was established in this township under the name of Claridon, to avoid the difficulty of misscarriage of mail matter, as there was another Burlington post-office in the State. In the winter of 1819–20 the name of the township was changed to Claridon.

A school-district had been formed west of the Cuyahoga, one at Kellogg's corners, and one on the State road, now East Claridon. A log school-house was put up west of the river in 1812, and Ralph Cowles taught the first school in it; Emily Spencer, the first at Kellogg's, and —— Preston at the State road. Money being out of the question, teachers took their pay in farm productions; each person sending to school had to pay according to the number of days sent.

The first child born in town was a son to Elijah and Betsey Douglass, in 1812, named Samuel, who married Susanna Taylor, bought and lived on the Butternut creek farm. Oscar, his son, who married Calista Clark, of Concord, now occupies that part west of the road, and the widow and son, Clinton, live on the homestead, being the east part.† Mr. Douglass died in 1875, aged sixty-two. The first female child was Eliza Douglass of the same parents. The second male child was Corydon L., son of Horace and Nancy Taylor, who married Wealthy Robinson, and is now living on the homestead of his father, and the third male child was Salmon Root, who married Miss Fleming, of Burton, and is now living in Thompson.

The first wedding in town was Matthew Fleming, of Burton, and Miss Chloe Douglass, in 1812.

†Since sold to Mr. Smith, and the family moved away.

The first death in the township was that of Mrs. Eaton, daughter of Simon Gager.

The three leading north and south streets and east and west street had so many plantations opened, and some of them for so many years, that a home market of demand and supply was created by increased numbers of national immigrants, to the mutual benefit of all. The township became a body "politic and corporate," with all the machinery of self-government, which has all along worked without much friction. The hardships, trials, and privations of the first settlers were now so measurably overcome that detailed accounts of settlers after this period will have to be greatly abridged.

North of the Spencer settlement (West street), Elijah Allen, from Sandisfield, Massachusetts, came in 1817, with a large family: Alvin, Elijah P., Orrin, Jemima, Electa, Orpha and Huldah. They settled on the west side of the road, west of the pond. The family were generally possessed of strong constitutions, especially the heads of the family, who lived to an advanced age. Elijah A. died aged eighty-eight. Mrs. Allen died at the age of ninety-three. Alvin took land east of the road, adjoining the west side of the pond, and hired out as a laborer in Ashtabula county, where he formed the acquaintance of, and married, Eliza Buck, of Conneaut, and moved on to his farm in 1818. He was an energetic, iron-sided man, and never knew what it was to be tired until he was forty-five, when a run of the fever and ague taught him a lesson which all the others in town knew by oft experience, of the necessity of rest after a hard day's work. He is now living [1879] aged ninety. Elijah P. married Amna Spencer, bought north of Hall's and Gager's, and put up good buildings. On account of infirmities he sold his farm, moved to Chardon, living retired from labor, where he died in 1867, aged seventy-one, leaving one daughter, Meriah, living in that town. Orrin Allen bought the Blakeslee farm, east of the lake, and married Betsey Somers. He died in 1834, leaving two sons, R. M. and Edward. The latter died in 1874. Minot S. Allen owns the old homestead. Jemima married Timothy Tainter, and now lives in the southwest part of the town. Electa married Henry Campbell, and lives in Kirtland, with her children. Huldah married Ralza Spencer. Orpha lives in Claridon.

Apollos Root took up land west and north of Simeon's, spent most of his time in chopping on jobs until 1819, when he married Titzah Pomeroy, and built and settled on his land. He was allowed to be one of the easiest and handsomest choppers of the time, handling his axe with great mechanical trueness, in chopping down trees; would take about the same angle, upper and lower sides, leaving scarcely a mark to tell where the several blows cut. "There were many giants in the land" in those chopping days. He lived there many years, put up buildings, cleared up his farm, and like many others, sold and moved west.

John Strong bought the farm of Mr. Root. He was from the State of New York, and married Cornelia, daughter of Aranda Kellogg. He was an upright and industrious man who died in 1862, aged fifty-one, his son, Dwight, living on the old homestead.

Oliver and Reuben Warriner took land south of the Spencer's, owned by Judge Cowles. They were from the State of New York; they worked hard, cleared up much land, shifted about in different localities, and finally moved west.

Barney Stone and his brother, Nathaniel, bought in the southwest part of the town. The former sold his farm subsequently to the county, which has since been used as the infirmary farm.

Barney married Miss Langdon, of Munson, one of the earliest settlers of that town. He died many years since. The widow still lives on the farm.

Rufus and Almos Beard, sons of Amariah Beard, one of the old pioneers of Burton, bought the southwest lot in Claridon, cleared lands, built houses, and raised families. The eldest died, the youngest moved away, and not one of their descendants remain in town.

Joseph Nash bought Reuben Warriner's farm between Spencer's corners and Cuyahoga. He had been apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade to Stephen Pitkin. It was claimed that the indenture made by his guardian with the said Pitkin bound him to his apprenticeship until he was twenty-two. On his twenty-first birthday he concluded to emancipate himself. As a shoemaker and farmer, he was successful in business, married a young lady from Utica, New York, and raised a large family of stalwart boys. One or two have died, the others are now engaged in various business in various States, the widow llving in Chardon,. The two girls, Jennette and Ruth, are married, and live out of the town.

J. W. Nash, the eldest son, lives on the old homestead.

On the north Middle street Zechariah and Stephen Somers took up land east of the north part of the pond, and west of the road. They were from Trumbull, Connecticut, in 1824. Zechariah died in 1826.

Slephen married Charlotte Gilbert, of Connecticut. Their children were: Stephen, Frances, and Libbie. Stephen lives in Parkman. Frances married Lester Treat, and died in 1878. Mr. Somers was a hard laboring, quiet, peaceful man, and died almost instantly in front of Judge Taylor's house, without any apparent cause. He asked his adopted son to let him step out of the wagon, on which he was riding. He staggered, and fell dead in 1849. Mrs. Somers died in 1878.

Lester Taylor* bought his farm on this road. [See biographical sketch.]

Ashbel Spencer,* from New Hartford, Connecticut, took his farm south of the Wells', on Middle street, about 1822, and has remained on it, making good improvements, with excellent orcharding. His wife, Mariah Cowles Spencer, died in 1878, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Spencer is in his eighty-third year.

Joseph Leach took land lying between the Wells settlement and Spencer's, remaining only a few years, and selling out his improvements.

Lowdewick Main bought lands on the Wilcox tract, and, after clearing his farm, put up the second brick house in the township, and then sold out and moved to Illinois. The farm passed into the hands of Scovill Martin, who died in 1862. aged sixty-two years. The farm subsequently passed into the hands of Calvin Wells, who is now improving it and raising good fruit, as well as farm crops.

Other families on Middle street, whose residence was not permanent, are omitted, as well as in other parts of the township.

Dan and Timothy Dimeck bought on the north center road. Timothy's* farms of two hundred and twenty-six acres embraced the Cuyahoga bottoms along the course of the river where it crosses the road, on the banks of which he put up good buildings, being now one of our oldest residents. He was from Connecticut, and is now in his eighty-first year. His wife was from Lebanon, in the same State. He has two sons, Philip and Osmand, the latter living with his father, and Philip on the north part of the farm, with additions made by purchase. He married Miss Celestia Dixon, of Huntsburg, and Osman married Miss Flint, of Thompson. Dan Dimick took lands directly north of Timothy's, but subsequently sold and moved to Hambden.

Simeon Watts, with his sons, George and Simeon, took lands on this street, where a small stream crosses the road, just west of which a deep ravine commences by the falls, over and down among the sand rocks. A fulling mill, with carding machine, was put up by the Wattses; thus utilizing the water power to

the great benefit of the settlers who then dressed their families in home-made cloth (woolen and linen). George† sold his right to the mills to Simeon, jr. They were once burned, rebuilt, and operated by Mr. Watts until factory cloth superceded the family home-made, the raising of flax discontinued, and wool transported to eastern cities. The farm continued to remain in Mr. Watts' hands until his death in 1873, aged sixty-five years. Frank Arnold is the present owner. The old mill buildings are gone, and the stream lessened to a mere rill, except in freshets. The eastern part of the farm was bought by Daniel Robinson in 1843, who, with his wife, Electa, hailed from Vermont. He was very industrious, and particular in all his business; wanted everything connected with his farming done according to rule, as he was accustomed in his mechanical work, being a millwright by occupation. He was an upright, peaceable man, and died in 1861, aged seventy-two years. His widow is still living, aged eighty-one years, and resides with James Andrews, who married their daughter Almira, whose death occurred in 1878. Mr. Andrews owns the farm. Their son, George, married Ida Pease, who died within two years of their marriage, and he subsequently married Flora Hollis, who lived about the same length of time. Each of the ministers who married them preached their funeral sermon.

Theodore Newel, with his wife, Phebe Munson, with their two sons, took land in 1820, on the hill, and west of the road north of the center, opposite the Blakeslee farm. They were from Barkhempstead, Connecticut. He proved to be a successful farmer, and did well his part in changing the wilderness into fruitful fields, with good orcharding and good farm buildings. Mr. Newel died in 1843, aged sixty-five years, and Mrs. Newel in 1837, aged fifty-eight years, leaving the well known Newel farm to his son, Harmon. The second son, Electrus, moved to Geneva, New York. Harmon married Loanna Ensign. Their only son, Electrus, died in 1858, aged twenty-two years. Phebe, their only daughter, married John Grosvenor. Mr. Harmon Newel died in 1870, aged sixty-seven years, and Mrs. Newel died leaving the farm to Phebe Grosvenor and her children.

The original Bushnell farm, on this road, passed into the hands of Oliver Merritt, and subsequently Almeron Belding, who died, leaving a large family, only two of whom remain in town—Mrs. H. H. Wells and E. Belding, esq. The aged mother has returned to town, living with her son. The farm has been divided; Mr. Webster living on the west part, and Mrs. Willard Beals, widow of one of the pioneers of Troy, in this county, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Bruce, on the east part of the Howell Treat farm.

Warren Dimmick selected the farm north of his brother's, and south of the present railroad crossing, and married Miss Hannum, of Huntsburg. They were quiet, industrious, unobtrusive citizens, and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1856, aged fifty. His widow lives in Huntsburg. The farm has been owned by Sherman Pease and Mr. Judd, but is now owned by Mr. Paine, who came from Montville.

Childs Taylor came from Hartland, Connecticut, in 1830, and took up land north of the corners, on the east tier of the Holmes tract. The maiden name of his wife was Althea Beach, who was from the same town. His family consisted of Lusanna, Edmund, Horace S., Almeda and Almira (twin sisters), Warren K., Elijah and Elisha (twin brothers), Nancy, Lucretia, and Augusta. Edmund studied medicine, attended the medical course of lectures at Willoughby, and married Idelia Standly, of Leroy, New York, who died in 1848. Subsequently he married Cornelia, a sister of his first wife, and settled in Leroy (after practicing his profession in Chardon until 1848 or '49), where he now re-

†Moved to Perry, Lake county.

sides, retiring from practice on a sufficient capital for his support. Horace S. graduated at Hudson, studied theology, married Miss Martha Sturdevant, of Huron county, went to India as a missionary, raised a family of four children, labored there twenty-two or twenty-three years, when he fell a victim to hard labor in a debilitated climate. His widow returned and lives in this State. Their eldest son, Horace, has been a missionary to the Gilbert Islands, beyond the Sandwich group. Childs Taylor died at his farm house in 1847, aged sixty-five. The son, Elisha, married Ann Wells, and died in Painesville in 1873, aged fifty-three. Elijah lives at the center, and is one of the deacons of the Congregational church. Deacon Warren Taylor owns most of the large farm near the bridge of the Painesville & Youngstown railroad crossing, formerly his father's. The daughters of Childs Taylor are mentioned as their marriages occur with Claridon boys.

Jonathan Gould, and his son Alden, came from Vermont, and bought in the southern part, on center road. In a few years they moved on to the south part of State road, on the Smith Waters' farm, where Alden died, in 1869, aged sixty-four years; the widow and heirs owning and now living on the place.

Chester Moffet, and his son Marcus, bought and moved on to the Mastick farm, south center road. Chester Moffet remained on this place. The aged couple died at an advanced age, he being eighty-six, died in 1864; and Mrs. Margaret in 1876, aged ninety-six years. Marcus Moffet married Miss Rachel Chapman for his second wife, after he returned to Claridon. He had previously moved to Indiana, where he lost his first wife, returning with four children, the youngest in his arms. The trials of sickness, and the death of his wife at the west, and the care, anxiety, and fatigue of returning, were great. He subsequently built two houses, in two different places, south of the center, which places he sold, and moved to Rock Creek. From there he went to Cleveland, his present residence, where two of his sons, Julius and Howard, reside.

A roadway opened south, between the center and State roads.

Martin Hewet had moved into the woods near Burton, living there without any established road for a few years.

Nathaniel Mastick* and Abijah Carryl, from Vermont, with their families, were really the first to break the forest in that direction. They arrived on the seventeenth of November, 1822, and took up their farms, put up shanties, and went to work with a will, taking jobs at chopping wood to support their families, filling up the balance of the time clearing their own farms. Mr. Mastick was a stout, healthy, resolute man. His sons, Owen and Nathaniel, then large enough and willing enough to put in for their share of telling blows; like most of the Green mountain boys, they had the bone, muscle and will. Some one enquired of the old man "why he came to Ohio?" He replied that he had "cleared up all Vermont that was worth clearing, and now he purposed to help clear up the rest of Ohio." Owen and Nathaniel now own the farm.

Loami Fletcher,* formerly from Vermont, but directly from Massachusetts, moved into the woods, south, where a road was soon located. Mr. Fletcher had a large family. He was a descendant from the famous Methodist preacher of that name, and a pioneer of that primitive order. Mr. Fletcher was a pioneer of that sect on this steeet, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church until his death. The farm is now owned by his son Cyrus, who married Miss Beach, of Hambden. They are pillars in the Methodist Episcopal church at East Claridon.

Abel, Philander, and Phileman Farr, from Vermont, moved into this part of the township. Abel Farr, in a few years moved to Troy, in this county. Phileman moved, I think, to the same place. Their farms changed owners many times. The most of it is now owned by Samuel Halderman. Philander Farr

made many changes in location, until he moved toCleveland, where he died. The Masticks, Carryls, and Farrs, were connected.

On a road laid out, running from the center to the State road, commencing about a mile south of the center, and running east, parallel with the east and west center road, David Ober, a soldier in the war of 1812, made his opening in the woods, in 1820; William Ober, on the same road, and west of his brother's, in 1822. Alvin Ober now owns the farm of his father, David, who, with his son-in-law, Chester Clapp, living west of him, are successful cultivators of fruit—especially grapes, strawberries, and other small fruits. The Wm. Ober farm is now owned by Chauncey Stebbins. The Obers were from Vermont.

Augustus Brown, from Cheshire, Connecticut, took land lying west of the Obers. He was an upright, industrious man, who successfully cultivated his farm, and raised good stock. He died, in 1852, aged sixty-two years. His wife survived him; after being bed-ridden about fourteen years, she died, in 1860, aged sixty-three years.

A road was laid out, north of East Claridon and east of the State road, to Huntsburg. John P. Bosley was the first to make an opening in this section of the township. He came here prospecting for land, in 1815, when, he said, there were but seven houses between Hambden and Warren—a distance of over thirty miles.

In 1825, having recently established himself here, he commenced the building of a grist-mill, near where the road crosses the Cuyahoga (east branch). The mill was soon completed, and did a tolerable good business for several years. Judge Bosley was a Pennsylvanian.

George Green, from Pennsylvania, located west of Bosley's, taking a tract of land on which John Ransom had built a saw-mill, on a small stream which empties into the main branch a little south of the grist-mill. This mill was of great advantage to the people in that vicinity for a few years, but this stream, like other small water-courses, as the country became cleared, failed to supply water sufficient to make the mill profitable. After clearing up his farm, and putting up good buildings for himself and his son, Thomas, west of him, he sold out to ——— McCalmont. The George Green farm is now owned by I. N. Hathaway, esq., of Chardon.

Wanton Hathaway,* with his wife, Anna Hotelling, located about midway from East Claridon to Hambden; cleared up his farm, and arranged his barns for dairying convenience, and became a leading dairyman. He was a man of enterprise, and was accustomed to dealing in stock driving in large numbers of dairy cows from the south to supply dairying farmers in the spring trade. Mr. Hathaway died in the prime of life, in 1853, aged fifty-three; his wife, Anna, died, in 1873, aged sixty-nine. His eldest son, John C., owns the homestead, but resides in Cleveland, where he has been in business several years. Of the other sons: Henry W. is in mechanical business, at East Claridon; Gilbert lives in Huntsburg; he has had the misfortune to lose an arm by being caught in a threshing machine; Charles is located on the north part of the State road, where a branch road runs to the north center corners.

Charles Johnson was an old settler on the State road. Heil Armstrong, who for himself and three brothers, all from Franklin, Connecticut, originally made not only the purchase of the Johnson farm, but bought other lands of General Perkins in 1833. The Bosley grist-mill and other lands were bought by the same parties. They built a substantial stone dam, moved the mill to a more eligible place, bringing the water from the small creek, thus utilizing both streams, with a deeper fall and more abundant supply of water. The mill, by division, fell to Hopestill Armstrong, who made substantial improvements on the farm, buildings, and mill. He had the confidence of the community in his

integrity and accommodating spirit. He died universally regretted. His widow married Peletiah, one of the brothers, and moved to Mentor. Most of Hopestill's farm is now owned by G. W. Stillwell, and the mill property by Brown & Williams—the former living in Concord; the latter running the mill. It being near the Painesville & Youngstown railroad, is doing a good flouring business as well as custom work. Heil Armstrong, after the death of his wife, married Anna, daughter of Captain Chace.

Burton Armstrong built a neat and commodious farm-house near the old saw-mill run, on which stream he had built an oil mill. After a few years it was discontinued, for the reason that the farmers thought it more profitable to keep their lands in pasture for dairy purposes than to raise flax. Mr. Armstrong made arrangements to change his place of location on to that part of his farm where the Painesville & Youngstown railroad crossing now is, he and his son, Burton, residing in the same house, above alluded to, where they have ornamented their yard with a variety of trees, making a very pretty family park, facing the railroad. His place of residence is well known, and his hospitality, enjoyed by a host of friends and railroad officials from the whole length of the narrow gauge. Mrs. Armstrong knows how to get up good dinners and preside at the table with ease and dignity. Mr. Armstrong has been crippled for a number of years, caused by breaking his leg. He takes a lively interest in public matters, having always been a public-spirited man, who dislikes a mean act, or a stingy person, and is not afraid to speak out his feelings.

Of other pioneers on the State road, Mosier Ames was prominent. His location was south of the corners on the west side of the road. He came out prospecting for land in 1815, and moved out in 1818. He was an athletic man, and was the bully in a wrestling party at the regimental training in Burton in the fall of 1819. He was a hard-working man, minding his own business, never seeking a quarrel. One son, Reuben Ames, lives on the east side of the same road, and not far from the old stand of his deceased father, whilst three of his daughters—Mrs. Hotelling, Mrs. Charles Stafford, and Mrs. Eri Mastick, the two latter being widows—all live at or near the corners at East Claridon. The children all know how to work, and persevere on the working line.

William Preston was an early settler in that neighborhood. Nathan Ford, from Cheshire, Connecticut, took his land at the extreme south part of the State road. Subsequently, at his death, Miles Barnes became the owner, at his death, his son, Miles, who now resides there.

Walter Bosley* located on the State road, at the intersection of the south, east and west roads, taking the northwest corner lot. He was a son of Shadrach Bosley, one of the first settlers on the north part of State road. Walter Bosley died in 1864, aged seventy-eight years. His son, Reuben, now lives on the homestead. Roderick and Elisha White established themselves on the east side of the road, nearly opposite to the intersection of the east road. Elisha White was an intelligent man, and surveyor by profession, and subsequently a civil engineer, engaged at various times and by different companies in laying out railroads. They subsequently moved to Chagrin Falls.

James Ford's farm is at the railroad crossing, west side. William Adams' east side of the road, and near the railroad. Andrew Johnson's on the east side of the road, where he put up tasteful dwellings; his brothers on the west side of the farm lately owned by David Johnson, deceased. The widow Alden Gould's family own the farm formerly occupied by Smith Waters, one of the early settlers. Almond Knapp, esq., owns the farm taken up by Martin Bushnell, the first settler in that vicinity. William Carver, on the east side, married one of Mr. Bushnell's daughters. He has been a good hunter, in times past, as well as farmer, and was a first-rate marksman. A. Russell, east side, formerly owned

by Robert Bosley. E. W. Hale, on the west side, on land formerly owned by George Richardson.

Robert Bosley owns the farm formerly taken up by Daniel Hathaway, which, with other lands subsequently owned by Darius Armstrong, one of the four brothers before alluded to, was considered, when under his management, one of the best grain farms in the township. Since his death the present owner has used it as a dairy farm.

Cyrus Bissel bought the farm taken up by Norman Spencer. He married Miss Amanda Case, of North Hartford. Mr. Bissel was from Torrington. After living there for many years, and having a large family of children growing up like olive plants around their table, he sold his farm and moved to Wisconsin.

Hiram Burt was an early settler on South Center street, living and dying on his place.

Frederick H. Gould, and Lovina, his wife, on the same road, came from Windham county, Vermont. They were also among the early comers, being forty days on their journey with an ox team, with two young children. The vicissitudes of their life were greater than most of those coming at that period of time. He commenced clearing land on three different places between the center and Burton, the last of which he cleared, put up buildings, and raised a large family, which taxed all his energies to support, and helped to sustain schools and other institutions with liberality, according to his limited means. They were members of the Congregational church. He was once treed by the wolves, who serenaded him under the branches of the tree, up and amongst which he spent the night uncomfortably holding on to the limbs. The night was cold, his limbs numb and aching, and the music grating and setting his teeth on edge. At another time, when hunting for his cows, night came on with a cold rain, and after giving up all hope of getting home, he crawled under a log. Morning light disclosed the fact that he was within a few rods of his house. They were members of the Congregational church. He sold and moved to Orwell in 1846, where he died in 1876, aged eighty-four, leaving seven children. Only one—Charles, is living in this town.

Elijah Hathaway was another of the early settlers, lived many years east of Claridon center, and subsequently, I think, in the southwest part of the town.

East of the corner, Elnathan Chace owns a farm extending to Huntsburg. He has been and continues to be one of the leading dairymen in the town and county, has been connected in the cheese manufacturing business as long, probably, as any one in the county, and has for many years drove in lots of cows from south and west of the Reserve, for the spring trade.

Captain Theodore Ensign, another Hartland man, made his stand on the State road, north of East Claridon. His oldest sons soon located in other places in town, leaving the farm at or before his death to his son Emery, who subsequently removed to (Rock creek) Morgan, where a few years after he died. Captain Ensign died in this town in 1860, aged seventy-four. The Ensign farm is now owned by the Gorman brothers.

Moses Stebbins, esq., bought a small improved farm on the corner of the middle east and west road to Huntsburg (the mill road), worked at the blacksmiths' trade, and subsequently sold and moved a little south of the center of the town. He was a magistrate for many years here, and was a man of excellent judgment, cautious, calculating results from causes with philosophical acumen. Martin B. Hathaway now owns the place.

Daniel Eaton lived many years, near where the railroad crosses the State road in the north part.

George Sisson was another old settler on this road. He moved west. The farm is now owned by Daniel Morehouse and his son, Frank, whilst James

Morehouse, another of his sons, owns the north farm in the town, on the old State road.

*Nathaniel, *Asa, and *Parley Dimicks formerly lived on this road, and the descendants of the Chaces and Hathaways, with their farms, fill up the gaps not otherwise mentioned on the old State road, being one of the earliest roads established in the county.

The north east and west road from the State road to Huntsburg was not settled as early as most parts of the town.

About 1834 two bachelor brothers took up a tract of land in the northeast section of the town. They built at the intersection of this east and west with the north and south town line road, have made large clearings, and have had, I think, an ashery, steam saw-mill, cider-mill, etc., at different times. These corners have been known as Dow's corners.

†Josiah Bail built in the woods, on the above described road. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He and his wife were hard-working people, and raised a large family, none of whom live in the town, but are scattered in various States. The old soldier lives in Chardon, and is ninety years old, living with his son, Charles, a magistrate in that town.

Alanson Bail lived in Claridon many years, raised a large family, and is now, and has been for a number of years a resident of Chardon. Few men knew more of the hardships and trials of supporting families with honest, hard labor than the Bail families. On that road the resident families are Parley Dimick‡ and his sons, Martin Durkee, and Asa Dimick*, with his son, Peter Parley Dimick.

A town line road from the northeast corner of Claridon was laid out and opened to accommodate one or two settlers and the public for mill convenience.

On this road a Mr. Dudley located; after his death, Dudley Buel, of Mesopotamia, married the widow, and lives on the farm.

On this road, near the corners, is located a cheese factory, which has been in successful operation for many years, receiving milk from Claridon and Huntsburg.

On this road lived Mr. Thomas Green, who died in 1858, aged ninety, and his wife, Hannes, in 1856, aged eighty-six.

A new road has been opened from the corners, a little north of the grist-mill, running south to the east and west center road near Elnathan Chace's for mill accommodations and public convenience to the railroad.

Mr. Redington Hathaway was inadvertently omitted to be mentioned in the proper place on the State road. He was one of the old settlers, an upright, steady home man, attending faithfully in his business. He died in 1860, aged sixty.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The first settlers in the western and central parts of the township, were either members of Congregational churches east, or were identified with such societies in worship, and were strongly imbued with religious principles. They were somewhat puritanical and strict observers of the Sabbath, never forgetting the interest of religion or education. Being too few in numbers to form a church of their own, they connected themselves with the church in Burton, but the distance and condition of the road were such that it was deemed advisable to hold meetings regularly at Judge Cowles' house on the Sabath for worship. On Sunday, the sixteenth day of November, 1811, the people met "according to custom," says the record. A Rev. Mr. Harris, on his way to the Scioto valley,

†Since dead.

‡Since the above was written, Parley Dimick has died, aged seventy-seven.

preached the first sermon ever preached in the township. Esquire Cowles was a man of considerable talent and ready speech, and usually led the meetings with dignity and propriety.

Sermons were read, and there were some good readers among the early settlers. After Rev. Mr. Humphrey was installed as pastor of the church in Burton he preached in Claridon about one fourth of the time. On the nineteenth of June, 1827, a meeting was held by a goodly number of inhabitants. Horace Taylor was chosen chairman, and Ozi Blakeslee, secretary; when it was unanimously resolved that it was expedient to form a society in Claridon, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Timothy Wells, Horace Taylor, and Stephen Pitkin, to confer with the society in Burton. After a mutual consultation a separation was affected, and an ecclesiastical society was formed immediately. The officers were: James Preston, Chester Treat, and Abraham Wilmot, trustees; and Ozi Blakeslee, clerk. A religious enterprise was thus inaugurated, which has worked regularly, until the present time, with comparatively as little friction as other similar societies. In the summer of 1828 Rev. Orange Lyman preached a few Sabbaths. On the twenty-first of September, 1828, Rev. Myron Tracy, from Vermont, preached with such acceptance to the society and people that a subscription was circulated, and Mr. Tracy was hired to preach for three hundred and fifty dollars per year, one third in money and two thirds in farm produce, at the current prices. In 1820 a Sabbath-school was formed, which has continued until the present time. From the time of the formation of the society, and long before, the services on the Sabbath were held, alternately, at the houses of Cotton Kellogg and Judge Cowles, east and west of the Cuyahoga river. In 1821 the school district east of the creek built a school-house at Kellogg's corners, when the meetings were trasferred from Cotton Kellegg's house to the school-house.

The Congregational church was formed December 26, 1827, at which time Rev. Mr. Humphrey preached from the text "Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity." Twenty-seven members united in forming the Claridon Congregational church. During the year 1829, Mr. Tracy's labors were greatly blessed. Fifty-two persons united with the church, all except four being by profession; being mostly the result of a powerful revival of religion.

In 1830, a large school-house was built at the center of the town, when a meeting of the people in the district was called, and it was unanimously voted to tender the use of the house to the Congregational society to hold their meetings in, until counter-ordered. At the annual meeting of the society, held January 11, 1830, a committee of five was chosen to draw up and circulate subscription papers to raise money to build a church edifice. Another committee, of nine, was appointed to select a site, draw a draft, estimate the probable cost, and the time necessary to build it; and another committee to ascertain, and report their opinions, as to the best method of building the house. At a subsequent meeting, Cotton Kellogg, Chester Treat, and Asa Cowles were chosen as a committee on building, under whose supervision the present structure was reared. Since the erection of the church building some changes have taken place. The high pulpit has been superceded by one of modern style, with other new arrangements and repairs. The church bell now in use was purchased in 1849. Mr. Tracy continued to labor here with great acceptance to the church and people until October 8, 1834, when he received a call from the foreign missionary society of the valley of the Mississippi, to act as their agent. The matter was submitted to council, and in approving of his dismissal the statement of the council, as was put upon record, was "that it appeared that the strictest harmony prevailed between ministers and church and people."

About four years elapsed without a settled minister, having quite a number preaching as candidates for settlement. During this period, and many years

afterwards there was an unhappy division about immediate emancipation of the slaves, old and new school theology, Presbyterian and Congregational polity, which resulted finally in becoming Congregational in fact as well as in name.

Rev. Marshal Eames, from Connecticut, came to Claridon in August, 1843. He was a young man of pleasing address, fervent zeal according to knowledge, and of more than average ability. The people united heartily in his support. He preached about five years, when, owing as it was generally supposed to his too severe labors, his health failed, and he died after a lingering illness, in 1848, aged thirty-six. The widow, Mrs. Eames, lives on the place, east of the center, where they lived at the time of her husband's death. Rev. Wm. Potter began labors here in 1848, and remained until September, 1853. Rev. E. D. Taylor came in March, 1855, and labored here until 1873. Rev. H. B. Fry preached two years, when Rev. A. D. Barber commenced here and is now laboring with acceptance to church and people this centennial year. Rev. Dr. Pratt and Rev. Mr. Page preached the longest of any candidates prior to Mr. Potter's coming. The Congregational church now [1876] numbers sixty-eight males and eighty-eight females, making a total of one hundred and fifty-six.

At the close of 1875 I find the following financial statement of the church at the commencement of the centennial year, to-wit:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For church poor and contingent fund	$33 30
For the American Congregational Union	21 15
Educational society	7 10
Bible society	12 05
American Board	22 31
Home Missions	40 75
American Missionary Association	19 90

The deacons of the Congregational church are Abraham Wilmot, Clinton Goodwin and Newton S. Kellogg. The church raised for Mr. Barber's salary eight hundred dollars. The society has since bought and fitted up a parsonage.

Methodist church.—Not being personally very well acquainted with the history of the society, I have applied to some of the leading and intelligent members of the society for information and for documentary history, which does not appear to have been well preserved, or where they have not access to it, as some of those having such in their possession have moved away. The first Methodist class was formed at East Claridon, through the instrumentality of John P. Bosley. Esquire Bosley informed me many years ago that the class first formed died out by removals and indifference; that in 1830 or '31 it was revived, or a new organization formed, and a Sabbath-school instituted. Judge Bosley promised, after he left town, to furnish me with a connected history of the church, which I did not receive. About 1829 quite a flourishing class or church existed in the west part of the township. Not long after that there was a successful effort made to unite in a church at the center of the township. Their meetings were held in the school-house, and the church increased in numbers and influence for several years. The anti-slavery agitation and cases of discipline created some alienation, after they built their church at the center in 1840. That church edifice was built by Marcus Moffet, who was one of the efficient members of that church. In 1867 the church edifice was drawn to East Claridon, when a thorough repair was made and a steeple added.

Since writing the above date of the building of the Methodist Episcopal church at the center, from what I supposed to be good authority, I have seen Mr. Moffet, who lives in Cleveland, who says that he built it in 1839. At the request of the writer, Rev. Mr. Hunscher, the present minister in charge, has furnished him with the following statistics, to wit: In 1858 the present circuit, Huntsburg and Claridon, was separated from Chardon. The preachers assigned

were: For 1858 and '59, N. M. Sherick and — Aikin; 1859 and '60, S. M. Sherick and B. J. Kennedy. John Paine, presiding elder, voted at the last conference not to use any but pure, unfermented juice of the grape at the sacraments. 1860-61, A. Norton and H. Callender; 1861 62, — Hollister; 1862-63, separated from Montville, A. Horton, preacher; 1863-64, H. Vance; 1864-65, George Bliss; 1865 66, J. B. Hammond; 1866-67, Thomas Radcliff; 1867-68, S. B. Torry; 1868-69, S. B. Torry (sixteen added to the church); 1869-70, D. Smith; 1870-71, B. C. Warner; 1871-72, — Fairbanks; 1872-73, S. Collier; 1873-74, S. Collier; 1874-75, — Falkner; 1875 76, A. Falkner; 1876-77, E. C. Lattimer (church repaired); 1877-78, H. J. Hunscher; Moses Hill, presiding elder; eighteen added to the church. The church building debt is extinguished, and the church out of debt. Funds raised this year for church purposes, seventy dollars; for preaching, two hundred and thirty dollars; number of church members, sixty-eight; preaching every Sabbath; number of Sabbath-school scholars, sixty.

Mrs. Alden Gould informs me that when the Methodist church was formed at the center of Claridon in 1832, there were only five members composing the class, viz: Alden Gould and his wife, S. Newel, and Marcus Moffet and his wife. John Cleater is the present class leader at East Claridon; A. B. Knapp, superintendent of Sunday schools; A. B. Knapp, James Leslie, William Chace, stewards; A. B. Knapp, Samuel Halderman, E. H. Chace, James Leslie, John Cleater, C. Fletcher, and Lucius Merriman, trustees.

This centennial year, the Congregational and Methodist churches are the only religious organizations in the township. There is a commendable degree of harmony existing between the two churches.

A Universalist church was organized at East Claridon in the winter of 1878, with a membership of thirty-seven. A. H. Ober, Edgar Hathaway, and Mrs. Lucy Hathaway, trustees; Rev. McMasters, minister.

EDUCATIONAL.

From the commencement of the settlement of the township a commendable educational spirit was manifested in establishing schools, and employing good school teachers. Lester Taylor taught the first select school in the township, and continued for winter terms, three or four years. He succeeded in prompting a number to seek for a higher education. Two sons of Deacon Taylor, Horace A. and Sherman D.; two sons of Deacon Preston, Charles and Austin; one of Childs Taylor, Horace S.; and one of Esquire Blakeslee, Samuel V., graduated at college, studied theology, and entered the ministry; Lyman Walworth, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, later, Philo Pinney, who graduated at Meadville, and is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church—a son of Elihu Pinney.

About 1832 an academy was built at the center, and good academical schools were kept there in the winter months for several years, but it was found an uphill business, Burton and Chardon being so near, and academic schools kept through the year there, the enterprise was abandoned. The old academy building, which had been built by subscription, was sold for an ashery, and drawn away.

Three of my former scholars studied law after attending higher schools, viz: Chester T. Blakeslee, Schuyler E. Blakeslee, and Corydon L. Taylor.

Miss Rachel Chapman commenced teaching a select school at the center in 1837, and taught the most of the time for three years.

Stephen Wood kept a select school on the State road, and in the chamber of Brinsmade's store at the center. He was a professional teacher, taught in many of the western States, and graduated at Athens university, in this State.

Mr. Harvey taught a select school west of the Cuyahoga river; was afterwards State superintendent of common schools. Sherman Canfield taught at the center; was afterwards a doctor of divinity, preaching in a Presbyterian church in Syracuse, New York; and Mr. Thompson, since State grange lecturer of Illinois, with others of less note.

Common schools were established in the following order, in the different places, and log cabins built. West side of the Cuyahoga river, Ralph Cowles being the first teacher in the building; at Kellogg's corners, Emily Spencer; at the center, Laura Ann Blakeslee; East Claridon, Mr. Preston, son of William Preston; south center, Neri Wright. Subsequently new districts were formed, and changes made in others. There are, in this centennial year, eight neat, well-painted, school-houses, well arranged for convenience and comfort. Some pains has been taken to set out trees for ornamenting small parks around the school buildings. The schools are generally kept about four months in winter and four or five in summer.

The Congregational church has had, from the early days of its establishment, an educated ministry; or a succession of ministers who have, by their precepts and examples, encouraged educational interest. Many of them have made it a rule to visit the schools at stated periods to encourage them in well-doing. Rev. E. D. Taylor, of Troy, was about fourteen years the minister of the Congregational church in this township, and, for a long period, one of the school examiners in Geauga county; he also taught select school in Claridon, a part of the time each year, for several years.

The characteristic influences of the pioneers in any given direction, in any locality, generally continues for several generations. This is exemplified in the continuance of the efforts of the old settlers by the present generation, in supporting educational interests. The result of our educational system has been the exodus of a large number of young people every fall, in the direction of the south or west, to teach school, thus exerting a wide-spread influence; like birds of passage seeking a more genial clime, to return in the spring to pursue their usual avocations. For a rural township, it has probably furnished its full complement of scholars to Hudson, Oberlin, and the Female seminary at Painesville. Our educational system has been very satisfactory in progressive improvement; but, owing to the decrease of scholars in the several districts, it has been of late, very expensive.

A NIGHT IN THE WOODS.

Miss Laury Ann Blakeslee, a daughter of Esquire Blakeslee, of Claridon, was engaged in teaching school, in Munson, when there were but few families in the township. She left there one Saturday evening, in company with Miss ——— Harvey, of that place, each on a horse, with one young colt following, intending to go to her father's; but alas! they were benighted and lost their path. On their wandering course they became satisfied they were moving in a circle, by noticing an object previously seen, and came to the conclusion that they might as well remain in one place, as they despaired of finding the road. The night was dark and hideous; five showers of rain fell during the night. Towards morning, as it proved, the footsteps of some animal were heard on the leaves. It moved in a circle around them. They put their horses close together, and the colt snuggled up close to its mother, as the noise of the footsteps continued in about the same orbit. They breathed laboriously, the horses trembled, and the fair riders, fearing the wild animal would come into dangerous nearness, thought they had better fly into unknown space. Spurs, they had not, but the beech whips played like drum sticks. Away they bounded through a small, stagnant stream, and soon heard a splash in the water behind them. Looking back, they saw an

animal as large as a big dog, of a grayish color, coming, and, apparantly smelling the horses' tracks. The day was now dawning. They discovered the pathway, lost sight of the night before, the dreaded animal disappeared, and they arrived in safety at Esquire Hopson's, which they had left the evening previous, thinking and talking of their night's unpleasantness; but never dreaming that their experience in Munson's dark woods, through a stormy night, would ever be put into a pioneer history. Miss Blakeslee is now Mrs. March, of Chagrin Falls, and Miss Harvey became Mrs. Pike, and died some years since.

MUSICAL ATTAINMENTS.

There were among the first settlers in Claridon comparatively a large number who had decidedly musical talents, which had been carefully cultivated, and which was cherished and cultivated here in the woods. It made their social gatherings pleasant, and the church music tended greatly to the edification of the congregation in connection with devotional exercises. As soon as a militia company was organized in town, a martial band of musicians was instituted and drilled with good success. The martial band association was a continuous one, receiving new impulses as the rebellion broke out. During the war it assumed greater efficiency by frequent drills for recruiting at calls for volunteers, attending the funeral of soldiers in different townships, when with muffled drums and measured tread they followed the deceased comrades (that had been brought from the front) to be laid in the "cities of the dead." They were often invited to compete for prizes with other bands, and took a banner at Garrettsville, where there were a dozen bands competing; likewise prizes at Kirtland, Little Mountain, and Chardon. A brass band now supercedes it.

Four of our young people graduated at musical colleges, to wit: Horace Treat, Josephine Treat, Franklin Wells, and Mrs. Franklin Wells. Josephine is teaching music in Missouri, and Julia Treat in California. There are other professional teachers in vocal and instrumental music. The Treats, Kelloggs, Strongs, Masticks, Rowleys, Wells, Wilmots and Rev. E. D. Taylor's families will long be honorably remembered for their services in the choir and bands.

A juvenile military company was organized, during the late war, of boys varying in ages from twelve to sixteen, well uniformed, equipped and drilled. At a dress-parade in Chardon, a ten dollar gold piece was presented to them for their soldierly appearance and accuracy in drill. The company was organized mainly through the instrumentality of Dunton Taylor, the first captain, who soon enlisted with his comrade, Sherman Rowley. They were in Banks' unfortunate Red river expedition. The young captain subsequently gained some repute as a humorous lecturer. He is now editor of a western newspaper. Willey Clark and Charley Kellogg followed him as captain of said company.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Martin Hewit was killed in his horse stable, by his horses kicking.

A son of Colonel Lester Taylor was killed by the fall of a tree March 1, 1830.

Clifton K. Chapman was drowned in Lake Aquilla (Claridon pond), July 3, 1872. He was the only son of Mrs. Harriet Allen Chapman, and grandson of Alvin Allen, with whom she lived.

A man who hung himself to the limb of a tree, lived with his family in the northwest part of the town, near where the railroad now passes into Hambden, and away from any road. Only one suicide—cause, intemperance.

BUILDINGS BURNED.

Houses—Lot Hathaway, Lester Taylor, Martin Hewit, Judge Asa Cowles, house (then occupied by Johnson Ensign, who married Minerva Cowles), Stephen Pitkin's (where Seger Steete formerly lived), and a house built by Colonel

Shumway, and occupied by Stephen Hollis), John Yeen and Esquire Waters.

Barns—Robert Bosley's by lightning, and Henry Martin Wells' by lightning, and a store at the center, with goods, owned by Robert Lyon, and one at the corners in East Claridon, owned by Ermine Mastick; one owned by the Leslies, and E. Mastick & White's grocery.

PROFESSIONAL.

Lawyers.—None.

Physicians.—The first was Dr. Jewett, a young man from Burton, who had lost one hand or the use of his hand by the bursting of a gun in waking up officers on a training morning. He located at East Claridon about 1832, did not succeed in business, and soon left.

Drs. Alden, McAlpin and E. C. Taylor at the center, and several others at East Claridon. It was up hill-business.

Old physicians at Chardon and Burton held the business too exclusively.

Dr. Brown was the first to make a tolerable seccessful stand at East Claridon, and left in a few years.

Dr. Chapel who had been a surgeon in the war of the rebellion, and one of the youngest ones in the army, established at East Claridon in 1868, and gained an extensive practice and was the first to establish himself on a solid pecuniary basis.

MERCHANTS.

The first shop of goods was opened at East Claridon about 1832, by Mory's Brothers. The amount of goods and capital invested were about equal to a common pack-peddler's outlay of the present time.

The small building containing the goods, stood on the southeast corner of East Claridon, and was built by a Mr. Wood from Windsor. Then followed at the above place, John M. MacIntosh, about 1835, with various changes of firm: Bolster & McIntosh, Bolster & Wells, Bolster, Kellogg & Co., C. C. Field & Charles Field, John P. Bosley and Bosley & Co., John P. Lukens & Co., the company being Hathaway & Bennett who retired in a few years, and Mr. Lukens continued in business, doing more than an ordinary amount for a country store until 1875, when he discontinued business in that place. The Leslie Brothers commenced in——. The elder Leslie continues in trade at the Luken's stand.

John Mastick, jr., and White have done business in the grocery line, and were burned out in 1879.

At the center of the town Z. P. Brinsmade built a store, and was the first resident merchant.

William K. Williston, Charles Bolster & Co., C. P. Treat, Geauga Farmers Co., and Union Farmers Co., the two latter doing, in produce and merchandise, a large business for about three years; financially a failure in a superlative degree. C. P. Treat, Robert Lyon, then Arthur Treat, and Lucretia Taylor followed, Arthur doing business at present at the old Treat stand.

Cyrus Kellogg built a store at Kellogg's corners, and with his son, Frank, have been doing a large amount of business for a country store.

TAVERNS.

The first tavern was opened by Martin, where Esquire Knapp now lives; second, the tavern house built by Martin McIntosh on the southeast corner of East Claridon, and another built on the northwest corner, and kept by J. Wilkinson, and for many years previous to this, kept by John Mastick.

T. W. Ensign bought the McIntosh house, and kept it as a hotel some twenty years. He died in 1862, aged forty-nine.

MECHANICS.

The township is a rural district, occupied most exclusively by tillers of the soil; even the mechanics, from the commencement to the present time, have generally been owners of small farms or a piece of land.

Lewis Gorman, a carpenter, came to Painesville from Hartland in 1818, and to Claridon in 1820. He bought and built, and shifted his location many times, and finally settled down for life on a farm at East Claridon.

Deacon James Preston built more good houses than any one. Rufus Hurlburt, and Thomas Talbot, who owned a cabinet shop at the center, built the Congregational church. Henry Talbot, Marcus Moffett, E. C. Belding, and Eleazer Goodwin were the principal carpenters and joiners who worked and remained long in town. Mr. Moffett built several churches in neighboring towns, and one—the Methodist Episcopal church—at the center.

POLITICAL.

The township has always been Republican, or acted in opposition to the Democratic party by large majorities, under varied names, as Whig, anti-Masonic, Free-soil, and last, Republican. The Democratic party had its rise when General Jackson first run for president, by Walter Bosley casting the only vote for the Jackson ticket. The machinery of the township government has been so satisfactorily administered that local excitements have not called out a general vote, and party lines at such elections have not been very strictly drawn.

The following persons have held the office of justice of the peace in the township: Ozi Blakeslee, Neri Wright, Reuben Bourn, Elisha White, Chester Treat, John P. Bosley, Owens Mastick, Elijah Douglass, Lester Taylor, Moses Stebbins, Orrin Spencer, D. B. Ladd, Edmund C. Belden, Sala Newell, Ermine Mastick, Almon Knapp, Corydon L. Taylor, Jason Wells, and Robert Lyon.

The first general celebration of Independence was held at the center of Claridon on the fourth of July, 1821. A stand or platform with stumps as supporters, and logs for seats, and a booth of branches of trees with their leaves to protect the people from the heat of the sun. From north and south, east and west, the people came with baskets of nice eatables. Men, women and children all turned out. It was the first pic-nic occasion that called out the people generally. Martial music and a few old muskets did good service as a substitute for cannon. Lester Taylor and Eleazer Goodwin were orators of the day. Patriotic toasts were drank, and a good supper closed the exercises of the day. Probably no more satisfactory celebration has been held, or more patriotic blood has coursed in the veins of any collection of the people on any such occasion since, in town.

DEBATING CLUB.

A debating club and literary society was established here in the early settlement of the place, and became one of the fixtures in consequence of its long continuance, debating questions of public interest—the young ladies' reading essays, which had a marked influence upon all who attended, in giving a taste for reading and arranging their thoughts for writing and speaking. Some of the good fathers in the church were distrustful of its tendency for good, fearing it might injure the religious interests and turn the mind to a contemplation of vain and worldly imaginations; yet the most intellectual and influential members of that church for forty years had their minds disciplined in that association, where there was more order, courtesy, and better subordination to parliamentary rules than sometimes has existed in our legislative and congressional deliberative assemblies, as the writer knows by experience in the former, and has noticed in the latter.

HUNTING.

Until most of the wild animals were killed or driven away, the men and boys had generally a good rifle, and knew how to use them in killing small game, such as squirrels, partridges, and turkeys. To mutilate their bodies subjected such hunters to ridicule as being "greenhorns." The bullets of experts took effect only on the head of their game. A majority of the old settlers hunted only at odd spells, except during the fall snows, which were slaughtering days in the woods, to supply the families with meat for themselves, and their non-hunting neighbors with turkey and deer. Most of the then out-door population could tell some amusing stories of adventures with the beasts of the forests, and of hairbreadth escapes, and a few of the luxury of putting up with landlord tree, and lodging in the upper story of airy rooms of branches, garnished with a profusion of green leaves, and endless numbers of brilliant stars in the background of vision. As a rule, unless driven by extreme hunger, or to protect their young, or cut off from retreat, "the fear of man and the dread of man" is apparent with animals to all experienced hunters and pioneers. Some nimrods there were in the country.

Timothy Tainter, now eighty-two years old, and his son Charles, now living and owning the Rufus Beard farm, on the south part of West street, have made it a professional business for many years, during the hunting and trapping seasons (after game was gone here), to hunt in the mountainous wilds of Pennsylvania, or in Michigan's green forests. They have made it a pecuniary success. They claim to have killed over one hundred wolves, some four hundred deer, and many bears. Timothy Tainter informed the writer that at one time, in hunting in the southwestern part of this county, with a Mr. Harrington, they cut a large bee-tree, with a large hollow through the upper part of the trunk, it being a mere shell and several of the large branches hollow, which, like the trunk, were filled with honey, and that he verily believed there was a ton of honey. The tree smashed up so that for some distance around the ground flowed with streams of honey, of which he had not the means of saving but little.

To show the present generation, and natural philosophers generally, something of the habits, sagacity, and generalship of wolves, I annex a sketch written by J. C. Wells, esq., one of Claridon's newspaper reporters, and published in the *Geauga Republican* some years since:

"Abraham Wilmot relates that one winter, when out hunting in the southwestern part of the township, he came across the track of a deer which half a dozen wolves had driven towards Gilmore's mill-pond. As they approached the pond they appear to have spread themselves out, and thus preventing the escape of the deer in either direction, drove him into the mire, where, it seems, they killed him, and then dragged the carcass back to the dry ground, and devoured it; and here Mr. Wilmot found the well-picked bones by the side of a log, partly covered up with snow and leaves.

"I have another story to relate. Captain Paine, then living in Chardon, was one day going through the woods north of the pond in this township. It was in the winter, there was some snow on the ground, the pond was frozen, and the ice thereon very slippery. He came upon the track of a deer which had been followed by a single wolf. Crossing this, he soon came to the track of another wolf, and a little further on, still another. His curiosity became excited, and, on examing the whole ground, it appeared that about a dozen wolves had formed a line or semi-circle, and had thus driven a deer directly on to the ice of the pond, and there killed and devoured him. These wolves seemed to be aware of the fact that on the ice every advantage would be in their favor, owing to the difference of formation in their feet from those of the deer, and had taken this

method to secure their prey. Do brutes reason? Sheep-raising was then a very precarious business. Settlers were accustomed to build high and strong pens, into which the sheep were driven every night the year round. If by accident or carelessness they were left out a single night, the probability was that some would be the wolves' before morning. Owing to the extreme cunning and shyness of these wolves, and the fact of their seldom leaving the swamps in the daytime, it was a very difficult matter to destroy them. The people at length became so much exasperated against them for their many depredations, that in the year 1822 a great wolf hunt was organized, and engaged in by the people of several of the townships of this vicinity, of which I may have occasion to speak hereafter."

CLARIDON CENTRAL PARK.

In 1870 the writer drew up a subscription paper, circulated it, went to the nurseries and purchased evergreens and set them out, invited the neighbors to help set out forest trees, and replenished such as died from year to year, raising funds by selling grass on the park grounds, and, in 1877, proposed to have a "Park Association" formed, which was accordingly done, and moneys and improvements were turned over into the hands of the committee. Julius Chidester was chosen president. The author of the enterprise declined any compensation for his services.

MANUFACTURES.

There are no large water privileges for manufacturing purposes, and the industrial pursuits are mostly in the line of farming.

Burton Armstrong put up an oil mill, on Armstrong creek, which was discontinued in a few years; because the farmers thought it more profitable to keep dairies than to raise flax. From about 1835 to 1840, the dairy business became a specialty, and from 1860 to 1870 and 1876, it had attained its highest figure. At the centennial year it was on the decrease, whilst the amount of butter made was on the increase.

In 1862, the manufacture of cheese on the co-operative plan commenced. [See the introductory address before Centennial Pioneer meeting.]

As Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Bartlett were the first and only ladies in the county who went to Oneida to perfect their knowledge in cheese-making; and, as Mrs. Phebe Freeman Hall has continued in the business ever since, it is but just that the following testimonial of her skill and perseverance should have a place in this history:

"CINCINNATI, OHIO, AUGUST 31, 1869.

"A. D. Hall, esq., Claridon, Ohio:

"DEAR SIR—Permit us, through you, to present to your good lady, Mrs. Hall, a fine set of silver table-spoons. The motive that actuates us is simply a testimonial of our appreciation of her untiring efforts in your behalf to have the cheese made in your factory stand among the first in the country, which reputation it has already attained in point of uniformity and sameness, and of good quality. We feel safe in saying that none in the State excel it in this peculiarity of your home factory. For all this, we are disposed to give Mrs. Hall the full credit. Therefore, we hope this little token of our friendship and past business relations, will be received and appreciated by yourself and lady in the spirit intended by us. "Yours very respectfully,

"J. W. BANNING & CO."

A cheese factory, which stood at the center of Claridon was burned. E. H. Chace & Co. now own the large and commodious cheese factory, at East Claridon, formerly owned by Armstrong & Chace. Both of the factories are used as creameries, or for cheese-making, as prices, or the weather may influence them. The butter from the west factory is sent direct to Liverpool, by the way of New York. A co-operative company have a factory in the northeast part of the township, which has been in active operation for many years.

TEMPERANCE.

During several years after the commencement of the settlement of the town the families used whiskey freely as a substitute for cider, which they had been

accustomed to in their eastern homes. Rev. Mr. Humphrey preached a radical sermon against the use of it as a beverage as early as 1820, which created a storm of ridicule and contempt. The seed was sown; it took root in a few families—notably in Deacon Kellogg's. Mrs. Amanda Kellogg was the first practical "teetotaler," and the advocacy of the new doctrine found more favor with the "mothers in Israel" than with "their lords." The opposition to strong drink increased informally until about 1828. From that time it assumed an organic form in various societies, old, young, and mixed, under various names, until 1877, when a union society was formed. The friends in East Claridon, with the central and west part, merged their societies into one, which has been the most effectual of any organization. The officers were: Lester Taylor, president; C. Cummings, Lucius T. Wilmot, and Oscar Douglass, vice presidents; John Mastick, jr., secretary. One of the distinctive features of that reformation was that most of the speeches were from the members—from hoary heads to juveniles of eight and ten years. Esquire Blakeslee's papers say that up to 1831 "there had not been a tavern, distillery, or grogshop in the town." The serpent soon after beguiled many; but not, however, by the seductive influence of Eve.

No township tax was levied until some time after the above date, and no more efficient town officials has there ever been than when the duties were discharged gratuitously.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

About 1832 a proposition was made by Lester Taylor to meet on a certain day and drive in the young steers for matching, by trade, as parties could agree, thus providing a favorable opportunity to find such as would match. It met with favor, and soon embraced all kinds and ages of stock, and herds, with a good attendance of people from out, as well as in town, and closed with an address. The young folks were there, and seemed to couple and match well for the day; but whether for life this deponent saith not. He knew not of any committees for that purpose. From such a beginning a regular organization, like farmers' fairs, was instituted.

THE FARMERS' FREE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was formed in 1852. They soon built a large hall, costing about one thousand dollars, by subscription. Hon. B. B. Woodbury was the first president, and the society had a vice-president in every township. It was carried on with much energy and efficiency for many years, but as it was supported by membership fees and free contributions, it created a burthen too heavy to be borne, and was discontinued. The hall is divided into rooms for township purposes generally, and elections in particular. The grangers have made a commodious hall in another part of the upper story.

WEIGHING ASSOCIATION.

The Claridon Weighing association had its organization by a humorous challenge given by and accepted between Lucius T. Wilmot and Lester De Witt Taylor, in the fall of 1870. Mr. R. E. Waters reports in the *Geauga Democrat*, now the *Republican*, as follows:

"They were to weigh their calves on Candlemas day, February 2, 1871, on the wager of an oyster supper, to be given by the owner of the calf which gained the most in the interim, the matter to be decided by Colonel E. Spencer's scales, the weight of their respective calves at that time being: Wilmot's red calf, 882 pounds; L. D. Taylor's white calf, 912 pounds."

H. N. Spencer, in a report in the same paper, says:

"In accordance with the above arrangement, L. D. Taylor, esq., invited all who brought forward and weighed stock on the second, to spend the afternoon

of the tenth, with their wives, at his house, and participate in the oyster supper he had won the right to furnish. His neat, cosy house, built more for the enjoyment of a convenient and pleasant home than for large entertainments, was well filled, and great was the enjoyment there. * * * As we sat down I could not help contrasting in my own mind the quantity and quality of the rations the sergeant-major was furnishing us, with those he was wont to draw and issue so carefully to the men of his company about Chattanooga, in the days of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. The chief attraction seemed to be a nice loaf of cake, which adorned the center of each table, with the following in capital letters: 'Hurrah for the white calf.'"

Such was the origin of a society which is now one of the institutions of Claridon. Colonel Spencer, with his well known liberality and public spirit, did the weighing gratuitously, as has his son, Warren E. Spencer, since the colonel moved to Chardon. In connection with this weighing association it may be proper to record, that several good stock raisers from out of town drive their stock here at our annual and semi-annual weighings, notably, Lucius Merriman, the Hales, and Silas Beard, of Burton, and E. Tuttle, of Munson.

C. L. Taylor saw a fine Morgan stallion from New Jersey, at the first State fair in Cleveland, and he went east and bought it, thus introducing the first Morgan blood in this place. The horse was taken on to the trotting track for practice, driven by Mr. Pease, a few evenings before the annual free fair, and was brought into collision with the shaft of the sulky of another trotting horse, and instantly killed.

Cyrus Kellogg, of Kellogg's corners, in this township, raised a heifer—a full blooded Durham, strawberry roan—which weighed in Cleveland, the morning she was slaughtered, 1,640 pounds. The dressed quarters weighed 1,098 pounds; the meat on the ribs cut three and one-half inches in thickness; tallow on the caul, 32 pounds; rough tallow, 265 pounds. It was retailed in Cleveland, best pieces selling at twenty-five cents per pound, amounting in all to two hundred and forty dollars.

Of the rival calves before spoken of, Wilmot was tempted to sell his when two years old. Taylor matched his and sold them the winter after they were three years old, for three hundred dollars, the price of the pair esimated at six dollars per hundred weight, making fifty hundred weight for the pair. At the weighing, a short time previous, the brag steer weighed 270 pounds the most, leaving the big steer at 2,770 pounds.

Lucius T. Wilmot and L. DeWitt Taylor have dealt in stock more than any others in the township. Cyrus Kellogg, Wesley Nash, Julius Chidester, Owens Mastick, Robert Rowley, and Elnathan Chace, have dealt, more or less extensively, in stock.

GEAUGA LODGE, NO. 171, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS,

was instituted December 3, 1850, with J. S. Cleveland, T. W. Ensign, Warren Heaton, W. Hathaway, C. C. Fields, and A. E. Ensign, as charter members. The meetings were held in the room over Royal Dow's office, at East Claridon. In the year 1854 C. C. and C. S. Fields built a store with a lodge room in the third story. In the month of July, 1868, said store and lodge room were burned, with all the furniture and fixtures. Lodge was then held in a room of W. Hathaway's until 1874, when they built at East Claridon station, on the Painesville & Youngstown railroad. The officers for 1878 were N. E. Woodard, N. G.; E. G. Eggleston, V. G.; W. M. McCalmont, R. S.; D. B. Ladd, P. S.; and W. H. Hathaway, treasurer. Regular meetings are held Tuesday evenings of each week. They are prosperous financially and otherwise, having a good library.

CLARIDON GRANGE, NO. 1187,

was organized May 16, 1875, with the following charter members: C. L. Taylor and wife, E. H. Treat and wife, W. E. Spencer and wife, Clinton Douglass and wife, A. B. Wells and wife, T. D. Ladd and wife, T. C. Wells and wife, Homer Clapp and wife. The first officers were: Master, L. D. Taylor; overseer and secretary, E. H. Treat; lecturer, C. L. Taylor; treasurer, T. C. Wells. Meetings Friday evening of each week, in Agricultural hall. Officers of the grange for 1878: Master, O. C. Douglass; overseer, Homer Clapp; secretary, F. G. Wells; lecturer, Emogene Wells; treasurer, T. D. Ladd. Present number of members, thirty-eight. Meetings now held in Grange hall.

The inhabitants of Claridon are almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and would compare favorably in the moral, social and intellectual culture with the people of other rural districts of our country. They are, as compared with other communities of like occupation, a reading and a church-going people, as will be seen by the following items drawn from official statements from postmasters in the centennial year: Weeklies, two hundred and sixty-eight; monthlies, sixty-five; dailies, six—three hundred and thirty-nine. The above report does not do full justice to Claridon. Chardon village is located so near the northwest corner of the township, that a portion of the people do their post office business through the Chardon department.

The Claridonians are comparatively very free from litigation. Very few suits have been ligitated to redress, either imaginary or real grievances.

THE CLARIDON FARMERS' CLUB

was instituted more than twenty years ago, by a number of prominent farmers in the place, and it has, as a rule, held its monthly meetings since, and has become one of the fixtures of the town. It is divided into the gentlemen's and ladies' departments, each selecting some appropriate subject for consideration at their next meeting. In the gentlemen's course of selections, the order of nature as to seed time and harvest, is carried out with such other subjects as the circumstances and times make most advisable.

The association meets at the houses of the members, by invitation, and when the discussion and business of both branches are closed, they mingle together in social intercourse. Coffee and tea are served with abundance of eatables, such as the lady member of the house knows how to provide with substantials and delicacies "beautiful to the eye, and good to the taste." The records of the association are well kept.

It has had a marked influence in the social, moral and intellectual improvement of the members in their varied bearings, independent of the progress in their occupations, and has exerted a happy, continuous influence in cultivating a fraternal spirit. The usual attendance will average about seventy.

SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1876.

Number of youth in the township between the ages of six and twenty-one years: Boys, 92; girls, 102; whole number, 194.

VALUE OF TAXABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR 1876,

on the following items: Horses, 44; value, $16,676. Cattle, 1,369; value, 25,306. Sheep, 893; value, $2,288. Dogs, 14; value, $154. "Beware of dogs."—Phillipians iii, 2. Value of credits, book accounts, etc., $46,968.

I have selected only a few of the taxable articles, such as are of most general interest. The whole amount of taxable personal property is valued at $129,222.

POSTMASTERS.

Claridon.—Cotton Kellogg, Neri Wright, Chester Treat, Robert Lyon, C. P Treat, Arthur Treat, and Miss Lucretia Taylor.

East Claridon.—Elisha White, John McIntosh, John P. Bosley, Wanton Hathaway, Charles S. Field (appointed by Pierce in 1853, and continued until he resigned, during Lincoln's administration, holding the office over eleven years), and also Mr. Morse, and John Mastick, jr., present incumbent.

Charles Field was commissioned a member of the board of enrollment of the Nineteenth congressional district of Ohio. In a note from him he expressed a wish that the formation of a Know-nothing organization at East Claridon, "which grew in a night and perished in a night," should not be omitted in history.

CENTENARIAN.

Margaret Waters died, aged one hundred and four years and ten months; her husband, Smith Waters, died in 1857, aged eighty-seven years: there were but ten days difference in their ages. Mrs. Lucy Kellogg, the mother of Asahel and Cotton Kellogg, died at the age of one hundred years, and Mr. Jonathan Gould died, aged about ninety-nine—it was marked "one hundred" on his coffin.

OCTOGENARIANS.

In 1870, there were fourteen persons in the township over eighty years of age.

In 1878, there were sixteen persons in the township over eighty years old.

The per centage of deaths in Claridon, for the last forty years, as compared with the population, will average about one and one-fourth per cent.

VAULT.

In the spring of 1879, the qualified electors proceeded, under the notice given, according to law in such case made and provided, to vote, yes or no, for a vault to be built in the cemetery, at the center of Claridon. There being an affirmative vote, the trustees of the township contracted for a vault to be built, during the summer, of Berea grit free-stone, which has been built under the direction of Burton Armstrong, Julius Chidester, and Lester DeWitt Taylor, trustees, and Frank Kellogg, township clerk. It has been completed to the acceptance of the trustees, and is a fine structure of the kind.

MILITARY ROSTER.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Timothy Wells,
Benjamin Mastick, sr.,
Reuben Kidder,
Josiah Smith.

WAR OF 1812.

Eliud Boughton,
Darius Armstrong,
Lot Hathaway,
Redington Hathaway,
Daniel Robinson,
David Ober,
Frederied Gould,
Ozi Blakeslee,
Seger Steel,
Amos Pitkin.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

SEVENTH O. V. I., CO. F.

Capt. Harlow Spencer enlisted August 21, 1862; was wounded at Ringgold, Ga., Novembr 27, 1863; and at New Hope church, near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864; mustered out with his regiment at Cleveland, O., July 6, 1864; re-enlisted August 2, 1864; raised company F, 29th O. V. I.; served as captain until the close of the war.

SIXTYITH O. V. I.

Daniel Tucker,
Horace Treat, Co. E.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH O. V. I.

John C. Treat,
E. H. Treat,
George Tribbee.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH O. V. I.

Warren E. Spencer, Co. B,
Almeron B. Wells, Co. B.

TWENTY-NINTH O. V. I.

Shannon R. Wintersteen, Co. F. August 26, 1862; died of typhoid fever, at South hospital, Washington, D. C., May, '63.
W. H. Kibbee, Co. F, August 30, 1862; wounded at Dumfries, Va., December 27, 1862; discharged February 2, 1863; re-enlisted in Co. E. 177th O. V. I., 1864; served to the close of the war.
James B. Auxer, August 30, 1862; was wounded in the face by Guerrillas, in north Alabama, while on a gun-boat on the Tennessee river—April 13, 1864.
Daniel Bennet, Co. F, enlisted August 30, 1862; wounded in the thigh.
Freeman Downing, Co. F, August 30, 1862; wounded in the neck at New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864.
Marshall L. Scoville, Co. F. enlisted March 14, 1864; lost his right arm in battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864
Martin T. Durkee,
Franklin D. Dimock, Co. F.

NINETEENTH O. V. I.

William T. Andrews, Co. F, April, 1861. Died.
Allen C. Spencer, Co. F, April 1861; re-enlisted in 6th O. V. C.; was transferred to 2d cavalry, serving three years.
John McKee, Co. F, April, 1861.
Thomas M. Rea, Co. F. April, 1861.
P. N. Dimock, Co. F., 1861.
T. F. Hawley, Co. F; and in Co. B, 41st O. V. I; wounded at Shiloh; at Stone River; at Chickamauga; at Missionary Ridge, and at Peach Tree Creek.

FORTY-FIRST O. V. I.

Burton Armstrong, Co. G.
George Cowles, Co. G, and sharp-shooter; died by starvation in Andersonville prison.
Peter Thayer, Co. G.
Chester H. Watts,
G. Mortimer Watts, Co. G. Killed.
Elmer Bennet, Co. B, sharp-shooter.
Murton E. Gager, Co. B. wounded in the leg.
John Potter, Co. B, wounded.
Rollin Bennet, Co. B.
Jonathan Green, Co. G, wounded.

FORTY-SECOND O. V. I.

Dunton Taylor, Co. A.
Sherman Rowley, Co. A.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH O. V. I.

Julius A. Moffit, lieutenant.
John C. Hathaway, 2d lieutenant.
LaRoyal Taylor, seargent.
Lester D. Taylor, seargent-major.
Alonzo S. Watts,
Homer Sanborn,
Gilbert B. Hathaway,
Philo Boughton,
Ezra Webb,
Sylvester Webb,
O. A. Dimock, wounded,
Harrison E. Nash, wounded at Perryville.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTYETH O. V. I.
(100 DYAS MEN)

Calvin M. Wells, Co. K.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST O. V. I.

Elbert M. Watts, Co. K.
Almon B. Knapp. Co. K.
Norton Russell, Co. K.
Alfred Kellogg, Co. K.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH O. V. I.
(ONE YEAR MEN.)

Julius C. Mastick,
Daniel H. Domsife,
Emory A. Chace,
John Myers,
Martin Britton,
Martin Preston,
Reuben Ames.

SIXTH O. V. C.

James Joiner,
William R. Joiner,

NINTH O. B.

Elisha W. Taylor,
John Byers,
Edward Kellogg,
Stephen B. Somers,
George W. Richardson, Co. B.
William Robinson,
John Yeen, died at Vicksburgh, August 18, 1864—grave 2,111.
John Ladd, of Charidon, enlisted in California, whilst teaching school; sent into New Mexico through to the Cherokee Indian territory; was at one time five hundred miles from any post-office.
Capt. Irwin E. Mastick, enlisted in Iowa; was raised, and now lives, in Claridon.

LIST OF SOLDIERS, NOW LIVING IN CLARIDON, THAT ENLISTED IN OTHER PLACES:

R. W. Alderman, Co. K, 29th O. V. I., and Co. C, 177th O. V. I., enlisted in Windsor, Ashtabula county.
C. H. Robinson, 9th O. B. (Wetmore's), enlisted in Garretsville, Portage county.
F. M. Arnold, Co. K, 6th O. V. C., enlisted in Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio.
James R. Parks, 9th O. B. of independent veteran volunteer artillery.
Orville Crippen, Co. G, 41st O. V. I.
Thomas Corwin Carson, enlisted in Warren, in Co. G, 19th O. V. I. veterans.

Prefatory Note.

When the matter of several townships was prepared, and much of it had been passed over to Judge Taylor, the president, causing anxiety with the people of these townships to have it in history, Burton was still unwritten. The vice-president of the society for this township, the Rev. Dexter Witter, waiting for more strength of body, had not ventured upon the work. When the vote of the Historical society decided in favor of publication, the precarious condition of his health forbade further hope of his writing. In the emergency, the society's committee cast about, and the lot fell to the present victim. With mind averse to it, and great distrust as to competency, he finally engaged to try.

To find dates and facts of the first years, required time for seeking out from hidden and hopeless ways, and for comparing over and over again, every side and shade of story, and swift was the conviction, that the road to historic truth was slow and "hard to travel." It would not do to go around obstacles, or climb over them. Each blockade must be removed, and the pathways back into the dim past, some ten or fifteen years beyond most of the other township settlements, be cleared of the "slashing" and wild growth of years long forgotten, and only now traditional.

The township writers, many of them without practice in the beginning, have each had experience and trials alike, and they will no doubt accredit the writer more generous excuse for the seeming long delay, than many who know nothing of the research and inquiry necessary to such a work.

The same leniency is due to the Auburn historian, Mr. Wadsworth, who was called to write after the others were done.

Thanks to those interested in the book who have waited so patiently. The writer, in saving further delay, is forced to risk his part going to press in its crude state, as it came first from the pen, without revision or re-writing. It will lack in finish and in style; and may not be clear of a repetition. If fact or incident, or story of the past, or of the lives that are gone, shall be preserved, and some of the truths of the present be reached, it may be of some good, as a tribute to the memory of the fathers, and has come most kindly from the heart, in tracing back along the record of their lives.

The many friends who have aided in the gathering of facts, I would not forget, but thank them, and particularly the venerables Elijah Hayes, Colonel Stephen Ford, and Rev. Dexter Witter; and also Rev. Charles Cutler, the Hon. Peter Hitchcock, Almon Carlton, and Caleb Fowler; and the younger gentlemen, Herbert Hitchcock, Edward Truman, Albert Thrasher, Frank Parmele, and William H. Suava; and especially Professor Charles H. Welton, who spent time in writing and copying. Thanks to Judge Kinsman, of Warren, for the kindly loan of his copy of the Kirtland diary.

W. J. F.

BURTON.

BY W. J. FORD.

1878. In the golden sunshine of a midsummer's day, the sweet-leaved clover grew green on the hill. The strong stalks looked up to the clouds, floating lazily over, as if asking for the refreshing rain to give new life, before the red bloom of the field should, in the grand benevolence of nature, offer up its choice fragrance alike to the poor and the rich of the village. Already had the first crop of the field gone to the mow of a neighbor. The whet of the scythe, and the clip of the stroke that cut it, had been noted by the passers along the day's walk, and was forgotten a month later, in the sight of the new growth on the old sward. Dark the green, with here and there a blossom opening in advance of the wide sea of color, so soon to spread its red beauty to the very rim of the border. In this field of flowers, thus waiting for the hayman's blade and fork, stood a building with green blinds and a square tower above its entry doors, on the east. Trees were here and there, some from the cold climes of the spruce and Norway pine; here one with the silver white bark of the birch; beyond, one with a strange name and "imported," but from the grand old woods that had escaped the axe, many a beautiful maple was set in rows, or carelessly shade for when they should be larger grown. This lot was cut in twain by a walk of plank, and around it a white fence. On either side were streets, and beyond, the houses of the villagers. To the northward a broad avenue, with its wall of brick and mortar, and across the way the "old stores." On either side, the places where men sell and buy and get gain, and where the ways of trade keep men from the rising to the going down of the sun, and away into the darkness of the night. Eastward, southward and westward from this field, run the ways of travel, and people drive along them, or come and go with familiar step.

The rattling hum of the last improved mowing machine may be heard in the distant meadow, where some belated farmer sweats away the hours in the dry grass. A Champion reaper lays the swath bundles of the season's first cut of oats, the dropping gavels being as uniform as the bundles of the rakers who followed the swinging cradle forty years ago.

The sun goes slowly down the west, and the cows travel to the yards, on a hundred farms around the town. Started from the sweet pastures, they are driven in by the faithful shepherd dogs, trained from the flock to the dairy of the region, and are milked. Then the rattling cans of the wagon bear away the greatest product of this agricultural region to the factory, the profits to return in dividends that enlarge the credit side of the farmers' bank account.

Smoking a fresh Havana, beneath the shade of the maple or apple at his door, dreams a youth. To the gate drives the unshorn yeoman of the farm. "Step out, John, and hitch," says the youth. "Here's chairs for the folks. Sit by the door, and take from the half box, and we'll curl "hoops" of blue upward while the sun sets"; for there is still left something of the early neighboring kindness of those who lit the pipe by the old cabin fire.

Night shadows the twilight, and from many a farm-house goes out the incense of offering, when the skilled hand of a child makes melodies that, wafted on the evening air, are dreams of peace and lulls of rest on the way heavenward to many worn and weary hearts. So, too, the piano note or wave of flute, was the

breath of the hour, in the village evening. Perchance the bugle's ringing call sounds down the valley. A dozen youth or more answer back, and coming with the returning echoes, join to charm the multitudes that gather in, from miles away, to enjoy the free gift of this cornet band of 1877, skillful in the operatic music, or lulling the hearts of all in the touching strains of "Home, Sweet Home."

If it may be that a stranger wanders in the moonlight of the hour, his eye looks far up the spire of the Congregational church, standing across the street from the northwest corner of the clover field. Beyond it, westward, is the cheerful house where the Methodist people gather regularly for devotion. On the south the Union school-building, and farther still, on the spot long known as the "Umberfield tavern-stand," is the four-story Exchange hotel. Northward, from the brick block, is the Brewster house, Above the stores, in the brick, the Masons go to their hall to attend sessions, as they did long ago. Southward, and well on the face of the hill, below the water trough, Carlton's wagon shop, weather-beaten and dull as the gloom of November, still gives the clang of the saw or the sound of the mallet; and near it two shops have their smith and forge. The academy that stood by the grand plume of a maple, west of the Methodist church, and sacred to the memory of many a boy and girl, who in it learned "rithmctic and jography," has been swung round, gable to the south, and on its classic upper floor carriages receive their finish, while from below goes out the ring of the anvil and hammer.

Thus it is written of the clover-grown park and its town hall, of the villagers and their homes, of the public buildings and the places of trade, of the music and the ways, the people and the farms in and surrounding one of the most beautifully located villages in northern Ohio. Quiet and solid in its ways, this village of Burton, on the first day of August, 1878.

Turn now, all there is of the record, backward eighty years and behold the contrast: Two axemen, who cut the first bush from the undergrowth ahead of the chainmen and compass for the party, who, little more than forty days before, set out to allot township No. 8, in 7th range, of the Connecticut Western Reserve, have spotted their last tree, and laid down the flags and the instrument. The survey work is done. John Adkins and Levi Tomlinson find other labor than "cutting away for lines" that day.

Three men are together. If they sit by a table, it is made of puncheon logs, and probably in the company's house, near to a spring of good water. The record states that they spent the whole day in preparing and drawing the lots. This was August 1, 1798. Before this, they had laid out the square, and fixed the lines of it, and had allotted a village plat, and now that the survey was complete, they were together to divide the lots among the owners.

This square of eighty years ago was shaded in by a gigantic growth of forest trees, and the park, and the village of to-day, were the wild wood.

The three men of the record were: Turhand Kirtland, William Law, and David Beard, the surveyor. The first of these men, Kirtland, made a diary memoranda of his own and the doings of many others who came to this country during the years 1798–99 and 1800. Could he have had any thought that this data and fact would be used to verify history. Aye! that it *was history* then written. To this diary, in which there is no word of complaint, no shadow of regret, no mention of discord among any of the parties in that far away time of untold trials, thus silently testifying of the grand spirit of this man Kirtland who kept it, comes the writer of these pages for many a fact of those years—otherwise lost.

SURVEY.

1798. The survey of the Reserve in 1796 fixed the location of No. 7, in 7th range of a five mile square township, now known as Burton. The proprietors,

to whom this town fell, in the original drawings for the division among the company owners of 1796, decided to allot the town in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres, making four lots of every one in the original survey.

Named with the party coming in the spring of 1798, and who were at Stowe castle, Conneaut, May 31st, are: Colonel Thomas Sheldon, Joel Yale, John Moss, Bennett Rice, Jason Rice, Mathews, Glines, Byington, Foot, Rising, Carter Spafford, Titus Street, Captain Bishop, Jonathan Brooks, Isaac Fowler, Eli Fowler, John Adkins, Reed Beard, A. Baird, Edwards and family, Honey and family; as were also Turhand Kirtland, William Law, David Beard, Levi Tomlinson, Phineas Pond, and Thomas Umberville and family. These last named, with Jason Rice, arrived at Grand river, Sunday, June 3, 1798, with three cows, one calf, three pairs of oxen and a bull, and two boats and stores. They encamped in the interval, and Kirtland says, "found as fine ripe strawberries as I ever saw." On Monday they worked their boats up the river about four miles, to the Indian town at the old fording, and found quite a settlement and several huts. This Indian village was on the bluff bank of the river, on the land afterwards bought by General Paine, and thereafter known as the Paine farm, or homestead.

The first movement for a road to Burton began on Tuesday, the 5th of June. Mr. Law, and Mr. Beard, the surveyor, started a line from a point about three miles from the mouth of the river; where Mr. Skinner afterwards laid out the town of New Market, and where the old Skinner bridge was built. The next day, with Kirtland, Tomlinson, Pond, and Rice, they began cutting the road, and by Friday night, the 8th, were about four miles ahead, to a stream running eastward. On Monday night they encamped about eighty rods in No. 9 township, 8th range. The road came up what is now State street, in Painesville, and kept easterly, through to what was afterwards Perkin's camp, one-half mile east of the "Old Log tavern" on the present road in Concord. On Tuesday they run more westerly, to avoid deep runs, and camped two and one-half miles ahead, on lot 2, township 9, 8th range. Working on the camp Wednesday, the 13th, was within one mile of township 8, 8th range, and B. Rice and Yale, who had been, with the boat and families of Edwards and Honey, up the lake to Cleveland, came to this camp. On Friday the 15th, they arrived at No. 7, 7th range. Kirtland and Bond, having marked the road for the men and teams to come on, two miles, to the northwest corner of the township, went on to find a place for a tent and garden: making nine days that the first team and sled, with Mr. Umberville as driver, were on the road, the first trip ever made to Burton: an average, from Painesville, of two miles per day. Afterwards, the stages made the distance in one-third as many hours.

The camp—was fixed by a fine spring, about 15 rods east of the town-line, on lot 11, and about 45 rods south of the north line of said lot, and southeast of where Judge Stone afterwards settled. Linsen Patchin once had a tannery near this spring. Samuel Burridge, of Painesville, now owns the land. North of the spring, the tent was pitched, at noon, on Saturday, the 16th of June, and a place cut in the opening and cleared of underbrush for a garden. It was a sunny spot, and fertile. They planted the first seeds on Wednesday, the 20th. Long after, this was known as the "old garden." From this northwest corner the survey began, and the explorers went out.

THE GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

1798. The streams.—Surface, timber and rocks were of more interest to people then, than now. The west branch of the Cuyahoga river was crossed by the exploring party June 15th. It comes into the town from the northwest, on lot 3, has good banks, and runs through a fertile valley southwesterly,

then to the southeast to the junction, in a low swamp of cat-tails, bull-frogs and alders, with the east branch, about one mile south and a little westerly from the centre of the town, and goes on out southward in a heavy marsh, which is underlaid with clay. The east branch enters the town at the northeast corner, on lot 10, and flows half a mile when it spreads out over thousands of acres, and continues to stagnate and lie along full three miles to the junction, making good paddle ways for the canoe of the trapper. Since then, much of the waste land has been reclaimed by channel ditches. West from the center one mile, runs a stream which these surveyors crossed in the marshy waters on No. 14. It has since been called Hopson's creek, and has its head in what has been known as Hewitt's spring in Claridon. It flows into the west branch about a mile above the junction. East of the river is a small lake, called Fowler's pond, and southwest are two known as Little and Big pond on Oak Hill, and the third still southerly as "South" pond. The Little pond is a small circle of water, very cold and deep.

Surface.—At the southwest corner of lot 36, when the timber was cut away, the outlook was ten miles southward along the Cuyahoga to a point, where the hills slope low down on the sky, and the course of the stream is lost against the horizon. Forest covered then, much of it is to-day the same, long a woody expense of fertile valley, and the bottom lands of improved fields wedge back in the timber to the river. Viewed from this hill of the center, set to divide the river, the valley east, was a gentle incline westerly to the stream, and beyond, seven miles the highlands of the water-shed to the Grand river. Northeast on No. 19, the water had cut through the rocks, making a fall and ravine. It came to be known as the gulf. Northward gentle hills and spring brooks invited the herdsman and the agriculturist. Westerly, the high lands of the west branch, along the line of the township, rose far above the valley, cutting off the view beyond. Springs of sandstone water came from out the hills on every side.

Soils.—The plow shares that afterward went beneath the new mold of the leaves, found in the valleys, much of a rich sand and clay loam, especially on the southwest—Oak Hill, and on the high lands a fertile clay loam from which the water-wash brought a good showing of sand. Along the margin of the eastern Cuyahoga had gathered wide deposits of muck.

Timber.—The trees grew very large, the chestnut sometimes being six to eight feet through at the stump. Oaks, white, black and red; poplars, or whitewood, one hundred feet high, round and straight as a shaft, choice for lumber; beech, maple, ash, elm, hickory, basswood, pepperage, boxwood, iron wood, and here and there a choice black walnut, and along the ravines or broken hills a little hemlock. In the southwest corner of the town, and also east of the river's junction, were spots of choice pine. All the various kinds of timber for every need, and more. The wild plum fell and the grape ripened in its season, and the hickory, butternut, and chestnut shed their fruits to the children, whose feet crackled the grass and leaves in the frosts of October. As then, so do they to this day.

Geology.—In this there is need to say very little, it being the same as the county generally. Bituminous coal was found in the hill south of the square, near where George Carlton now lives, by Rev. Dexter Witter and Daniel L. Johnson, esq., but not in paying quantities; and also about three-fourths of a mile north of the "old garden," near the residence of Judge Stone.

The new red sandstone crops out in the hills, and dresses finely for building purposes. The "hard heads" of the granite formation dropped out of the "drift period" upon the face of many a hill, and were too profusely scattered for the comfort of the ploughman and his plodding team, when he should drive that way some centuries later.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

In a till of the recorder's office of Geauga county is a deed unclaimed, and all the parties named in it have long since passed away. On it is endorsed: "Received, December 29th, and recorded December 30, 1828, in Geauga county records, book L, pages 445, 446, and 447. Edward L. Paine, jr., recorder. Fee, two dollars and six and one-quarter cents; paid, two dollars."

This deed was executed March 13, 1799, by John Caldwell, John Morgan, and Jonathan Brace, original trustees of the Connecticut Land company, which was formed September 5, 1795.

The company had selected standard townships, and all townships below the standard were equalized in the division by adding to each a certain number of acres from some other town. Burton was below, and had an annex. The deed conveyed to the grantors:

No. 7, in 7th range (Burton),	15,274 acres.
Annex No. 1, in No. 9, 9th range (Kirtland)	5,467 acres.
Annex No. 1, in 1st range,	16,140 acres.
Total,	36,881 acres.
For the sum of	$25,806 06.

The deed was witnessed by George Pierce and Ep^m^ Root, before Ep^m^ Root, "Justs—Paies" Mch 13th, 1799. It conveyed interests in Burton and its annex to:

Turhand Kirtland and Seth Hart, sum of	$ 500 00
Benjamin Doolittle,	796 00
Samuel Doolittle,	40 00
Titus Street,	3,471 50
William Law,	3,461 50
Turhand Kirtland,	1,875 00
Andrew Hull,	1,134 23
Daniel Holbrook,	1,000 00
Levi Tomlinson,	625 00
Making a total sum of	$12,903 23

for 20,741 acres of land, a fraction over sixty-two cents per acre, the purchasing cost of Burton township.

EARLY DATA AND FACTS.

1798. The First Arrival—June 15th, at the "old garden" is chronicled. Tarhand Kirtland and David Beard were the men. Kirtland was in charge of the business management, and kept so faithful an account that his name is rightfully first. The following memoranda is but a reproduction of items connected with his busy life in the first three years of the settlement.

Passing over the journey from the east, which he gives as being six hundred and sixteen miles from Wallingford, Connecticut, to Cleveland, and very interesting, a single item must suffice.

The seventh day out, cutting the road from the Indian town and Painesville to Burton, June 12th, they "camped as wet as water could make us," he says, "pealed bark to sleep on, by a good fire, drank brandy and a dish of good chocolate, and were as happy as if keeping election at home."

1st Home.—On Saturday, June 16th, the white wings of a tent were spread in this wilderness. The noonday sun cast the shadows of great trees upon the canvass and shot beams of light through the blue smoke that lifted away from that

1st Dinner's—camp-fire close by the spring on No. 11. They dined upon the

flesh of a young fawn, and commended the old "Patriarch, of Scripture, for loving savory meat."

1st Sunday—the 17th, they mended up. Kirtland put two pockets in his frock. Tomlinson made "over-alls." Umberville started back, to bring his family. He was accompanied by Jason Rice. Esquire Law had been unwell, and the singular account of the

1st Sickness—is, that he "ointed for the itch." The remainder "kept Sunday in preparing for surveying on the morrow." Were these pioneers more observant of religious rules, than their descendants of the 3d generation?

1st Garden —did not amount to much, as they buried the seed and it sprouted before the ground was dry enough to be prepared, and the seed was mostly lost.

1st Family. —That of Thomas Umberville arrived Thursday, June 21st.

1st Road—was begun the 25th, and cut from the camp easterly two miles from No. 11 to lot 35, which Mr. Umberville had chosen as the place for his location.

1st Rattlesnake—noticed was killed, when cutting this road. He had 13 rattles, and was carried to camp, dressed, cooked and eaten with a great relish. Kirtland protested, but ate, and says, with the greatest candor, "I never ate better meat."

The work for Umberville's garden began the 26th, and on Saturday, the 30th, the labor for the

1st House—in Burton was commenced on lot 35, southwest of the spring, near where the Plymouth cheese factory now stands. On Sunday all hands gave him the day, at work on his house. It was named the "Umberville Coffee House," in honor of him, for bringing the first family on No. 7. The family moved in Friday, July 6th, being the first night they had slept in a house since leaving "Genesea" the 22d of April.

1st Indepedence Celebration—was a very quiet demonstration of patriotism, given in camp on No. 11, the record being: "Wednesday, Independence, drank a can extraordinary, and sundry patriotic toasts, after which all set out to surveying and work on house."

The Square—Was planned with "part of the lines," July 10th, by Kirtland, Law, and Beard, and the survey finished on Saturday, the 14th.

2d House.—It was to be built for the company, Yale and Tomlinson peeling bark for it on the 12th. It was to be built on one of the center lots—nearest to good water; and in running out the lines of the village plat, Kirtland says, "we found, in my center lot, about thirty rods south of the square, an excellent spring of water." This company house was built a few rods north of the Hickox spring, which has so long supplied the water-trough, on land now owned by James Peffers, who dug out the stone of the chimney-bed, not long ago. It is probable that this house, used for the stores and tools of the company, was owned by Kirtland, and was also called Kirtland's house. In 1803, it was known as the Emigrant house; a kind of place where families stayed, cooked and slept, until they could throw up logs and make a cabin of their own.

1st Haying.—Early in July, a place was found near the Cuyahoga—south of the center—to cut hay. The care of stock was early thought of. One of Mr. Umberville's cows died, from the drinking of salt brine, and the loss "caused great grief." The first men in the hayfield, began Monday, July 16th, in the wild swamps of the river. These were B. Rice, Byington, and E. Fowler. The next year work was done in the hayfield as late as August 19th.

Law, Bishop, Bond and Kirtland, went to look out the lands in Kirtland, in July, and on to Cleveland. Expenses: seventy-five cents a day each, including liquors. Moderate, compared with four dollars a day hotel bills, and drinks extra, of this generation.

1st horse purchase mentioned, was by Kirtland, of Mr. Young, for $65, and at a sale, in 1799, a horse brought $60—to be paid in wheat and corn, and labor is noted as paying Mr. McBride 50c per day.

1st seed wheat was brought in, September 9th, by Captain Bishop, who had been for it to Grand river; and the first sowing was dragged in by Umberville, on Esquire Law's lot, September 12th. Kirtland dragged wheat with oxen, and on Tuesday, the 18th, finished sowing four acres, on which he put 60lbs to the acre, that cost $2.00, and expenses, $1.34, making $3.34 per bushel. He sowed grass seed after the wheat. Wheat was also sown for Mr. Holbrook and Titus Street, as appears from the account of harvesting the next year; but the location of their fields is not given. Colegrove gives an account of four acres of wheat being sown, for Street, a little south of the square, and the same for Holbrook on the east.

The 26th of September, Kirtland started east by way of Poland and Pittsburgh. His provisions, a towel and a shirt were rolled in his overcoat, and jolted out, leaving him dinnerless and shirtless, but he went on to Warren.

2d Family.—Amariah Bairds came in this fall of 1798, and shared their house—which was probably the third one built—with Mr. Honey, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Beard's, and his family. This Honey family went on with Edwards, as before mentioned, to Cleveland, and the story is told, that being in Mantua, they were afraid of Indians, so came to Burton, and the two sisters, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Honey, lived together during the winter. Mrs. Honey gave birth to a son, the

1st White Child—Born in Burton. They called him Riley, and he was almost a New Year's gift, being born December 31, 1798. Going with the Shakers at an early day, he has been an honored member of their community at North Union, in Cuyahoga county, and now, over eighty years of age, his memory has verified for the writer several questioned points in this history. Peace to the declining years of this elderly brother of the Shakers—Riley Honey, the first child of Burton.

1799. The 1st Wagon.—Kirtland succeeded in getting on from Poland to Bauder's, in Warren, but no farther; the roads were so bad, the 21st of May. June 8th, Isaac Clark brought a wagon with the party that came to build the mills, and they left it at Young's road, beyond the swamp or river, and Moss probably used it to go for mill-irons to Fort McIntosh, on the Beaver, this season.

1st Peas.—Kirtland brought two bushels of seed peas from Grand river, and had peas for dinner July 4th, which were planted May 25th.

1st Planting—Of corn and potatoes, was Monday, May 27th; weather very cool. Hoeing began three weeks later, June 18th, and Kirtland picked good corn with Eli Fowler, October 15th.

1st Fruit Trees—Were sprouted in Kirtland's stable, and he worked in nursery August 26th. The last stump of these trees was dug out by Sammie Ford, in the meadow south of his father's residence (the Hickox brick), in the spring of 1877. By the spring east of the nursery Kirtland built a spring house.

The 1st Orchard—Of any size, was Umberfield's.

Esquire Law bought a cow in Poland on the 26th of June, for $16.

July 4th.—This year, it is only mentioned that they drank the president's health.

The raisings of those days brought men together; they worked hard, but were a jolly set, and on Saturday afternoon, July 13th, the

1st Barn—Was raised for Mr. Umberfield. The 2d barn in Burton was raised for Kirtland, August 2d.

1st Bridge.—On Friday, July 12th, causeway work was begun on the swamp.

Thursday, the 18th, the 1st pair of tressels were raised, and Monday, the 29th, the bridge over the Cuyahoga, south of the center, was finished so as to be crossed.

Harvesting.—Wednesday, July 24th, Hopson cradled wheat, and August 7th, Kirtland sledded his wheat into the barn. An interesting item would be the yield of the four pieces of wheat sown the year before, but it is not recorded. The next year corn sold for $1.00 per bushel, and Kirtland paid Mr. Clark $20 to boot on horse trade, in wheat at $1.75 per bushel. Flour was sold for 5 cents per pound; beef, hind quarter, worth 4 cents per pound.

4th House.—Thursday, August 15th, a company of men gathered by a spring, now in the "old Governor Ford orchard", and raised a house for Esq. Law.

1st Sermon—Preached on the Western Reserve, was by Rev. Wm. Wick, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, at Youngstown, Sunday, September 1, 1799, which Mr. Kirtland went to hear.

Rattlesnake Bite.—At Poland Mr. Doolittle being out exploring for land, was bitten on the heel.

1800. The early settlers, seemingly alone and shut off from the world, and civilization could not forget the sacrifice their States had made, in the struggle for freedom and here, first upon the lands ceded, because of such sacrifice—the woods resounded with their rejoicing and songs of liberty. The record gives it.

July 4, 1800.—Sundry of us assembled on the green at the center, and erected booths with tables and seats for dining, where an excellent dinner was prepared. The inhabitants of Burton, amounting to 42 in number, were assembled, and the day spent in social and festive mirth. This number, no doubt, included some from beyond the present limits of Burton.

McMahon's Trial.—September 17th, Judges Meigs and Gillman opened court in Youngstown. Joseph McMahon had been indicted for the murder of an Indian—"Capt. George, or George Tuscarora." The prisoner was escorted from Fort McIntosh by the sheriff, and guarded by 25 troops from Pittsburgh garrison, to protect him from the Indians. The charge was the killing of two Indians by him and others at Salt Spring July 20th. It created great excitement, and 300 people of Warren and the country turned out, at the time, to treat with the Indians. A Mr. Sample was counsel for McMahon, who was acquitted on the 2d day of the trial. Mr. Kirtland was at the court.

Mails.—September 15th, he received the first letter, of that season, from his wife, and one from Holbrook; so uncertain was the mail in those days.

He gives Sunday, November 16th, as his birthday, 45 years old.

In the prime of life, his three years of work was done in Burton, and the record kept. The time of his selling out and moving to Poland is not given. He was long known as Judge Kirtland. His son, Dr. Kirtland, was prominent, and will be long remembered by the people of Cleveland.

EARLY SETTLERS.

1798. Had it been told to a seven-year old boy, playing in the dirt and chips of a woodshed doorway, now and then looking up in the sunshine with a smile of roguery, as he flipped a chip at the old man, and saw his scowl and heard his gruff "You young rascal, you;" or again, listening with the charmed ear of youth, to the story of the Indian hunter, and his dusky child, from the lips of "Grandpap" Umberfield, that, forty years later, beneath the same roof shelter, stayed by the same timber that crossed above that doorway, this neighbor boy would sit down to write the history of that man and his family, settling in a new country; there would have been more of seeming fable in the prophecy than

reality. But it has come to pass. The writer remembers, with a feeling of reverence, the last days of this first man, sitting for hours in the shade of the shed of that little house just west of the big maple, where Mr. Shaw's house now stands, eighty rods west of the park. His long hair was then white, and when his story was told, the wife, a kind old lady, and very gentle, she seemed to us boys, would call us in to a cup of tea, and tell our fortunes. So, we were all children together—the two Howard boys, this aged pair, and the writer. When our boyish glee drifted away in the wonders and marvels of the pioneer tales, we were sober and thoughtful. How dark seemed the words then, and huge the bears, while every tree hid an Indian. Thus, with respect, comes back the memories of this age-worn couple, as thought turns to the fact of their lives in the wilds of Ohio.

Thomas Umberfield—has been mentioned as bringing the first family into Burton, and his wife Lydia, was the

1st white woman—in the town. She received from the original owners of the township sixty acres of land, being the southeast part of lot 35, a gift in recognition of her being first. He was born the year 1754. Her birth occurred in 1756. Her maiden name was Lydia Hotchkiss. The name first written Umberville, afterwards came to be written Umberfield. William Law married her sister.

With Esquire Law, they took a boat from Buffalo, and were at Conneaut May 28, 1798. Sailed out on the 31st, and arrived at Fairport June 3d, stopping for a few days three miles up the river. At noon, Thursday, the 21st, their ox team reached Burton. What an arrival! Step from a rude sled, beside a white tent door, in a great woods, absolutely first and alone, the mother and her children; bringing beauty and grace with the naturalness of girlhood into the unbroken forests. How the stories and discouragements of this far-off land must have come up, in the long journey of months, now ended in the thicket of this wild. No wonder that the tales of mud and slough, believed by many an emigrant, had been so fixed in the mind of this woman, that in unloading the household goods they found the veritable

Bag of sand—she had packed in old Connecticnt, for use in scouring here, where there was none. Even now, early settlers remember of her exclamation, on seeing the great waves of sand along the lake shore, "Had I known this, I would not have brought my bag!" Strange notions and many misgivings laid hold on the early comers, marching westward.

Children—were at that noonday table: Four daughters, Limery, about 15 years old; Stella, 11; Betsy, 5; and Mary (always called Polly), 2 years old; Harry, a youth of 12 years, the first boy in town, making a family of seven.

In less than four days the family and the party at this "garden spot" were out of flour, and no telling where it could be obtained. July 6th they occupied the new house on lot 35. This house stood on a knoll southwest of the spring, and when the woods were cleared, commanded a view of the valley west, and was sought by travelers. Byington, Isaac and Eli Fowler, Brooks, John Adkins and Captain Bishop joined the home surveyors there, on Sunday, July 10th, and were in good health and spirits.

The Indians were soon friendly, and camped near the house. A chief took a fancy to Limery, the oldest daughter, who was a beautiful girl. He was so enchanted that he offered $1,000 and his oldest son for her. Being refused, he gave warning that he would steal her. For a long time she was not permitted to go out of the house alone. Polly (afterwards Mrs. Edson), being little, had many a swing at the hands of the Indians, in a grape vine near the house. Putting her on the vine, and giving a strong push, she went high, and they would set their half-wolf dogs chasing after her with a yelp, and laugh to see

her swing back again, before the dogs could turn around in their endeavor to catch her.

Slavery.—It is related by her granddaughter, of the Edson family, that Mrs. Umberfield was of a Cuban family on the father's side. This Cuban had come to Connecticut for his health. He saw, loved, and was wedded to one of the fair daughters of that then slave State. Returning to Cuba, he sold his plantation and slaves, reserving only the family servants, which he brought to Connecticut. The last of these was a colored boy, given to Mrs. Umberfield by her mother. She brought him to Ohio, where he soon died. She felt the loss, as being the last of the old plantation family. Was it significant of the fact that in this then boundless northwestern territory, slavery could fix no foothold on the free soil of its afterwards glorious Western Reserve, on the bulwarks of whose defense have stood such men as Giddings, Wade, and Garfield? The story may be founded on fact, as early settlers corroborated it, in the recollections of a colored boy with the family.

Manners.—It, as said, this first lady brought with her manners and customs that seemed high-toned, in the wilderness of this new country, they would only serve to refine a family far removed from the old civilization, and settled now where they often saw the Indian camp, and heard the yell of the war dance around their own home.

Pigeons were caught, 5½ dozen at one haul, by Mr. Kirtland, who served some of them with green corn, August 25, 1799, to Messrs. Baird and Umberfield, guests invited to dinner.

1812.—In the time of the war, the family lived in Huron. One day Mr. Umberfield thought the British or Indians were coming to capture him. He saw two men running toward the house, and he prepared to elude them; but they proved to be messengers coming to tell of victory and the probable close of the war. After they returned to Burton, he kept tavern, where the Exchange hotel now stands. Silver coin was so plenty that he had half a bushel of silver half dollars on hand at one time. At an early day, in the barn of his tavern, a man hung himself.

The family record is incomplete. Limery, born 1783, married Simeon Rose. She died October 20, 1835. Harry, born 1786, remained single. He learned to speak the Indian tongue, and was quite a hunter. Died May 13, 1838. Stella, born 1787, was married to Eleazer Hickox, in November, 1808, and died October 25, 1855. Mrs Umberfild died March 25, 1849, at the advanced age of 93 years. Mr. Umberfield's was a long life. He died December 21, 1850, aged 96 years. All these rest in the lower yard, on the bank of the Cuyahoga. Polly, born 1796, was married to Robert Edson. She died, in Chicago, March 17, 1857. Betsey was born March 1, 1793, and married Oroon Johnson, and Abbey, married Charles Earle. Both are dead. Lydia—called Lottie—the youngest, and only survivor, was born, in Burton, November 10, 1803, and now lives near Emery, in Fulton county, Ohio.

Of the descendants of this family, two deserve especial mention. Lottie married Clark Howard. They had four children. Amelia married a Mr. Carter, and lives in Fulton county, Ohio. Delia, the second daughter, was bitten by a cat, and died of hydrophobia, April 13, 1848.

1861.—Veloice and James, the sons, saw the red ensign of war, when the Rebellion broke on this country, and went with the Union army. Veloice, always thoughtful and dignified, could not have made other than a faithful soldier. There is nothing of his record at hand, only that he was a member of the 3d Ohio cavalry, and died in a hospital, at Nashville, Tennessee, February 4, 1863.

James, the younger, was in the naval service, down the Mississippi, from Cairo, Illinois.

He had the good will of his men and superiors, and there, as when a school boy in old Burton, was a favorite. He sickened, while on his way to New Orleans, and died a soldier—May 28, 1865.

The Umberfields entered with spirit into the improvements of the town, and were of the original number that gave the land for the public square. He was a tailor, and his "goose" did some work pressing the coarse seems of "linsey woolsey" for the pioneer population.

He was not a member of any religious organization. In her old age, she professed faith with the Disciples, and died in the hope of immortality, at Mrs. Howard's house, in the old room they had occupied so long. He died in the same room, after the building had been detached and drawn up beside the Hickox brick, on the square, and that room adjoins the one where these words are being penned. They came first, and by right have been thus fully noticed.

1798. Amariah Beard—with John Morse, of Euclid, came to Burton June 22, 1798. On the 23d, helped Umberfield select his location for a house. He was early at clearing a field here, for July 11th, Yale and Tomlinson are mentioned as chopping on Tomlinson's lot, beween Umberfield's and Beard's clearing. Prior to the coming of this

2d Family—he was here, and seems to have made some preparation for them, and disappearing from the record, in July, it is probable that he met them at Buffalo. From there they came in a boat, and landed at Chagrin river August 4th. Raised among the rugged hills of Massachusetts, where he was born, the 26th of August, 1770, he was prepared for trials. Married to Eunice Moss, November 12, 1795, they, with one child (Rufus) were in an open boat coasting along Lake Erie, in August, 1798. The goods went by land, with an ox team, and they camped with the train at night. Passing the Pennsylvania line, they were driven, by adverse winds, into the lake three days. The wife suffered untold anxiety during the storm. There seemed little hope for any of these forlorn voyagers, buffeted by winds and waves, in an open boat, three dread days of wild tossing on that tempestuous sea. At last, the cove was gained, and the solid earth was rest to a weary woman. Six days later, she gave birth to a daughter. August 10th Clarinda Beard was born, almost a castaway on the shores of this great wilderness.

In September they settled in Burton. Their log house stood southeast from a spring near where Giles Taylor now lives, on the Governor Ford farm. Sixty acres, being the northeast part of lot 35, was a gift to her, from the original owners of the township for being the second woman arriving in town. Not gift of land, nor wild wood air, could lift the cloud and storm of that voyage. In the years long after, it came back, and in the wanderings of her mind, was repeated in all its fury. 1802, he exchanged the land in lot 35, with Esquire Law, for land in Chester, half a mile east of the cross roads—lots 34 and 35—and went there to live. After the great windfall of 1804 he returned to Burton, and located on lot 4, where Silas Beard, a grandson, now resides. He died there, July 31, 1864. The child, Clarinda, went with the Shakers at the age of 18, and lived there until she was 40.

Daniel Beard was a half brother, and a leader among the Shakers near Cleveland. Mrs. Beard was insane for many years, and a house was built for her, in which she had to be confined. It took fire and she was burned in it. Mr. Beard was a life-long member of the Congregational church, and was kindly known as "Uncle Ami." These first settlers sleep in the family yard of No. 4. Their children were: Rufus, Clarinda, Ichabod, Myron, Silas, and Anna. A younger son died early. Silas, a grandson, is a good farmer, of solid qualities, keeping well the old farm. He has been elected several times county infirmary director, and also township assessor.

1798. David Beard.—The surveyor of the party coming to Burton in 1798, was with the original company of 52 that came to run out the country, "east of the Cuyahoga in 1796." He finished the survey of Burton, east of the river, on Saturday, July 28, 1798, and the drawing of lots on Wednesday, August 1st. His neice, Harriet W. Beard, lives in Painesville, and his son, D. A. Beard, resides in Buffalo, New York.

Capt. James Beard, his brother, once a sea captain, had charge of one of the boats of the party of 1796. In a storm on Lake Ontario, Capt. Beard went overboard. The fears, that he was lost, were hardly expressed by parties who had landed safely, before he appeared, saying, "Nothing lost, but a gun and an oar." He married Harriet Wolcott, of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1810. The bridal trip was by lake to Chicago. Mrs. Beard was the second white woman, visiting the then low swamp on lake Michigan.

A Hutchinson family had lived on the flat, southeast of where Delos Williams now lives, and north of the brook, in a log house, previous to 1821. Before that, Chatfield built the house, and staid in it some time. It was his first location. This year Capt. Beard located there. During a storm the lightning struck a tree. Calvin Williams ran down the hill, expecting to find the family all dead, but no one was hurt.

A great snake that Capt. Beard killed. It is told that it was so long, that Selden Brooks, a tall, young man hung it over his shoulder to carry, and both tail and head touched the ground. It was over ten feet long. Probably a black, not a rattler.

Capt. Beard died in Painesville in 1824. Mrs. Beard was a lady of high culture, and for 69 years years a member of the Episcopal church. She died February 9, 1876. William C. Chambers, editor of the (Painesville) *Journal*, married one or the daughters, Anna. They occupy the home, where the mother had dwelt 50 years. Harriet Beard lives with them.

1799. Colonel Jedediah Beard—A brother of Amariah, came out in the fall of 1799, and October 17th, bought lot 27, where Noah Pages now has the stone house. The next spring he bought Tomlinson's lot, in the town plat, at $5.00 per acre. This is the 1st record of sale of town property. Originally from Massachusetts, the Beards located for a time in Granville, Washington county, N. Y. Mrs. Beard's maiden name was Charlotte Nichols.

1800. February 22—They started from Granville for Burton with three children—Thomas, Thalia, and Amey. All the household goods of this family were in a two-horse sleigh. From Buffalo they drove one day on the lake ice, at night camping at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek. Beds were made of hemlock brush. The snow melted, and in the night Mrs. Beard was awakened by the uncomfortable feeling of water rising through the brush. Lake winds shifted the ice to Canada, and they built the next day shanties of their sleigh and one that General Paine and his family had come in, and camped. John Moss was sent on to Burton for Amariah Beard, who got a batteaux boat at Fairport, and went to them. Paine had secured a boat, and they loaded goods and sleighs, and sailed out together, Amariah and another man bringing the cattle through the woods.

Mrs. Beard, fearing the boats, walked all the way to Fairport, carrying in her arms a child one year old—Amey (afterwards Mrs. Orrin Canfield, of Chardon), General Paine's hired girl walked with her. The boats were signalled in, and the land and boat parties camped together every night but one. At Fairport Mrs. Beard was sick in General Paine's tent for several days. Two pairs of oxen and sled were sent from Burton for their goods, and hauled them through. Mrs. Beard was so weak as to fall five times from her horse in riding from Painesville. There was not a house on the road, and but 5 or 6 in Burton,

when they arrived May 4th. The fall before he had made some trade for the mill property on the west branch, and took possession this year in June, locating himself in a bark shanty, east of the stream near where the bridge now is, west of the village. Seth Hayes lived with and worked at the saw-mill. A large double log house was soon built on the top of the hill, east of the mill, near where Vicroy's barn now stands, on lot 32.

The Indians locked fingers with Colonel Beard one day, and he pulled one out of joint. They called him "big stout," and were shy of him.

One evening Mrs. Beard and the children were alone, the door unlatched. An Indian head peeped in, then two came in. They went to the fire and laid down to warm. One was drunk. She ordered them out. The Indian said, "no go out—sleep." She taught them respect. Deliberately grasping the fire shovel, she drove them out and fastened the door behind them. They had so wholesome a fear of Beard as not to return, but went to Parks' house, south, and broke in the windows.

A hurricane came upon Mr. Beard, Kirtland, and John Ford. They were out dividing land. The roar was fearful, and the cry was, "run for the alder swamp," which they did, escaping the crushing fall of the heavy timber.

The Kirtland story of cooking snakes was current. Col. Beard expected him to dinner, and, Hayes says, killed one of the charmers and served it up, Kirtland pronouncing it good.

1st death was by drowning, in the spring of 1800. A man by the name of Sharon undertook to cross the west branch, riding one horse and leading another. In the current he reined up stream and was rolled off the horse and went beneath the foaming water. Col. Beard got within 30 feet of him, where he was caught on a submerged bank, and, being a good swimmer, would have saved him, but he seemed to lose nerve, slid off and was lost. His body was not found for nearly a week. Elijah Hayes thinks he was buried east of the square.

Atwater—afterwards Judge Amzi, of Mantua, left Painesville in December, 1801 or 1802, and walked all day. The track was filled with heavy snow. At night he was near Butternut creek, his clothes wet and freezing. He was tired and nearly frozen, but waded on, until near Judge Stone's, as he thought. At 10 o'clock he was so chilled and sleepy that he concluded to "lie down and die." The snow was kicked away from a tree; he laid down between two roots and pulled his coat and knapsack over him, and the snow over all, bidding farewell to earth, never expecting to wake again. The snow covering took away the chill, and after a sleep he awoke, the first thought being, "Am I on earth or not." He was answered by a screech, as if a panther was ready to pounce upon him. Breathless, but listening for the yell, he found the sound was regular, and bethought himself of saw-filing at Beard's mill. Rubbing his limbs into life, he started forward, all the time fearing the sound would cease. It did; but the saw started, and the wooden mill made such "a power of noise" that, guided by it, he waded on, and came to a log crossing the stream at the mill. He could not walk it. When the mill stopped he halloed, and Silas Burke, the sawyer, came to him and put him astride the log. He was so cold and numb he could not stand. Burke, working carefully, step by step, drew him backwards on the log, across the stream and up the hill to the house. Mr. and Mrs. Beard were up with him the rest of the night. He was badly frozen. More than 40 years after he told to Alfred Beard, a son, the story of their kindness, and on his manly face unbidden stood the tear of gratitude, and words were slow of utterance.

1812. In the war—Col. Beard commanded the regiment of militia in the district composed of what is now Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Lorain, and Huron

counties, and was with the men who went to Cleveland to meet the foe, at the time of Hull's surrender. Gen. Paine was the militia brigade commander.

The Indians Were Coming—was the fear expressed one morning, on hearing strange noises, and the people prepared to run away. It was an amusing scare—when they found the sounds were bull-frog songs—from the beautiful river Cuyahoga. This "beautiful river"—and its swamps, likens to the marvelous, as did the story of the "May apples" (Mandrakes), described to eastern people as a choice product of this region.

Thomas—the oldest son, learned surveying. He was a determined youth, and one night packed his clothes and climbed from the chamber window. He was missing for several years. In Illinois, about 1815, with a man named March "took up" a township of land, and built up Beardstown, on the Illinois river. He was afterwards a judge. Thalia married Edward Collins; Amey, Orrin Canfield; Charlotte, Alvord Beals; Hannah, Cyrus Loomis. Alma died in Burton, November 15, 1827. Paulina was married to Thomas Metcalf, and is now living in Chardon. Salina married Mr. Crawford, and is now living in Rantoul, Illinois.

Colonel Beard—will be remembered as tall and erect, in his old age, with white hair braided in the old-fashioned cue, that trailed behind upon his shoulders. Oftentimes in the house of John A. Ford, he listened to the preaching of Elder William Collins, and, with his wife, became a Disciple.

She was a lady of quiet and domestic habits, with strong attachments, never quite loosing the desire to return east. At Beardstown, Illinois, January, 1840, she died. In the house of his son Thomas, an acid, or preparation for polishing brass band instruments was mistaken by Colonel Beard for salts. He took a dose and was poisoned, living only a few days, dying in Beardstown, in 1843, aged 75.

Alfred N. Beard—the youngest son, born in Burton in 1813, resided there 42 years. His first wife rests in the "old burial ground." He took "graduation papers" in the old log school-house north of Hickox corners, and had such teachers as Simeon Rose, Linsen Patchin, and Hamilton Utley. His home for many years was on lot 51, where O. S. Granger now resides. A Congregationalist, he was faithful in attendance at church. His recollection brings back awful music from the recesses of the deep forest. Thalia, Amey, and Chatlotte, with Delia Benton, and two or three of the Parks' girls, came from Eli Hayes' one night through the woods. Losing the path, Amey and one of them got down on their hands and knees to feel for it. They heard a noise in a tree, and all rushed together instantly, in mortal fear, and the forests echoed their shrieks of terror. A panther struck the ground at the spot where the girls had been. Missing his prey, and frightened at their noise, he crouched, and went screaming away west of the Cuyahoga. Seth Hayes heard the wild yells, and, knowing the children were out, sprang for his rifle, exclaiming, "Good God! one of them girls is gone!" At the door he heard the panther pass, giving a fearful, angry cry, every few jumps, and then knew the girls were safe. They rushed home at once, white with fear.

In the winter of 1816 or '17, "Priest Humphrey" held service in Beal's hall. Near the close of the sermon a heavy but quick step was heard on the stairway, and Elzar Cook's curly head "hove in sight." He said: "Sala Hewitt is drowned in Beard's mill-pond, we want good swimmers." Everybody felt called to swim, and left the minister and empty hall behind. Colonel Beard recovered the body and the next day the funeral was held.

1798. Isaac Fowler—was here with the settlers during the summer of this year, and worked with the surveyors. He was one of the number who met at the "Umberville Coffee House" July 15th. He helped in the survey of Po-

land, and in cutting the road to Harpersfield; and went east in the fall of that year.

Born in Guilford, Connecticut, he married Asenath Hopson, a sister of Samuel Hopson, in Wallingford, in the spring of 1799, and on the 23d day of May, in company with Kirtland, this

3d Family—reached Burton. Coming from Poland, they found the streams swollen by heavy rains, and the 22d encamped beneath a tent of bark on the bank of Grand river, in Farmington, and rested well. Next morning swam the horses across, keeping the baggage above water.

Coming to the Cuyahoga swamp with the horses and two cows they had driven, they bridged, waded and mired, but reached the hill at noon, having been nearly four days from Poland.

Mrs. Fowler went into the company house, and cooked for the hands during the summer. For this work, she received twenty acres of land situated across from the fair grounds west. In his items of Munson, Mr. Miner tells of Mrs. Fowler's pounding corn. Edwin Ferris gives a little different wording of the fact. Provisions were scarce, and the party ate all at breakfast, the house afforded, trusting that a supply would arrive that day. It did not come, but the plucky woman blew the horn, and the men reported at the table, where they found a dish of mush for each. How's this? asked they in surprise. She showed a block of wood and a hammer, and told how, all the forenoon she had pounded the kernels of corn. In June he went to Warren for their household goods, with a pair of oxen, sled and horse.

His labor was given to clearing, planting, hoeing and harvesting this year. He purchased lot 25, where Dean Tucker now resides, and traded it with Jonathan Brooks for lot 3, and moved onto that lot in the fall of 1802, into a log house about 30 rods southeast of where Thomas Osborn's house stands beyond the west branch, in what is now a large meadow. He died at this house in 1811, and was buried in the lower yard. Mrs. Fowler aftewards married Israel Coe, and went to Rootstown, Portage county, to live.

Hiram Fowler—the oldest son, was born in the company house March 11, 1800. Eli Fowler went to Warren for a physician. Starting about sundown he reached there the next morning, after a tedious journey. He rode a mare belonging to Eli Hayes. Coming to Grand river, he found the stream swollen. The mare was so thin and weak he did not dare to ride her across. Cutting a pole he took it in one hand, and with the other grasped her tail, and started in behind her for a swim, guiding her across with the pole. He returned that evening with the doctor, but a squaw had been called from the camp down the Cuyahoga, and the child was born when the doctor arrived. Hiram married Minerva Stone, and settled in Munson in the year 1831, where they now live.

Milo—2d son, born January 13, 1802; died in Munson a few years since.

1798. Eli Fowler—was in the work this year, and with his cousin, Isaac, having set out with the company together, they are cutting the road, May 31st, from Conneaut to Cleveland, and did not reach Burton until July 15th. He was captain of the boat that brought the party to Conneaut this trip. He afterwards made five trips to Buffalo by lake in an open sail boat for provisions. At one time he saw a deer swimming across from a point where the bluff banks were so steep it could not land, to a shore beyond. Fowler turned bow after the weary animal, and three men pulled the oars in the race. The deer was overtaken, and Fowler grasped and pulled it into the boat, cramping it down, and with a knife cut its throat; the only deer he ever killed. With Byington and B. Rice he had been counted

1st In the Hay Field—July 16th, in the wild meadow near the old burial-

yard, by the Cuyahoga. Contracting for land in July, 1800, his house was raised the 24th, on lot 46, on the bank of the brook nearly south of where Austin Conant's mill fell down. His clearing, this way, gave the hard land running down to where the upper bridge now crosses the river, the name of Fowler's point. In anticipation of a college being established here, Kirtland gave him, for the improvements he had made, his choice of 100 acres east of the river, and be built the first frame house on lot 60, on the hill east of the house now occupied by Wm. Arnold. He worked at clearing on the public square, and it is claimed that in cutting for Isaac, on the 25th, he left the sapling, near his house, which afterwards became so grand a maple, on Cheshire street.

The Wolf—which the lawyer, Woodruff, shot, was trapped by Fowler and Ephraim Clark, in the summer of 1800. They pinned his head to the ground with a crotched stick, strapped his feet, and put a bark halter on him, and led him to the square, and the lawyer had the first fire at the animal in bonds, that he might go back east and say he had shot his wolf.

He killed a great rattle-snake, chopping the head off with an axe. Its skin was taken off, and stretching the width of it on a beech tree one foot through, it reached more than half round the tree. The meat was cooked and eaten. Hearing that the chewing of a snake would cure the toothache, he forked the head of a rattler down with a crotched stick, and a man held the tail, while he bit the whole length of the snake's back. It is said his teeth never ached afterwards.

He married Martha Sperry, a woman of cool nerve, who used to shoot wild turkeys that came in the woods near her door.

The Indians came whooping into his house one night, making a great noise and fright, but asking for "squash-a-gun" (bread), were soon pacified.

Andrew Laird was hired to hew timber for his barn. He came and asked where the scorers were. Fowler held up both hands. Laird laughed; but found him equal to the task. He scored the timber for a 30 by 40 foot barn in two days, and it was hewed. The logs, cut on his own land, were rafted to Punderson's mill, at the Rapids, and boated back, in lumber, to Fowler's landing, above the Troy road.

He was a great Episcopalian, and his wife a strong Methodist. He gave generously to the building of the church in Middlefield, it is said, giving more than two-thirds the cost of it. He kept two buggies. She drove alone to Burton, to church, while he went to Middlefield. They often rode on horseback.

He was full or humor, and the boys used to try his piety. The rats were very thick, and one Sunday, Elias Sperry was asked to put a little load in his gun, and shoot a few. He banged away. "By jupiter," said Fowler, "I guess he means to scare the rats all out of a Sabbath day."

Judge Kirtland offered him a dollar to "cut up" an acre of corn near the square. Just as the sun was up, and Kirtland was out in the morning, he had it all cut, and had thrown it all down —claiming the dollar for cutting it up.

In his old age, he had ths big chimney, with back-logs, and would build a roaring fire, saying, "She burns like a frolic." They had no children.

The pair spent their lives on the farm where they settled. She died January 23, 1839, and at the age of 86, January 12, 1865, he passed away. They sleep in the lower yard.

Caleb Fowler—his father, was a soldier in the Revolution. December 31, 1755, in Guilford, Connecticut, he was born; and his wife, Molly Chittenden, the mother of Eli and Anson, was born March 28, 1760. Olive Meigs, the second wife, and mother of Captain Elias Fowler, was born at Guilford, October 15, 1767, and died in Troy, Ohio, April 27, 1848. He died at Burton, October 12, 1822. The daughters of this old soldier were: Mollie, married to Jessie Bishop;

Clarinda, to Theopolis Stone; Rhoda, to Lyman Benton; Harriet, to Jacob Burroughs; Desire, to Anson Messenger, of Windham, and Phebe, to John Dayton, of Troy. October 21, 1812, he reached Burton. He was hauling rail-cuts in the woods at the time of Perry's engagement. He heard the firing, said it was home-made thunder, commenced whistling, and marched off to the house with regular step and martial air. In the Revolution, his company was on duty as a reserve force, on the memorable Sunday, at the battle of Monmouth. Out with a scouting party, on North river, he captured a musket from the British while they were eating breakfast. It is now in the possession of his grandson—Caleb Fowler. Captain Elias told that he used often to sit on his knee, and that he could give the day and date of every battle in that war.

Elias Fowler—born April 16, 1798, was married to Abi Sperry, January 16, 1822. His 2d wife was Anna Hotchkiss, married Feb'y 9, 1826, and 3d, Electa L. Richmoud married May 16, 1837. He located on lot 50, where Timothy Fowler is now living. The tales learned on the knee of his father, developed in the boy a military spirit. He was commissioned ensign and then lieutenant of the 1st company, 2d regiment, 1st brigade, and 9th division of the Ohio militia, by Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, 1823. The number of the regiment was changed and he was elected captain of the same company, 5th regiment, May 22, 1824, and was so notified by order of S. H. Williams, colonel of the 5th regiment. He held this command 3 years and served as township trustee 3 years. He lived to the advanced age of 80, dying February 17, 1879.

Timothy—the son, residing on the old homestead, and Hezekiah and Elias Sperry, have related many things interesting for these sketches. The story of Indians trading with Eli comes to his mind. They paid after so many "moons." A saddle was sold to one who did not pay. The old chief, John, said he was no Indian, but a "Massasauga," meaning he was of a low tribe of Indians known by that name.

Anson Fowler—born in Guilford, Connecticut, December 23, 1786, arrived here October 12, 1825, and settled on lot 50, where he now lives with his son, Caleb. The years of life he has passed number almost 93.

After long prostration with nervous fever, at the age of 22, he mended up, but his hands, never again steady, were shaken by nerves over which the will had lost its power. For many years he worked at shoemaking.

The year 1808 he was wedded to Lois Hotchkiss. When there were so few Methodists in the east, that it took 5 townships to start up enough to make a class, he was with them, joining at the age of 29. Mrs. Fowler was a Baptist, and went to Middlefield to church. He bought a "dug-out," put it on the Cuyahoga, and, on Sunday mornings, took passage in it from the upper bridge, accompanied by Mrs. Eli Fowler, and went paddling away up stream; then took across the woods on foot to Andrew Durand's to meeting. On the organization of the Methodist class in Middlefield he was leader, and continued for some years.

1812.—In the war he served three months, being stationed in the fortifications on the river, at New London, Connecticut. He marched with the same musket captured by his father from the British in the Revolution.

Caleb—his son, has followed in the footsteps of his father, and is a strong worker with the Methodists; is a class-leader, and was a faithful superintendent of the Sunday-school some 6 years.

1798. Levi Tomlinson—has been mentioned with the men coming in 1798, and in the survey and clearing work. He was, without doubt, the first owner of the lot where the majority of business was done for many years, as his clearing was between that of Umberfield's and Beard's. The county records show that the lot given to Mrs. Beard was bounded on the south by lands of Lydia

Umberfield and Levi Tomlinson, and east by Tomlinson and the highway. This was the lot where the stores so long occupied by Beach, Boughton and Gaylord stand, and once sold for $5 per acre. In 1817 he was chosen deacon of the Congregational church, and was an earnest worker for the upbuilding of Zion. He died in 1831. His first location was on lot 2. He purchased of Captain E. Patchin, and lived there until his death. Captain Patchin's wife was his daughter.

1798.—Phineas Pond is one of the early names that has been mentioned in the survey party of 1798. He was chain man, the 18th of June, and with peg and awl, was the

1st shoemaker here, noticed as mending shoes, one-half day, on Monday, the 30th of July.

The short supplies of the settlers gave opportunity for heroic adventure. The heavy winter, at the beginning of 1799, found this young Pond and Jonathan Brooks willing to risk their knowledge of survey lines, and be guided through the woods, in the snows of winter, in search of corn for the famishing people. They started by the gulf, and struck lines for the State road, southeast of No. 9, not far from the present railroad depot, then followed on to Poland, and brought corn on their backs to Youngstown, where it was ground. With their loads of meal they started back. Night came too soon, on the return. Pond, discouraged and wearied out, laid down, helpless. Brooks cleared the snow, built a fire—and no doubt sung a song—to inspire Pond. His hatchet flaked out a chip from the wood, and with snow, melted in his hands, he wet the meal upon it, baked the corn of Egypt on the chip, and served it to his friend, who, when Brooks had eaten, was aroused to care for himself and to new hope—eating and being comforted. In the light of the fire, they wearied through the cheerless night, and brought comfort to the settlers the next day. What became of this shoemaker, and his pegs and awl, is not given.

1799. Simeon Rose—reached Burton June 5th of this year. He came with Mr. Doolittle, one of the land owners, and Eli Fowler, who had been east to winter, and with them was Samuel Hopson. Rose was one of the first who began work on the river bridge July 12, 1799, a little south of where he afterwards settled and lived on lot 56, where the old Rose family house still stands, at the foot of Burton hill. The last family occupant was Dudley Rose, a bachelor, who lived there alone, and died alone, in this old home by the shades of the Cuyahoga. This son was a good man and neighbor, but odd. Mr. Rose was an agent of the land owners, and quite active in selling. He was justice of the peace, and an old docket shows his official signature as late as 1836. From the first family his wife was chosen. Limery Umberfield -the beautiful, who enchanted the Indian chief—was the maiden who gave her heart to him, and kept a glow of hospitality at his fireside, on the margin of the river. Their children were: Belinda, Augustus, Joel, Henry, Dudley, and William. The wife died October 20, 1835, aged 52, and he soon followed—March 15, 1837, aged 57, and they have long slept in the old ground on the knoll.

Samuel Hopson—located on lot 43, near where the old Ephraim Cook house now stands, east of Horace Cook's, and not far from the spring. From him the mill stream east took the name of Hopson's creek. He married Acenith Sperry. Esquire Hickox has told it that Ephraim Clark, jr., Eli Fowler and Hopson courted three sisters, Sperrys, who lived in Mesopotamia. The swamp and mud was bad, and going on foot, they carried their best suits in a bundle. When near the house they stepped aside into the woods and shifted the muddy clothes for the Sunday suits. After the visits they changed again and walked home. He sold out in 1814 and moved to Mesopotamia, but finally settled in Munson in 1816.

1799. Isaac Clark—arrived with his family on Saturday, June 8th, from Guilford, Connecticut. His wife was Susan Gates. They had one son, Isaac. Electa and Almon were born here. Ephraim, a brother, was with them. Kirtland says they came to build the mills, and on the 11th he went with Clark to find a mill place. Seth Hayes, Nathan Parks, and perhaps others, were with them. The mill site was selected on the west branch, and long known as the Beard mill. He located on lot 33, on the north side of the road, building on the line that divided the east from the west half of the lot, probably to be near the spring on lot 43. Almon Clark, of Mesopotamia, often spoke to Horace Cook, and pointed to the spot where he was born. He bought the half of this lot June 12, 1800, and the same day one Glines is mentioned as buying the half of lot No. 1. Work was done on a dam and saw-mill this summer, but it was not completed, and Colonel Beard bought out the property. It was in his house that the first religious meeting was held in 1802. Moving from Burton, he located at the village of Mesopotamia, on the corner, opposite the present stone store building. The son, Isaac, who came with them, was the Bloomfield Clark, and his daughter, Mary, taught in the old school-house east of Luther Russel's, and is remembered by the writer, who walked from the village to her school in the winter, as a model teacher.

Ephraim Clark—the brother, must have traded his interest in the mill property, as he afterwards built a log house and settled on lot 27, where Noah Page now lives. This lot Beard had owned. He was married to Aile Sperry. It was afterwards sold to Noah Page, father of the present owner of lot 27, by Mr. Law. Mr. Witter and Hayes say his barn was the first frame barn and second frame building in the township. Ephraim Clark, sr., was the builder. He removed to Talmage, Summit county, Ohio. His son, Newel D. Clark, is in the First National bank at Ravenna, where he is an old and respected citizen.

Ephraim Clark, the father of these two brothers, came with his family in 1800. They settled on lot 27, east of Page's, where Beardsley now lives. His wife was a Blakeslee. They had four daughters with them. Acenith, the oldest, was married, and remained east. These four girls were a sensation in a new country, and led the young men captive, smiting with the glance of the eye, and foreclosing on the heart with the red blush of the young blood of girlhood. Abi married McIntosh, of Mantua; Polly, Joseph Moss, and afterwards Luther Russel; Rachel, Jonathan Brooks in 1802, and Hannah, David Hill.

The Revolution—made him a soldier, and the canteen and powder horn which he carried through the war, are now in the Historical Society room—brought by his granddaughter, Lovira Hoadley. The quality of the men of his day finds fitting record in his answer to a brother, who was an officer in the British army. They met on the field, and the officer of the king said, "In justice I ought to cut your head off," and I would, were you not my brother." The cool reply of this federal soldier was, "You can try it." He followed his son to Talmage.

1800. Nathan Parks—settled on the hill east of the west branch, not far from where the old Barrett house now stands. The time of his coming with the family was most probably the year 1800. He was with the mill men in 1799, and purchased of Kirtland October 17th, lot 56, afterwards the Simeon Rose farm, for $227.50—$1.50 per acre. His girls were spoken of by Alfred Beard in the panther story, and his house had the windows broken by the Indians.

Hickox came in 1804, and he mentions Parks as one of the settlers he found here. His wife was Mary Ann Mallory. They brought six or seven children into the country. She died about 1830. He afterwards married a widow Bishop, of Twinsburgh, a zealous, religious lady of the Baptist persuasion, who joined the Disciples. They lived many years, where Mr. Chellis now resides

Solomon Parks,—a son of Nathan, it is claimed, worked on the Beard grist-mill, and that he cut the stones for the mill at Fullertown, in the year 1820, from common "hard heads." They came originally from Springfield, Massachusetts. At the age of 12 years, he was sent with oxen and sled with provisions to men in Auburn, building a bridge. Starting before day, he carried a torch to scare the wolves.

1812 in the war, he was under General Paine, and went to Huron, and told of seeing Tecumseh, the Indian chief, early in the morning, up in a tree, counting the numbers of his enemy. He married Lucy Williams in Westfield, Massachusetts, and located on Oak Hill, northeast of Elisha Chapman's present house, in November, 1819. He caught 9 turkeys at one fall of the trap, in a pen, baited with bundles of wheat. The last payment upon his farm was coming due. Although sick, he managed to work on his knees, until he threshed out 41 bushels of grain, in the winter, and his wife sold a white dress that had cost six weeks' labor to embroider, and the silk for another, and the money was raised to make the payment. Delayed by sickness, he did not reach Warren, and some man told that he was dying, and paid the balance and took the land. The family felt this was worse than robbery.

Mrs. Parks was a tailoress, and toiled with the needle to raise her family in respectability. Mrs. Lucy C. Matthews, of Thompson, is a daughter, as is also Mrs. John Cutler, wife of Capt. Cutler, of Troy. Mr. Parks died July 8, 1834. The widow married J. Cutler, of Newbury, in 1844.

1800. Seth Hayes—had been here before, but the family came this year, and probably occupied the bark cabin, which Colonel Beard had left. They came originally from Russell, Hampshire county, Massachusetts. Kirtland mentions, under date of August 2, 1799, giving Hayes an order for $170, to get mill irons, and that, August 17th, Moss returned from Fort McIntosh with mill irons. Riddle says, Hayes bought them at the new works in Pittsburgh, and boated them up the Big Beaver. Moss met him with an ox cart. Probably the cart was Clark's wagon.

Ira and Enos were children with the family. When a log house had been built on lot 14, north of the road leading west from Gilum Hotchkiss', and on the high bank west of Hopson's creek, they moved in. The barn across the road, south, was built in 1810. Lorin, Olive, Betsey, Marilla, Martin and Riley, were born in Burton, making 8 children. He was a strong man, and a hunter that could pick his game from under cover, by surprise—or fight. From Parks' pen a pig was stolen; Hayes pursued, and the bear dropped the pig. Lyman Parks was sent back for a gun. Hayes scared the bear away, and he returned, only to be scared away again. The third time he came back within a rod of the pig, stopped, and raised on his hind feet. Hayes knew this meant fight. Off came his big hat, and shaking it before his face, he jumped at the bear with a yell. Over went the brute, and ran off, not to return again.

To a Cave—in the rocks of Claridon, just over the line, he tracked a bear. The winter had set in, early in December, 1800. The thought of its severity and length, the scarcity of provisions in the cabins of the settlers, and the destitute condition of his own home, brought no comfort to his mind. Not 40 rods southwest from where the diagonal road leading from Burton to Chardon crosses the run, at the foot of Martin's hill, is a ledge of rocks. In this ledge was his game. Closing up the holes, where the bear might pass on through and out, he stood a moment. That recollections of General Putnam nerved him for the entrance is not certain, but as much cool courage served him. Deliberately he cut stakes and drove them at the mouth of the den, making holes for two already sharpened, but these he did not drive, thus leaving room for his body when he should come backing out. He had punk wood and sticks ready for a

fire, close by the opening. Crawling on hands and knees into the cave, he assaulted him with hatchet and knife. Retreating, foot by foot, he was followed by the enraged brute, snapping strong white teeth on his sight, in the rays darting through the entrance; but he managed to so defend as to keep beyond the paws and the awful hug that would have crushed every bone in his body, until he reached the entrance, and, springing out, drove the two stakes, holding his prey back while he struck his flint and punk and started the fire, which would intimidate bruin. Having only shot for his gun, he was busy, between driving the furious bear back from the stakes, with his hatchet, and cutting beech slugs, with which he loaded. The flint of his lock was bad. He aimed as best he could, touching his gun off with a brand from the fire. William Hayes told it to Seth Burton, that he drove the bear back with the hatchet from breaking down the stake, until he had fired eight slugs into him, and ended his struggle inside the prison. The result of such daring was 400 pounds of meat, the supply of the neighborhood that winter. The fat on the ribs was so thick that a case-knife was just long enough to cut through it.

Mr. Hayes and his wife were members of the 1st Methodist church organized in Burton.

His son Martin settled first on lot 11, east of the "old garden."

A nephew, Seth, and his sister, Hannah, came with their uncle Seth, in 1800. She went with her husband, Benjamin Babcock, and settled in the Chagrin valley. This nephew and his brother, Ebenezer, went east for their mother, and brought her here in 1810.

1st elopement in the Hayes family was her husband, Plynn Hayes, who, prior to 1800, run off with a woman into the wilds of Pennsylvania.

Seth—the nephew, built the first log house, in the north-east corner of the orchard, north of Luther Russel's house, on lot 28, about 1820.

Ira Hayes—settled on lot 29, and built a log house across the road from where Krum Olds lives, on the Stewart farm. The old pear tree, by the door, still stands and bears fruit, but they who planted it are all gone.

1801. Eli Hayes—a brother of Seth, the elder, came out in 1800; bought lot 13, 160 acres, and worked on the Beard mill. He was north of the mill one evening, and heard strange sounds. He hurried back, thinking the Indians were killing Seth's family, but found it was the howl of wolves. He returned on foot to Massachusetts that fall. The spring of 1801, accompanied by his brother, Joseph, and their families, he came by way of Pittsburgh. He settled on lot 13, the first house south of where Gilmore's mill was afterwards built. With the ox team which he drove into the country, he hauled the logs for Peter Beals, in the first clearing in Troy. Daniel Hayes came with him, and Ebenezer with Joseph, to Burton. Ebenezer afterwards moved to Fairport. Mrs. Hayes' maiden name was Lucy Bishop. The children—Polly, 7 years old; Elijah, 5, and Simeon, 2—came with them, and six—Amos, Lovisa, Amanda, Albert and Alma (twins), and Paulina, were born here. He had ague, and was sick of the country only at that time. The Indians came and ground their knives on the stone, and alarmed his wife, but coming in a squaw pointed to the oven. She gave them a loaf. The squaw shook her head and made signs for a larger one, which was given and they went off good natured.

A pig was stolen, and the bear chased into Claridon. He dropped the porker, less two pounds from his back. The bite healed up.

Mr. Hayes was born 1765, and died March 14, 1857, aged 92. His wife was born 1772, and died February 15, 1855, aged 83. They were buried in the lower ground.

Elijah Hayes—the oldest son, was born August 29, 1796. He married Sally Fowler, and his second wife was a Mrs. Hepzibah Whitney. He lived long in

the house by the spring and big maple trees, on lot 22, where the hill slopes to the west branch. His recollections of early days have greatly aided the writer in verifying many facts of pioneer times. He relates that Captain Eleazer Patchin, Loveland, Holbrook and Parsons were, in the early day, spying out the land. They espied a big mud-turtle in the sand. Waiting until she had deposited the precious eggs in the hot dust, they robbed the nest of 18, and having two quarts of whiskey went to Eli Hayes', broke the eggs and, stirring them with sugar in the whiskey, made lively "egg-nog," which was drank by the whole party, the family sharing this "Ohio turtle soup," with a relish. Mr. Hayes has been a faithful member of the Methodist church, and is quite active, though past 82. His eyesight has been good the last three years. He reads common print readily.

Polly—married Jacob Burton. Their son, Leonard, lives in Warren.

Simeon, —born March 29, 1799, lived on lot 22. He married Lucy Lindley. At the age of 21 he joined the Methodist church, and was constant in his religious faith. His death occurred February 13, 1879. The text of Rev. G. H. Fairbanks, at the funeral, was from the 119th Psalm, 165th verse.

Amos.—The year 1816, a fever took off some of the family. Amos was sick and went on crutches a number of years. The last seven years of his life he was in bed. The disease did not affect his head or neck, but the joints of his frame became ossified. His limbs were rigid and could not be bent. 1826, he was married to Laura Miner. His death occurred November 22, 1859, aged 58 years. She died January 5, 1871, aged 60.

Joseph Hayes—settled on lot 23, south of Elis', bringing his wife, Lydia, and four children—George, William, Josephus, and David. Ezra, Porter, Lovina, Lucinda, Mary, and Rhoda were born in Burton. He was a hunter, and his daring was equal to the emergency. Several of the Hayes had treed a bear. They cut the tree, and in falling it broke, and the bear ran out at the break, followed by the men. "Joe" was behind, and when he reached the break another bear ran out. "Joe" pounced on his back, and grabbed hold of his ears, shouting "here's another bear!—another bear!!" Seth tried to cut his throat. The bear bit him, and was stabbed to the heart. They secured both bears.

George, William and David, east of Oak hill, on the Cuyahoga, hunted at night. In the morning each would take his deer on his back, and lug it four miles to their homes, on the west branch. The writer recalls the strange weird sound of George Hayes imitating the bullfrogs, saying they always called "G-e-o-r-g-e H-a-y-e-s—G-e-o-r-g-e H-a-y-e-s." Hayes told of crossing the river one night with Capt. Joe Eastman, both full of whiskey. He said the bullfrogs called out "G-e-o-r-g-e H-a-y-e-s d r-u-n-k," and the little frogs said "J-o-e, t-o-o—J-o-e, t-o-o."

Josephus Hayes—was a strong swimmer. He was "put up" to swim from Detroit twice across the river and return. He swam the first round, but returning the second time, gave out and was drowned. Mrs. Josephus Hayes was Abigail Miller, of Shalersville, Portage county, Ohio. They lived on the "Holbrook" lot, west of Hopsons creek. With them lived Dr. Justin Scott, an army surgeon of 1812.

Dr. Justin Hayes—son of Josephus, was born October 26, 1823. He heard the talk of the professional men of medicine. His youth was influenced, and he grew with the idea of being a doctor. He graduated at the medical college in Cleveland in the year 1850; practiced in Shalersville, successfully, 14 years; one year in Cleveland; two years before graduation, and has been 17 years in Chicago. In his profession he has attained a high position. Naturally a gentleman, he has well served the opportunities for culture. He is the proprietor of the Medical Electrical Institute, 167 Wabash avenue, Chicago, where hundreds

of patients have sought treatment, and found cure at his hands. In 1877 he published a work on the "Electro Thermal Bath," giving the profession the benefit of his experience with electricity as a curative, in a well written and interesting book.

Dr. Plym S. Hayes—his son, is professor of chemisty in the Woman's Hospital college, of Chicago.

Mrs. Justin Hayes was the daughter of John Haven, of Shalersville, Ohio.

Mrs. Josephus Hayes died in Altoona, Kansas, in August, 1871. At one time Dr. Hayes tried to recover the farm upon which he was raised, and pay up taxes of ten years standing against it, but the matter got into the courts, and he gave it up.

1800. Dr. John Miner was the first man locating on lot 55, at the spot where Thomas Brown now resides. He must have sought out the spring on this hillside early in 1800, as he was one of a committee to divide Trumbull county into townships in August, 1800. Origen Miner tells that his father came this way and stopped with his brother in 1802, and that the brother preceded his father a year or more. He adds that the winter of 1801–2 was warm, and that his step-mother ate lettuce at the house of Amariah Beard on Christmas or New Year's day of that winter. The year 1803 Mr. Miner moved to Chester. He was killed in the fearful tornado of 1804. Mrs. Miner died in Burton, and was buried at the foot of the hill (old yard).

1801. Jonathan Brooks, a young man of activity, and much in the early surveys, came with the 1798 party, the 15th of July. He was from Cheshire, born there July 25th, 1777. John Adkins was with him much during the summer of 1798. Brooks did service in the surveys for Atwater, of Mantua. From apple seed saved by his friends at parties, the winter of 1797 and '98, in the east, he started a nursery in Mantua, the fall of 1800, and his hut was built near the State road, from Chardon to Ravenna, where it crosses the Cuyahoga. The fall of 1801 he bought land in lot 25, and also in 15, in Burton. Forty rods west of Marimon Cook's north line he sank troughs in a bushy pond, and started the

1st Tannery in Burton.—Near it he planted the balance of the apple seeds. He worked in building the first bridge across the Cuyahoga.

Esquire Law had started on a journey east, going by Conneaut and Buffalo, and made his first day's ride from Warren to Burton. Judge Kirtland discovered that evening, a package of papers had been left, covering the important business part of the journey. These papers must be forwarded to Law by daybreak the next morning, to overtake him before he set out from Burton. To think of it was hopeless. Part of the distance the roads were not cut through, and only blazed trees marked the way. Streams and high water and swamps must be crossed. A distance of at least 30 miles must be traversed in the perilous darkness of the night. Brooks said he could do it; Kirtland doubted, but consented in so strong an emergency. With compass, and hickory bark torches to light the way and follow the lines by the blazed trees, he started on foot and alone. At daybreak, soiled and torn, mud smeared—an imp of darkness from out the night—he appeared before the astonished Law, and delivered the papers, who then found they had not been put in his portmanteau, and that his journey would have proved a failure had not young Brooks, the skilled surveyor and woodsman, been the bold and swift messenger to overtake him.

Isaac Fowler had built a log house a little way northwest of where Dean Tucker's house now stands. Brooks traded with him for the land, and this house fell into his hands. No doubt the thoughts of some fair occupant had then impressed his mind. A tall and very graceful girl, charmingly near to the age of 18, one of the four attractive daughters of Ephraim Clark, had already

set bewitching eyes on him. Rachel they called her, not long after her advent in the family, which was July 22d, 1784. Mrs. Fowler and her husband vacated the log house the 30th day of June, 1802, and that evening the

1st wedding—of the town, took place. Rachel was the choice of young Brooks, and Judge Kirtland came from Poland to unite them in marriage. They went to their new home the same evening, and the young bride found a pleasant surprise. Mrs. Fowler had left both bread and cake prepared on the shelves of the cupboard for the first meal of this new pair.

The axe of Eli Fowler had spared a little tree by the road side, when clearing in front of the house. The maple grew to fine size, and was, long years after a splendid land-mark on Cheshire street, and its summer shade fell far along the highway. But the axeman came; the cool shades have passed away, and only yet is the stump seen. From the apple seed planting in 1801, 20 years afterwards, a good bearing orchard stood north of the house.

Their children were four—Selden, born April 2, 1803; Linus, April 25, 1805; Lovira, August 13, 1809; Jonathan, October 7, 1820.

Mr. Brooks was in Claridon, near where Gomer Bradley afterwards lived, the day of the tornado of 1804. He sought refuge beneath the root of an upturned tree, and the crushing timber fell upon the log and all about him, without harm to him. He was a fine singer, and led the singing in the first religious meeting held in Burton, and at the house of Isaac Clark. His son Linus relates that about 1809 provisions were scarce, and, with two men his father went to Detroit. He bought pork at $40 per barrel. Wind and storms so delayed their return that his wife gave up hope, and one night, being so alone in her anxiety and grief, sought encouragement at Deacon Cook's. The two boys, Selden and Linus, were left asleep. On her return she heard a sound from the bed of the children, and knew it was the voice of her husband. The joy of their meeting can be imagined. The boys awoke, and to their sparkling eyes, by the log fire light, the red of two great apples seemed wondrous as they looked at him who was lost, and the big apples he had brought them, the first they had ever seen. He brought a corn cracker from Cheshire, Connecticut, on his back. It weighed 45 pounds, and was said to be the first mill in this section. His bold venture in the snows of winter, to Youngstown, for corn meal, has been told in the story with Phineas Pond.

1812. On the 1st Friday of September he was drafted for the war, but his family being sick, Stephen Ford went as his substitute. His death came suddenly April 24, 1828. He had been to mill with an ox team, and the load was lumber, with grist bags on top. His wife knew that at the crossing of Hopson's creek, west of their house, the oxen had sometimes acted badly. Returning this way, at the creek he must have had trouble, and fallen, as the wagon wheel had passed over his chest, and three ribs were broken off at the backbone. George and William Hayes found him and went for the doctor, leaving word at John Ford's, from whence the distressing news went to the family; but he died before his family could get to him, and while they were yet in sight. His widow married James Morgan, and lived in Bloomfield, Trumbull county. Her death came September 4, 1852, and she rests beside Mr. Brooks in the lower ground.

Selden Brooks—married Julia Spencer, of Claridon. They occupied the old home place for many years. He died July 16, 1842.

Jonathan,—the youngest son, died June 16, 1845.

Linus,—the 2d son, married Eliza Humiston. They moved to Illinois, quite early, and started from there March 18, 1846, for Oregon, where he is farming in the beautiful valley of the Wilamette.* The railroads have come by his door,

* Died in December, 1879, since the above was written.

and they call the station Brooks, after this pioneer of Marion county, in that sea-shore State. His was the first white family in the place. He has given to print many valuable recollections of his boyhood days, upon which drafts have been made for history. He was coming from Punderson's mill with bags on the old mare, and near Beard's, when a bear jumped in the track. Boy and grist both tumbled off. A man passing helped him on, and, with the grist, he pushed home in the dark. The cow pastures were extensive and wearisome to the legs of half-grown boys. He used to track their cows from Page's east, to the Cuyahoga bottoms, and sometimes two miles north along the flats, before they could be found and started for home at night. The Cuyahoga bottoms was one immense pasture along the river, and shaded by huge elms, until the dam built at the Rapids caused the water to set back, making sickness, and the growth of low brush now seen.

Lovira, the only daughter, married Ira Hoadley, and they always lived in Burton, where she still survives him.

1802. J. S. Cleveland's—name is given in Esquire Hickox's account as the man who lived where the Hickox brick now stands, in the

1st Frame House—built in the county, in the year 1802. (Mr. Witter says he came in 1800.) The little cellar of this old house, at the south end of the square, was filled up with earth by W. J. Ford, in the summer of 1878. The

1st Store—he kept, and Elijah Hayes bought his first jack-knife of him, when a small boy. The Indians traded with him, and gave him the fanciful name, "Kia-ho-gua," meaning crooked river. He had no family, and Hickox says he moved to New Castle, Delaware. He was the 1st captain of the 1st militia company; Jedediah Beard, lieutenant; and Lyman Benton, ensign. Eli, Seth, and Joseph Hayes, were in the company.

1802. Vene Stone—came this year, and settled on lot 1, north of the road. His house stood near where his son Frank's barn now stands, in Burton. His wife was Charity, a sister of Samuel Hopson. They were married in 1804. She taught school near Hopson's creek, the summer of 1803. His 2d wife was Alice, a sister of Calvin Williams. She died in August, 1869. He was captain of the company that went to Cleveland in the war of 1812; was a member of the Ohio legislature one or two terms, and an associate judge. Riddle says he was a man of dignified manners, superior understanding and sterling integrity, and would have been a leading man anywhere; one of that rare old type that seems to be nearly extinct.

1802. David Barrett—built the first log house by the spring, where Elijah Hayes afterwards lived on lot 22. He married Phebe Fowler, sister of Isaac Fowler. His bravery was known. Four Indians came and frightened his wife, and he drove them out of the house with a club. Daniel Hayes bought his land, and he enlisted in the war of 1812. In the fight one day, the bullets of the enemy split slivers from a stump, throwing them against his shins, bringing out the exclamation: "You shoot d—d careless!" He died in the west.

1802. Benjamin Johnson.—The lot which was a gift to Mrs. Isaac Fowler, across from the fair grounds, he purchased, and built there, in 1802. The record of his birth is found in a quaint Bible, printed in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1790, and is written as being July 22, 1761. The expectation of a college being located in town, enabled him to exchange his improvements, before he had paid anything on the land, for eighty acres in lot 69, where he settled, a little west of Erastus Johnson's present house, on the north side of the road.

Esther Ford, mother of Horace Ford, of Parkman, told of the labor directed to clean stumps from off the square. Her father, Benjamin Johnson, was justice of the peace. When a man got drunk, he was fined and sentenced to dig up a stump and remove it. This sentence was not often passed, for it was a great

disgrace, in those days, to get drunk—or even to be the worse for using liquor.

One day, in early times, the children heard the dog bark, and three boys ran down towards the brook, south of where Orrin Dayton lives; but ran back quicker than they went, followed by a she bear. The elder boy, Oroon, jumped a brush fence; and, hearing Billious, the younger, yell fearfully, saw him plunge into the brush just ahead of the bear, which seemed not a foot behind. The dog had cleared the fence, and the yelling alarmed the beast and she returned to her cubs. Esquire Johnson went the next day and got a gun, determined not to have his children driven out by bears again.

He was a soldier of the Revolution. His death occurred September 19th, 1825, at the age of 67; and his wife, Susanna, died March 26, 1843. They were buried below the hill. He was a mason, and the funeral was conducted with both military and masonic honors.

Down the line of descent from this soldier, we find Oroon Datas, the eldest son, born January 26, 1792. He married Betty, of the Umberfield family. She was born March 1, 1793. Their children were: Sophia, born July 10, 1816, and died September 21, 1864; Leander, born July 28, 1818, and died February 2, 1862, and Betsey, born December 29, 1819, who married Edmund Canfield, and now lives in Cleveland.

The second child was Esther, born 1794. She married Elijah Ford, of Parkman. Died August 25, 1852.

Dennison Johnson—second son, born 1795, and died March 6, 1813.

Billious K.—third son of Benjamin Johnson, born January 8, 1798, was married to Lucy Hale, June 25, 1827, and died September 14, 1866. The wife, born August 25, 1805, survived him a few years—dying April 3, 1877, aged 71. He lived long on the old home farm, "over the river," and his son, Erastus, now occupies the place he left.

Harriet—their first daughter, born March 19, 1830, married Reuben Smith, whose birth dates August 19, 1823. The ceremony was performed by Peter Hitchcock, esq., January 1, 1855. They reside in Middlefield.

Lucy Maria—born May 23, 1831, died July 16, 1850.

Erastus—born August 14, 1834, was married to Sarah M. Bossart, March 2, 1862.

Polly—the youngest daughter of Benjamin and Susanna, born 1804, married William Bartholemew. They lived on the last lot in Burton, No. 100, and raised nine children, all of whom grew up. With patient toil she met the hardships of pioneer life for 36 years. 39 years a member of the Methodist church, she was true in the faith to the day of her death, which occurred September 25, 1878.

1803. Gideon Finch—was a teacher the winter of 1803–4, in the log schoolhouse on Hopson's creek, near where Edson afterwards built his mill. Elijah Hayes was one of his pupils. He built, where Esquire Merriam resides, the

1st Stylish or Showy House—in the township, about 1806 or '07. He kept tavern in this house for a time. His wife was a Hill, and cousin of Mrs. Eli Hayes.

1803. Noah Page—was overtaken by Luther Russel on the road west this year. They were both bound for Trumbull county, Ohio, and journeyed together. Mr. Kirtland is remembered as coming at the same time. Mr. Page located on lot 27. Ephraim Clark was there prior to his coming, and it is thought he may have traded his interest to Mr. Law, and that Page bought direct from Esquire Law. Lots were often exchanged, and payments on articles for land canceled by the improvements made. In all the after life, with its perplexities and questions, with him and Russell, his near neighbor, there existed a feeling of fellowship, and the word of each to the other was a bond of honor.

He was born in Northford, Connecticut, March 20, 1772, and died January 20, 1849. His son Noah now occupies the old farm.

Isaac Thompson once had a cabin there, but thought the timber too heavy for him to clear, and so "pulled up" and went to Middlefield, and his farm there was paid for by his hunting and trapping.

1803. Luther Russel—and his family, arrived in June of this year and stopped at what was known as the Emigrant house. It stood northeast of Hickox spring, and was probably the "company house," left for the new settlers to occupy until they could throw up a log house. This, Russel soon did, and located his family on lot 38, by a strong running spring.

Born at Danbury, Massachusetts, 1775, he caught the military spirit of the times, and, at the age of 22, enlisted in the regular army, being stationed seven years at West point, and was away but twice during that time. Married at 28, he yoked a pair of oxen, and put a horse on lead, and, with his wife and goods behind this "spiked team," started for Ohio. For the 100 acres in lot 38, he paid $125 cash, and had $25 left with which to "set up" farming. Chills overtook him in 1805, and continued sickness left the family without bread or meat. He crawled from his bed to the door—to see a deer not far away. The gun was handed him, and rested on a chair. Almost fainting, he drew sight on the game, and it fell. The load of venison was drawn to the house by his wife, who dressed it, and had meat to share with her neighbors. This year he went to Beaver and bought a barrel of flour, for which he paid $16. He wished that the barrel should be kept; Luther has it in use in his house now. His 2d wife died the year 1809. In poor health he returned east, but found none of his kin. All had gone, nor did he hear of them after. In better health he came again to Ohio.

He married Polly Moss in 1813. She had been deserted by her first husband, Joseph Moss, and was divorced. She lived in Mesopotamia, and the chimney part of the house not yet complete, the cut away of the logs for the stone jams of the chimney was open. It is said that a bear disturbs no dead thing, but covers up what it finds, if life has departed. Mrs. Moss was startled at seeing, in the moonlight, a bear enter the chimney opening one night. Resting quietly, she held her breath and closed her eyes. Bruin came to the bed, laid his cold nose on her cheek and walked off, satisfied that she was scared to death. That this was not a dog, was proven by the tracks, the next morning. She traded a loaf of bread to an Indian. He came next day, and pressing his hands together, said "no good," meaning it was light, and drew his knife on her. Catching a chair, she knocked him down, and drew him out the door. He came again and gave her a dipper to "make up," saying "me drunk" first day. She was an enthusiastic Methodist, and as early as 1812, Seth Burton tells of meetings being held at Mr. Russell's house; and that she offered prayer in the family of Mr. Russell, for a year and a half, while employed as a hired girl. Her executive ability and tact made her ready for any emergency. He was a trapper, and on Saturday night came home with a load of muskrats. On Sunday there was to be preaching at their house, but the rats must be skinned. She took hold, and, swift as he was, she skinned three to his one, and the skins were off before Sunday.

While at the Emigrant house, one evening the latch string was pulled, and Marimon Cook entered alone. He had been expected by Mr. Russell for some time, and fears were felt that he was lost. His appearance caused rejoicing. After news from the east was related, and a hearty supper was served by the light of the great log fire, Mr. Russell went with him to Jonathan Brooks.

His children, by the 2d wife, were: Eliza, Lucy, Rebecca, and Julia; and, by the 3d wife, Luther, Mary, Polly, Linus, Martha, and Caroline. The first

wife died very young. In his old home he died, March 19, 1851, aged 77.

Luther Russel—his son, afterwards lived on the old farm. He married a Miss Creaser, and now occupies a house on the road northeast from the former house. He went to school in a log house, located on the northeast corner of the Tolles orchard, near Beardsley's present house. Jewett taught then [1826], and Dr. Ludlow's academy school in the village was challenged to spell. The town school came in the evening. The syllables set at the head of the columns of words in the books then in use, were put together and pronounced as words. Julia Russel spelled all down on the pronounced word "Kayda rosko-muskog-porto-bacco." For many years Luther bought furs, and is still in the business. Taking a lively interest in agriculture, he was at one time president of the county agricultural society.

1803. Lyman Benton—came from Guilford, Connecticut, this year. He married Anna, sister of Samuel Hopson. Their children were: Delia, Ann, Augustus, Andrus and Lodemia. The 2d wife was Rhoda Fowler. Children—Woodruff, Cynthia, Maria, and Lucretia. He settled on lot 43, a little west of where the Benton house now stands, in which Horace Crittenden lives. He was a justice of the peace as early as 1814. His name, with that of M. D. Merriman, Mansel Wicks, Elison Sperry, and Edmund Taylor, stands at the head of the Liberty party in Burton. His health became poor, and dropsy set in and his weight was said to be over 400. He walked to Carlton's shop to hear the first abolitionist lecture in town, by Elder Winans, and was so interested in the first election, and to vote for James G. Birney, that he had two chairs set into a cart, and notwithstanding his great size, rode to the polls to cast his vote with the party.

The first wife died February 14, 1813. He died March 7, 1845, aged 75.

Eleazer Hickox.—The very name of this man has in it the snap of enterprise and go-ahead. Probably to no man was Burton, in her early day, more indebted, and in fact the whole country, far away and round about, for the exchange of goods; the barter of trade; the driving of cattle; the finding of market, and the bringing back of money in return for the poor product of that time, than to him. Born July 25, 1776, in Watertown, Litchfield county, Connecticut. Had the month and year anything to do with the patriotism and energy which he developed in this young country? He started for Ohio in February, 1803, and that year worked for Jonathan Fowler, who kept tavern in Poland, at $11 per month. His first trip, made mainly by Indian trails, to Burton, was this season, and to Cleveland, where there were three or four houses. Fowler sold goods to people in Pennsylvania, thirty miles east, on credit. In the fall, Hickox collected in the cattle of the debtors, from the woods, where they ran wild as deer. In October, Fowler started east with 100 head. The first day he lost 12 in the wilderness. They were afterwards found. This was the first drove from Ohio over the Alleghenies. There was no market. He packed the beef for the West Indies, and a French privateer is said to have captured part of it from an English vessel.

In February, of 1804, he started from Connecticut with one horse and a sleigh loaded with 400 pounds of steel chains, axes, etc. After reaching Buffalo, as was quite common with winter or early spring travelers, there being no road by land, he took along shore on the lake ice. The action of the waves freezing had formed breakwaters or ridges of ice parallel with the shore. Between these ridges the valleys were one glare of ice, and along them he drove. East of Ashtabula creek he found a horse frozen into an old ice crack, in a standing position, his head above the ice. Fearfully dangerous were these watery roads so frozen. Opposite Perry his horse broke through a seam, her hind feet going down, but with a mighty spring she cleared the gap, landing cutter and load

safe on solid ice. A storm was rising, and the rotten ice liable to be lifted and heaved, crashing to pieces. For hours, Hickox hunted a place where he could cross the ridges and gain shore, but they were too steep for horse and load. Just at night he found a place, and roughing the glare with an axe, drove up and out safely.

At Grand river, March 20th, General Paine came with a canoe to take him across. The ice had broken, and the river was running full. Putting his load into a canoe, and the cutter on top, they pushed off, and were an hour dodging ice and crossing. Going back for the mare, it took a long time to swim her across. When on the bank all hands set to rubbing her with bark to dry the water out, and get the chilled circulation started. Driving on to Painesville that night, he stopped with Smith, the first settler there. Then there were only two houses in the village. The next day, in crossing the stream one mile south of Painesville, he waded in to his chin, and held on to the hind end of the sleigh to prevent the current from swinging it down stream, and reached Bondstown (Hambden) at night. At the west branch of the Cuyahoga, southwest from Hambden, he poled out an ice gorge, and, after waiting two hours for the water to go down, drove through, arriving at Burton about sundown, March 22d, 1804.

He was land agent for General Andrew Hull and Wm. Law, and was much occupied in selling this year. He received at Poland one morning $1,500 in silver for land. It weighed nearly 100 pounds, and he had to lug it on his back a long ways, going to Burton, as there was no one to receive it at Poland. He had the use of a field just across from where Charles Stickney now lives, on lot 45, but got a poor crop of corn and oats from it, and said it never raised a good crop afterwards. It was lack in cultivation. Good corn and potatoes grew on it in 1878.

The 3d frame building in town, he put up for a store and dwelling, in the year 1804, just north of where James Peffers' horse barn now stands. Fowler, of Poland, sold him goods that fall, and at Pittsburgh he secured kettles—both whites and Indians being anxious to make sugar the coming spring. Sometimes 40 or 50 of the "red skins" camped for a week, back of his store, preparing for a trade. They gave up their arms, furs and skins, and the preparation was to have a dance and a drunk—seriously performed. Some whites continue the Indian custom to this day, in drinking before a trade.

He sold, to new comers, wheat at $1.00 per bushel. Flour was taken from the old bridge up the river two miles, in a canoe, and landed at a hard point on the east bank. It was sold to Parkman, and his men came there and took it from a bark shanty. Beeswax was collected from wild swarms, in large quantities, and sold for 40 cents per pound.

Cotgrave, a swindler, came here, in 1805, and was arrested by four men from Pittsburgh. He was a colonel in the war of 1812, and noted for his cowardice. Hickox says that the only time he ever enjoyed such a sight, was when Stark Edwards, at Warren, thoroughly whipped the cowardly Cotgrave in his own tent.

The spring of 1805, two hatters, by the names of Hall and Bradley came. With Bradley, he went to Buffalo for goods. The team was oxen ahead of a pair of horses; thus hitched to insure time slow enough for the cattle, and the load of furs, beeswax, etc., 1,500 pounds. They traveled 12 to 18 miles per day, and camped. They carried their grain, and cut troughs in fallen logs to feed their horses in. 18 miles a day, then; now, to New York in 24 hours.

At Buffalo—the oxen were traded for 10 barrels of salt, at $5.00, and he paid $4.00 per barrel to have it shipped by schooner to Fairport. Going on to Springfield, Massachusetts, he sold his mink and otter furs; and at Danbury, Connecticut, the muskrat, coon and beaver. He returned across the Alleghanies—by Harrisburg, Pa. Then, wagons could go only in dry weather, and the trans-

portation was nearly all by pack horses. But he persisted, and his wagon came over. His sister, Sybil, kept house for him, in the store building, until 1808.

The conveniences of early life find illustration in the fact that a plow-point needed sharpening. He went to Mesopotamia, on foot, to a blacksmith, and paid 12½ cents for a job that cost a day's time and 25 miles walk.

The Onondaga Salt company had salt here, and he bought cattle, trading them for salt, which sold at $10.00 per barrel. The value of the cattle was estimated by measure around the chest; allowing $25.00 for every six feet girth, and for each additional inch, $1.00, or deducting at same ratio when less than six feet. No attention was paid to the condition of the cattle for beef. He continued, during his life, to measure his own cattle at home, in order to judge of their weight.

1st Cider—was imported from the old French orchard near Detroit in 1807. There worth $1.50 per barrel, and here worth $5.00; and apples in same proportion of profit, less transportation. Boating it down the lake, the heavy swells warned his party of a storm. They pushed near shore at Vermillion, put the barrels overboard and floated them on the beach, carrying the apples and stuff that would not bear wetting, ashore on their heads. Nearly frozen, and chilled through in the water, they found sticks on the sand and built a fire and dried off. The second day after, they put off part of the cargo at Cleveland, and part at Fairport.

With the same skill of business, and tact of heart, he sought a hand from the first family, and, October 20, 1808, was married to Stella Umberfield. At the same time his sister Sybil married Lemuel Punderson.

Their children were: Lydia, Marietta, John, Cordelia, and Bronson. Eleazer, a son, and three other children, died young. Lydia married David P. Baldwin, of Connecticut, and now resides at Bridgeport, in that State. Marietta married Samuel Humiston, and is the only member of the family left in Burton. She is keeping house on a part of the old farm, just east of the square. Her son James lives with her, and carries on the farming. He inherited some of the spirit of his grandfather, so ready in the peril of 1812, and, in the war against the rebellion, in 1861, he did good service with the soldiers that went to Camp Dennison and Johnson's Island. John lives in Iowa. Cordelia and Bronson are dead.

General Andrew Hull—owned 800 acres of land, and, in 1805, it was bought by Hickox and his brother Uri, at $2.25 per acre. He retained some 300 acres of it for a stock and grain farm. Luther Russell cleared a field of 10 acres for Esquire Hickox on the north line of lot 48, about 1806. The second growth of wood now covers it densely, some trees, 20 inches through, would cut 40 feet of timber. His last house, built south of the square, will long be remembered as the "Squire Hickox brick."

1808. He, with Punderson, commenced building a mill and distillery at the foot of Punderson's pond in Newbury. Took the ague; would lay by for a day's shake and fever, then work the next day. September 12, 1806, he was commissioned justice of the peace, and elected again in 1809, and that year was appointed associate judge, by Governor Huntington. He used often to "edify the faithful by reading sermons in the public worship. East of the square he killed a rattlesnake over six feet long, that weighed 9 pounds and had 21 rattles. It was of age."

1812. He was major and in command of a battalion of militia. He raised a large company of volunteers, and was first to report in Cleveland. There he was appointed commissary by General Wadsworth.

He sold 200 barrels of flour to be delivered in Cleveland, and, the roads were so bad, he chained one pair of cattle behind the wagons, when it was hauled, to hold down the hills.

In shipping goods to this country, he, with another party, loaded a schooner at Black river. Adverse winds sent her to Canada. He went ashore. During the night the crew sailed her off. He walked from Point Albino to Black Rock and Buffalo, and around to Fairport, 200 miles, in 4 days, arriving ahead of the schooner. Some young men walked with him the first day, and bragged of their powers of locomotion. They were distanced the morning of the second day, and never seen again. The schooner was likely to go ashore. He saw it, and tied a line to the blunt end of a sharpened billet of wood, then ran down after the swells and threw the line as far as he could, and retreated. He tried the experiment many times; and was often caught and tumbled heels over head in the swells; but finally the line was got aboard, and a tow line hauled out, when help arrived and she was dragged to a smooth beach. Some of his goods had been extracted from the boxes before the schooner went to pieces. He found cloth between the lining and outsides of the vessel. One of the crew left, the other two were arrested by the sheriff from Painesville, tried, and sent to the penitentiary for two years.

His life was full of adventure, and of business, but there is not space to enumerate.

1816. He went to Tennessee and bought 120 head of three year old steers, and drove them to Auburn, where they were summered in a windfall tract of wild grass. He sold them out in the fall at Cleveland and Painesville, making $700, a great profit for that time.

1818, he was elected a commissioner of the county.

1822, was sent to the legislature by a very large vote. He was in session at Columbus with such men as Elisha Whittlesey, Sloan, of Ravenna; Phelps, of Painesville; Mack of Youngstown; and Robert Harper, of Harperfield.

Re-elected in 1823, he then met Thomas Corwin, and says: "When Corwin became known, the opposition party used to let him religiously alone, for fear of stirring him up."

1826–7, he contracted to do canal work at Caldersburg [now Roscoe], Ohio. Through the rascality of a partner he lost $5,000, and two years time.

From 1840 to 1848, bought cattle in Illinois, and drove to Philadelphia, from Cass and Morgan counties, 40 miles east of Springfield. From 1819 to 1853, he handled a great many droves. The Pennsylvanians called him "honest drover," as he told the faults of his cattle, if there were any.

1854. He set out for California in the early summer, thinking to establish his sons there on farms. John took 106 head of cattle, from Noble county, Ohio, and started on ahead, early in May, by way of Illinois and Council Bluffs. He was not seen again by his father, until his arrival in California the next year. Hickox was late in the season for crossing the mountains, and curious to see the prophet of

Salt Lake—and his mighty temple in the wilderness, he wintered there and taught school for the Mormons. When closing his school, which had been well kept, a leading Mormon told the children how they had been blessed in so good a teacher, and that he was 80 years old. Certainly a remarkable man at that age of life—a Gentile who could control well and teach a rough, wild set of Mormon boys.

In the winter of 1857, he sold off his cows and heifers, from $70 to $90 per head, and returned to Burton in 1858. The war of the Rebellion coming on, about the first of it, he sold one pair of 4-year old steers for $300.

1860, his leg was broken by a pile of lumber falling on it. He was a famous rider, and at the age of 90 broke a Stranger colt, which he sold for $400. The colt fell with him, and he was nearly killed. This was his last ride. He did much to improve the stock of cattle and horses in this section.

During his absence in California, and at a time when he could not come home, his wife, Stella, died. This was October 25, 1855, aged 68. Kindly cared for by his daughter, Marietta, and though suffering much from the fall of the colt, he lived to a very ripe old age, having been a remarkably active and useful man. Death came to his relief February 21, 1868, at the age of 91, and he sleeps near the river. His grandson, James Humiston, has his watch, an old-fashioned English timer, 190 years old, made in 1689. His sword of 1812 is still bright and in the possession of his daughter, Marietta.

The great poplar trees, that grew so long on the southeast corner of the square, were set by him, and one is still standing in front of Mrs. Humiston's house, east of the square.

Demonstrations of his strong will are remembered. Simeon Rose wanted the road to run straight from Marcus Dickerman's across the river and up Burton hill, giving it a better grade. It would have come across Merriam's barn-yard and through Hickox's orchard. He mustered all the opposition to the survey, and in a hot fight was victorious over Rose.

1804. Joseph Noyes—taught school in Burton in the year 1804, as near as can be ascertained, although Esquire Hickox taught in his own house, the winter of 1805–6, and made no mention of him. He was a graduate of an eastern college, and said to be a profound scholar—a lawyer by profession. He was chosen deacon of the Congregational church, at its organization, August 22, 1808. Indolent in his habits and negligent in business, few would employ him, and his life, in a professional way, was a failure. As words were cheap, costing little or no effort, he would often indulge in conversation much to the annoyance of those who had no time to spend in that way. It is said he would follow men who were laboring in the field, smoking his lazy pipe, or sit on a stump and talk till they had worked away from him, then move on to another stump, and so on, following the hands and talking.

Edwin Ferris, writing of him, says that he and his father were working in the nursery one day. Noyes sat by a stump and talked to them till he fell asleep. A heavy shower threatening, they ran to the house, but their neighbor slept on undisturbed till aroused by a drenching rain. On awakening, and going home, he walked directly by their house, much offended because they neglected to warn him of the approaching storm.

His wife told that he read extensively, then dreamed, and would recite his dreams and carefully write them out, till he had filled many quires of manuscript. He owned several lots of land in Burton. From here he moved to Parkman, and finally to Pittsburgh, where he died.

Mrs. Noyes—was a person of large and powerful frame, and, withal, possessed a violent temper, a combination which did not fail to make her a woman of remarkable influence, especially when physical force was the agency employed to accomplish her purpose. She sometimes defied the officers of the law, as she would the encroachments of wild beasts. Mr. Noyes would contract debts without making provision for their payment. On one occasion the deputy sheriff (who is mentioned as being Uri Hickox) came to take some goods on execution. Mrs. Noyes seized him, and twisting a bed curtain about his neck, choked him till he was black in the face. Noyes trying to release him, she caught up a tailor's goose and hurled it at him, smashing his foot. He slightly exclaimed, "My dear, you have hurt my toes."

On another occasion the sheriff, Joel Paine, attempted to satisfy an execution, when she struck him with a square-bottomed candlestick, cutting a hole in his scalp, above his eyes, from which the blood flowed, blinding him.

John Ford, a powerful man, was sent to attach a bed. He got out as far as the kitchen door, when she grasped him like a tiger, and in the scuffle she shut

her teeth upon his finger, nearly taking it off. He abandoned the bed, and went wounded from the field.

After they had moved to Parkman she became furious at Fred Kirtland, and went into his store, giving him the lightning of her inflamed tongue in great rage. He watched his opportunity, and when she was near the door gave her a push, but she caught him and they went out together, he falling uppermost. She screamed "murder," "rape," all the time holding him fast in her clutches. Esquire Parkman, running up, cried out, "Why don't you let the woman up?" He groaned out, "I would if I could."

After her husband died she returned to Burton, and claimed dowery in all the lands he had sold. The terror of her name had reached the children. She came to Asahel Barnes, a mile southwest of the village, and the children, knowing that she was expected, saw a horse at the bars, as they came from school, and shied around out of doors, not daring to venture in. Julia Barnes (afterwards Mrs. Chase), was asked by her for a glass of water, which she brought and was politely thanked for it. John Ford, esq., made out the papers for her to sign that night, and she received one hundred dollars for her dower interest in the lands, and was well satisfied. During the evening they visited, and she called the prominent men nicknames—as Ferris, a "catamount;" Umberfield, an "owl," and Mrs. Umberfield, a "goose." She had names for Hitchcock, Punderson and Hickox, not mentioned. She was charged with burning the academy, but Edwin Ferris, who saw the fire, says she did not do it, as she was in the house of Lyman Durand, and could not have been at the academy.

1804. Asa Wilmot was an apprentice of John Ford at the carpenter's trade in the year 1804, and with him worked on the first academy built in Burton, being the first work done exclusively for the education of the young. The building was not completed till the year 1806. He married Betsey Durand, and settled a mile north of the village, and built this house long known as the Stoddard house. In taking down the chimney of this house in 18—, a brick was found on which was distiuctly marked the print of a deer's foot. The brick is now in possession of the historical society. He died at his son Burrit's, on Oak hill. His son, Curtiss, was killed by the falling of a tree, while chopping on Chardon square (Colgrove).

1805. Uri Hickox came in the year 1805, and with his brother, Eleazer, bought a tract of 800 acres belonging to Gen. Andrew Hull. He, with Daniel Dayton, who came with him, in his employ, went to work clearing on the public square. This winter Eleazer gave up his house to Mr. Hill and family, Eleazer, Uri, and Hill sleeping in the barn. He was married to Lydia Ford, daughter of John Ford, September 25, 1808, and settled the same year on lot 50, in the west part of the town, near the spring east of where now is the Woodard orchard. In the year 1821 they moved into a frame house, which they had built on the corners, some distance to the north, and long know as the Hickox tavern. In the joist above the bar-room is the bullet mark of a shot fired by one Dick Burke, who was fooling with his rifle. Mrs. Hickox was weaving up stairs, and Hickox ran up to see if she was hurt.

Of the bar-room stories, current in that day, is one told of some parties making sugar in a camp off to the southwest. The syrup was left in the kettle over night, and in some mysterious way disappeared two or three nights in succession. The two men had some whiskey, and they poured a quantity into the syrup; then tasted it, found the mix good, took "a little more," and laid down for the night "well set." The first man, on awakening in the morning, saw his companion lying beside a huge bear, and at first supposed him killed. Cautiously rising, he saw both man and bear were asleep. The toddy had proved too much for the bear, that had been the thief, as it did for the men. This

time she had her last drink, and lay dead drunk. With an axe she was dispatched. Johnson Hickox, the eldest son, recalls something of this story.

In the year 1812 Hickox went with the soldiers to Cleveland, his wife going to her father's with her two children, Lovina and John. Wolves often howled about the door, and a bear was once driven away with a pitchfork, when attempting to steal a pig.

We find the following record of this family; Lovina, born December 6, 1809; died April 9th, 1829; Johnson F., born February 5, 1811; Polly M., born December 22, 1813; Lydia E., born February 20, 1818; Esther E., born March 15, 1821; Uri C., born December 18, 1823; and Nabby, born October 25, 1827.

Mr. Hickox died January 17, 1835, in the 56th year of his age, and Mrs. Hickox died April 5, 1871, aged 80 years. They rest in the lower ground.

1805. David Hill.—A family of Hills wintered with Hickox in 1805–6, but did not remain long. Hannah Clark was married to David Hill, and they settled here early, living on the lot opposite the fair grounds. He was one of the first carpenters, and a man of lively temper. Ar one time, when at work on Joseph Hayes' house, he had spleen against bear meat. Some was nicely cooked and carried to him for dinner. He ate heartily, and called it good. When told it was bear meat, his disposition arose, and he made spasmodic efforts to clear his stomach, but failed.

1805. Daniel Dayton—came this year in February. On the lake ice the horse broke through, and Dayton's life was saved by clinging to the bit of the horse. The square had been underbrushed and girdled; great chestnut trees were left standing. Uri Hickox set him to work, and from one cut of a chestnut log he split 140 rails. He bought the farm on Oak hill, where Hiram Chapman now lives, on lot 74. One day in 1806, the townsmen and neighbors all came in, cut logs and hauled, split shakes for roof and puncheons for floor, and raised him a house before night. In the afternoon darkness came on. The fowls sought cover, and the animals gathered in the shadow of that day. The men stopped work until the sun should come from behind the great cloud. There was something of terror in the gloom of the

Great Eclipse—that spread its night over the day and the land. This house was built on the north bank of a spring run, where an old orchard now stands. He planted corn June 20, 1805, and claimed the crop was good. Crossing from Esquire Benton's, in the pines near the big pond, he met a she bear. He carried a puppy in his arms. The bear began to growl. He held the struggling pup tight, ready to throw him into the embrace of the bear, should she make an attack, while all the time her cubs were scratching up a tree lively. When they were safe she snuffed off, and Dayton got quickly away from the path through the pines, with his dog, and hurried home.

Wolves attacked his sheep, and, when he appeared, made at him, driving both himself and dog out of the lot, and made off with two sheep. About 1822, the dogs drove a deer off the ice into the west branch. The water had fallen, and the deer could not get out. It was a large buck that had just shed his horns. Dayton cut away the ice and the deer walked out without fear. Dayton grabbed him by the ears, and, in the struggle, dropped him, but not until his clothing had been torn into shreds, kicked off, and he was terribly bruised. When down he cut the deer's throat with a jack-knife. Plucky for a man who was no hunter and kept no gun. Out towards "Flemings meadow" he drove back a bear, with whipping his tow frock at her, until she had treed her cubs, and tore the hem off the frock, when she left.

Of the first settlers here, he sought Fanny, daughter of Nathan Parks, and they were married in 1808. To them were born Sallie, Stella, Elizabeth, David,

Reuben, and Eliza. His wife died June 16, 1819. He afterwards married Chloe S., daughter of Maj. Allen Humphrey, of Claridon, and their children were: Daniel, Suffrona, Allen, Polly, Ellen, Lucien, Chloe, Bernice, and Delucia. This 2d wife died September 8, 1855. She was, with him, a constant member of the Congregational church. He farmed steadily, and reaped from a productive soil the fruit of his labors. September 1, 1853, he passed to his rest, beneath the hill.

Orrin and Linus,—his brothers, came about 1817. Orrin settled on lot 81, where his son, George, now resides. He died in 1833, leaving his wife, Sally, to care for seven children. With the boys she carried on the farm. Only the month before she died, she pointed out the spot where bears and wolves often came. She died November 8, 1879. Linus moved on lot 81, where he cultivated a fine farm, on which his son, Horace, now resides. A fearful fever swept off the wife, and part of the family, in 1854.

David Dayton—came about 1832. He settled on lot 94, where his son, Frederick, lately died—1878.

1806. David Warner—a bachelor, settled in 1806 on lot No. 2, in a log house on the Tomlinson lot, near what was long known as the Wooster house, where the cheese factory now stands. He sold out to Captain Eleazer Patchin in the fall of the same year.

1806. Andrew Durand—came to Burton this year, first occupying a house built by Lemuel Punderson for Esquire Law. He also built a large barn, and thatched the roof with straw. This building was afterwards moved away, and became part of John Cook's tannery. Durand soon moved into the Hayes' settlement, and remained a short time, then built and moved into the first house east of Page's, on lot No. 27, bought of Ephraim Clark.

1806. Lyman Durand—came with his brother Andrew, and built a log house on the corner where Dr. Lawyer now resides. (Colonel Stephen Ford says it was there in 1807.) Lyman, his son, lived near Painesville.

In 1820 Mr. Durand, Jewett, and Colonel Stephen Ford, were east of the river harvesting oats. They camped on Bentley's place (the Dickerman lot). Bentley sang the song of the hen: "She laid one egg a day, and sometimes two, and on Sunday she laid three." At the house of Andrew Durand, east of Page's, the Methodist church assembled and were going to try him under the discipline, when Colonel Stephen explained to them that he had done nothing bad, and they gave it up. In 1812 the Methodists held a meeting in Andrew's barn, which was a log structure. Lovira Hoadley, then three years old, remembers singing through the hymns with them. He moved to Indiana and died there. His sons were Andrew, Amasa, and Andrus. Andrus died in Minnesota.

Lyman was a lover of the fiddle, and was the music maker for the log house dances. It is told the children were left at home. He was away visiting, and the house and all the goods were burned. The eldest boy came to his parents saying, "I saved it," holding up the fiddle.

Lyman Durand moved to Mentor. His daughter, Betsey, married Anson Matthews. She is now living in Milwaukee.

1807. Thomas Davidson—came on, as a carpenter for Punderson, in 1807, and worked in building the mill at the Rapids; Samuel Davidson at a later day. Thomas expected to sail up the Cuyahoga river, as vessels did up the Connecticut to New Haven, but found this inland river crooked and sluggish, and more swamp than river. He intended to go back east in six months, but never went.

He was at work on the first frame district school-house built on the square, and heard the booming roar of cannon, from off the crimsoned waves of Erie, the bloody day of Perry's victorious battle, September 10, 1813.

He bought land near where Painesville village stands, of Governor Hunting-

ton, about 300 acres. He married Susannah Stull, a sister of the hunter, Henry Stull. Needing money, to set up housekeeping, he sold out the farm, and began life in the woods of Burton, on lot 88, just west of where Charles Morton lives. The trees to plant his orchard, were brought up the river in a canoe, and landed at the mouth of Rocky run, and from there he and Stull carried them on their backs.

Sending East for a Great Draft Book—he spread it out before the astonished workman, and began in Burton the first carpenter's work, by square rule.

The book and work was then a subject of laughter and ridicule by the "scribe and rule men." He was a quiet, useful and hard-working man, and much respected by the old citizens of Burton, and lived to an old age.

Davidson worked for Mr. Humphrey in building his house, and told of the minister wondering how they should clear the cellar of shavings, when it was suggested he might burn them out, and, sure enough, they got on fire, when all hands had a lively struggle to beat back the flames and save the building.

Henry Stull went out one morning, after telling Davidson to come with a pair of steers, and draw in the game, and before breakfast he killed 5 deers, which Davidson drew in. Meat was scarce before, but now plenty.

His dog treed a bear near his mill. Stull shot, and it fell. He went up to the bear, and was grappled, and both rolled off the rocks into the race. When found, the bear was dead. Stull was rolled to get the water out of his ears and mouth, and "came to." It was the fearful embrace of the bear—that took his breath, when they rolled into the water.

Gardner Conant has told of being sick at Stull's house in Liberty, Trumbull county. The doctor ordered a squirrel Mr. Stull shot one, and it fell in the crotch of the tree. Old as he was, he climbed 50 feet up the tree, and brought his game to the house.

Henry Davidson,—his son, was a member of the 41st Ohio infantry, and fought bravely to the end of the Rebellion.

1806. Samuel Burton—arrived this year, July 7, bringing his wife and four children: Eunice, 6 years old; Thomas, 4; Lydia, 2, and Seth, six months. They came from Norwich, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and settled near the west branch, in the Hayes district. He was 31, and his wife, Olive, 26; his brother, Daniel, was 12 years old, and his sister, Betsey, 20, and came with the family. Soon after arriving, the whole family was sick with ague chills, and had to be distributed among the neighbors for nursing. In 1811–12, the family lived near a spring, southeast of Luther Russell's present house. The sheep had to be guarded at night to protect them from wolves. Thomas and Seth were looking for the sheep. All at once Thomas took fright, and claimed he saw an Indian with a gun, loping towards Page's. It is said this was the last wild Indian seen in Burton, save three, at the close of the war, told of as coming into Freeman Hyde's blacksmith shop.

Seth—came to Burton ahead of his mother, although only six months old. Dr. Bond took him on horseback, the last of the journey, and left him with "Aunt Rachel," at Jonathan Brooks' home. The memory of this precocious child, who dared to ride off with the doctor, became great on dates, and has fixed facts for the historic record very closely. People inquire if he remembers the doctor's horse, saddle, and all about it. He married Mary, a sister of Luther Russell. At his uncle Daniel's, on Oak hill, New Year's, of 1828, he met Mary Ann Jackson, a teacher in the neighborhood. They were to attend a ball, at Uri Hickox's. On horseback, she rode behind him, in primitive style. On the way, the horse floundered in a mudhole, throwing the "school ma'rm" backwards into the mire. Her white dress and silk overskirt were in a plight. John Brown lived near, and his wife, Mackay, washed and ironed them out of trouble in an

hour and a half, and on they went to the party. Miss Jackson married Augustus Gilbert. Not forgetting her old beau, they laugh together, over the ride, when they meet.

Daniel Burton—settled on Oak hill, southwest from Daniel Dayton's, about 80 rods in section 73. At one time, he lived east of Lucius Merriman's, on lot 8. Betsey married Simeon Moss. Of Samuel's family, only Seth and Lydia are living.

1806. John Cook—was born December 27, 1782, in Cheshire, Connecticut. An active boy, he often engaged in the sport of coasting. The snow had fallen deep on the hills of his native town, and covered the fences. He was 17, and full of spirit, led a train of sleds. His own sled shot out of its course and brought him against the stake of a fence. It went through his body, just forward of the backbone, and above the hips. A man put his foot on Cook's body and pulled with his might to get the stake out. It was two months before he was able to get off the bed. He learned the tanner's trade, was married to Meroa Smith, and came with Peter Hitchcock to Burton in June, 1806. The roads were bad from Warren. Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Cook took a horse and went forward from Parkman, carrying with them Mrs. Cook's baby. They walked and rode by turns, each carrying the child on the horse. Coming to the great swamp of the Cuyahoga, the horse caught a foot in the logs. They carried the child to the bank and laid it down; then returned and pried apart the logs and released the horse. The stream and the woods were dismal. They lost no time, but climbed Burton hill alone. Whatever of joy in anticipation of pleasant homes in this new region, had filled the hearts of these toilers, was dross and ashes, when they beheld the logs and brush on the park of this western village. On one of the fallen trees in this "slashing" they sat down and wept. John Ford and Asa Wilmot saw them, as two strangers, coming from out the depths of the wood. The work on the academy stopped short. Ford hastened to them, and these carpenters heard news from their own homes that day. Tears changed to smiles as they told the story of the journey, and they were soon well cared for at Jonathan Brooks'. Teams were sent on to help along the husbands.

The child was Nabby Cook. She died the same fall, October 23d. They camped together that season in the log house west from the present fair grounds, cooked by a stump, ate from a chest cover, and were happy.

His house was finished in 1807, on the lot now occupied by Mrs. J. S. Cook, on Cheshire street, and the family moved in. Part of the house built for Esquire Law was converted into a cider mill, and the second tannery was started west of the house. He had a horse called "Merrick," and loaded him with leather and tramped through to Pittsburgh market, one hundred miles, on foot, leading the horse. Returning, he brought oils and groceries, and a calico dress for Harriet, his daughter, the first new calico worn in the township.

In the days of the great pigeon roost at the center of Troy, he, with others, was "poling them off" and bagging them up one night. Jumping over a log, in the thick wood, he struck astride a bear. The animal ran off with him and was worse scared, if possible, than Cook, who yelled: "Brimstone and blazes; a bear!" The exclamation was a by-word years after, It is told of his shooting two large elk, from behind the headlights in a canoe on the Cuyahoga, one night. From the pen near the house, about 3 o'clock one morning, a hog was carried away and a bear made of him a fat breakfast.

Active and diligent, by the labor of his hands the "currying" work was done. Business enlarged and he gained a competence. With his wife, who was early a member of the Congregational church, he was free in its support. She united in 1811. He was public-spirited, and served the town 21 years as justice of the

peace. Their children were: Harriet (now Mrs. Ford), Lola (now Mrs. Boughton), and

Josiah S. Cook—an only son, who continued the business of his father, and occupied the old home, where he died February 20, 1876. John Cook died at Mrs. Boughton's March 21, 1848, and his wife lived to the age of 88, dying July 26, 1870.

1807. Calvin Williams—born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1787, came with Lemuel Penderson, early in 1807, and was in his employ that season. He worked for John Ford the next year and some time for Judge Peter Hitchcock.

Many a kitchen was neatly kept in those days, and the log fire lighted up the sentiments of young hearts that courted sociability in the glow of its winter blaze. Betsey Bradley worked in the kitchen at the same time that Calvin drove the oxen and sledded logs for the Judge. He knew the skill of her hand at the dinner, and the glee of her voice by the fire. They were married in 1810. She was a daughter of Thaddeus Bradley. Lot 5 was bought, and where Delos Williams now lives, they went into a log house. The north half of the lot was sold to Selah Bradley. Young Williams was a walker, and went east and returned, twice, on foot, before he was married. He was interested in the saw-mill, and finally bought out the owners, and to a late day continued a favorite sawyer with many neighbors. Mrs. Williams often built a big fire in the night, when her husband was away at the mill, and with only a blanket hung up for a door, she tooted the dinner horn to frighten away the wolves that came howling about the house. He was a man of wholesome influence. In the little burial spot on the bank of the brook south of where they lived, kind hands have set up the marble on which his death is told, September 29, 1860, and hers only a few days before, August 17, both aged 74.

Carlos Williams—the eldest son, was farming many years, but now resides in the village, east side of the park. He has always taken great interest in agricultural fairs, and has long been well known as the efficient managing superintendent of the grounds. His wife was a Miss Electa Augusta Crane. She died November 7, 1879. A lady of uncommon refinement, and possessed of a sweet disposition, she was wedded to a man of strong nature. Fitting words, written at the time of her death, are transcribed here: "Her quiet ways have been a silent but effective influence, building more than any have known, or can know, only as years shall measure the loss, along the paths of life, rests, where the bloom of kindness, gentility and charity, offered from her heart, was sweet incense to the household, to the children and grandchildren, as the flowers that daily blossom in the window, are beauty and fragrance from the hand that plants and waters them there.

"Hers was a nature so fair and true, that the culture of years but strengthened, and unto it was added the christian graces that perfected. The family knew whose life was the guiding star, on the narrow sea of time.

"Her ancestral name stands with the first, beside the sea-beaten rock of Plymouth, in the perilous days of 1620. She was a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford, who came in the Mayflower. Who knows how far down the succession has pulsed the blood of men who counted 'obedience to God,' first of all great obligations? Who can say how much of the gentle companionship of christians, who gave 'all things for the common good,' on that ship, has come down to this generation? It is certain, the same spirit of kindness will be called lovely and good, when the little children tell of her.

"Robed in white, with flowers beside the drapery, they carried her to church for service on Sunday. The casket was glass, and the mountings silver. In the congregation where she was wont to meet, were many people. The prayer was said by the old Father Witter, the sermon by Mr. Cutler, and touching

songs were sung. The gray clouds of this November day darkened, rain fell, Nature seemed to mourn. When it was all over, the remains were taken to the vault in Claridon, and are at rest. The loss in this community and church is deeply felt."

Luther Crane—her father, a pleasant old gentleman, died July 30, 1878. Rebecca Crane, her mother, was born at Plymouth, Mass., July 18, 1801. She was married July 18, 1823. The maiden name was Manter, her mother's maiden name was Bradford, a great-granddaughter of William Bradford, the 2d governor of the Massachusetts colony. She kept the faith of the Puritan stock unto her death, which occurred November 19, 1878. They had lived together 55 years, and both rest in the village cemetery.

Delos Williams—the 2d son of Calvin, lives on the old farm of his father, and has kept it in good order these many years. The other children were Phebe, Ann, and Catherine.

1807. Marimon Cook—was born November 12, 1761, in Cheshire, Conn. His family record traces back to his father, Elam, born 1733; grandfather Ephraim, born 1704, and the great-grandfather, Samuel Cook, who emigrated from England in 1600—the exact time not given, probably about the close of the century. Following the English custom, a deed, dated April 7, 1785, conveys to Marimon the house of his father, Elam Cook, in Cheshire, who gives it for the "Love, good-will affection to him, as descended from the estate of his honoured father, Capt. Ephraim Cook." The money received from the sale of the homestead in the east was used for the purchase of the new home west—and the line of descent is continued to Mrs. Parmele, the 6th generation in a long lived race. The old deed is still in her possession.

A soldier-boy in the Revolution, he served in cooking for the officers, and caring for the sick. Was on picket duty, and twenty-four hours without food. He was with Josiah Smith (the grandfather of Mrs. Governor Ford) at Horse Neck, and saw his head "trepanned" after the fight. He drew a half pension. He was captain of militia, and commissioned by Oliver Walcott, the captain general of Connecticut, May 23, 1796.

Lole Bradley,—sister of Gen. Roe Bradley, of Vermont, and Thadeus, became his wife, August 8, 1780. He is mentioned, by Luther Russell, as coming to Ohio in 1803—probably looking out land. With John Ford, April 20, 1807, and their families, he left Cheshire, Connecticut, on the 44 day trip. In their team came a mare called "Old Blue," famous for having made seven trips in all from the east, and to the east and return. Cook rode her out, and back to Connecticut in 1806. By-and-by she came to be saddle-horse for Loalma Carlton and her family, then living across the river. Mrs. Carlton often took on two children in front and two behind, and three others paddling on foot, or holding on by the tail, came to visit her father, the troop thus escorted by "Old Blue." This mare lived to be 35, and died honored in age, and memory.

He had built a house on lot 36, where P. Parmlee now resides, the summer of 1806. This is probably the oldest house now occupied in town.

Harriet,—John Cook's daughter, afterwards Mrs. Ford, was born there in the fall of 1807. The same season he and John Ford harvested wheat on the field south, which had been sown for them by Jonathan Brooks, the fall of 1805. At the end of their journey, June 2, 1807, they came to this new home. He was a large land owner, and, in company with John Ford, in the first purchase of Mr. Street.

1st Deacon—of the Congregational church, elected August 22, 1808. He served faithfully, and his house was often used for meetings, and was called the "Missionary home." He kept, and has left, valuable records of the early church. He wore, to the last, the traditional waist-coat of the fathers, remem-

bered now, with the silver buttons of the family on it, and which have been preserved. His death occurred August 25, 1858, at the age 96. The first wife died April 11, 1812. In 1815 he married Betsey Hulburt, of Northampton, Massachusetts. She preceeded him to burial—dying May 7, 1837, and now the three rest side by side at the river, waiting the day of the "great congregation." His children were: John, Hiram, Clarissa, Loalma, and Elzar.

Elzar Cook—the third son, born August 30, 1799, came in possession of the homestead lot, where he always lived.

He was fond of hunting. Jonathan Brooks had a whiffet dog. It followed a bear and would not be called off, but staid out over night, annoying the bear by biting its hind feet. Cook and Brooks pursued in the morning, into Huntsburgh, where Cook shot the bear. The dog had literally bitten off the bear's hind feet. June 7, 1829, he married Ruth M. Beard. He died October 21, 1870, and his wife soon after—March 12, 1871.

Elizabeth—their only child, was born March 24, 1830. She married Philander Parmele, May 13, 1868. The kindness of the "Missionary home" has not waned—the orphan and kinless have found shelter there from the storms of life.

Hiram Cook,—born March 21, 1785, came in 1815, and settled across the way from John's, and just south of the present fair grounds. His wife was Lydia Lorinda Hitchcock. He was many years in company with his brother, John, in the tanning business.

The children—four girls—married as follows: Arvilla married Raymond Gaylord; and the 2d time, Joel T. Case, and with him went to Texas. Lydia married Dr. Sherman Goodwin, and is now living in Victoria, Texas. Eliza Ann married Peter Hitchcock, and Sarrilla, Richard Dayton.

For many years after coming here, he was an active and earnest member of the Congregational church, and, with his wife, readily joined in the prayer meetings which were often held at their house.

The land where Kinney's mill now stands, 76½ acres, in lot 58, was set off to him by his father at $3.00 per acre.

1807. Captain James Bishop—settled, this year, on lot 1, where George Wheeler now lives. He was taken sick with fever. Elijah Hayes and Hiram Fowler watched with him. He died at this time, and was buried east of his house. It is probable that he was the Captain Bishop of the survey party of 1798.

1807. Captain Eleazer Patchin—was here in 1806, but came with his family, June 2, 1807, in company with John Ford. He had one pair of oxen and one pair of horses to his wagon. His family consisted of his wife and four children: Levi, Linsen, Daniel, and Abigail. He bought lot No. 2 of David Warner, in 1806, and settled there, in 1807, and afterwards moved on to the State road, in Newbury.

1807. Gilbert J. Ferris—was born in New Milford, Connecticut, May 6, 1779, married to Olive Griswold, March 3, 1800, came to Burton with his family—wife, three children, and wife's sister—in December, 1807, and settled on four acres bordering on the southeast corner of the public square, which he converted into a garden and fruit yard. The old trees standing on this lot were planted in 1808, and Edwin Ferris picked fruit, of the "sheep-nose" variety, from one of these trees in the year 1878. He bought a stock of trees, and planted a nursery on the ten-acre lot, where Mr. Witter now lives. It was northwest of the house. He is said to have been among the first to introduce the nursery business on to the Reserve. Orchards are now standing that were supplied with trees from his planting. Employed at intervals by Eleazer Hickox, in his store, and occupied in teaching school for a time, in 1815 he moved to Oak hill, on lot 84, and from there to Michigan, in 1821. At the time of Hull's surrender, in 1812, Fer-

ris was sick on the bed with rheumatism. On hearing the news, he roused up, took a mop-stick for a crutch, and hobbled off to alarm his neighbors. Though unable to march himself, he took his own horse, and, securing another and a wagon, carried the baggage of the Burton company, which, all but one, went to Cleveland, expecting to meet the enemy. He died at John P. Smith's, in Newbury, January 15, 1835.

Edwin Ferris—son of Gilbert J. Ferris, was born in Otsego county, New York, September 6, 1801, and came, with his father's family, to Burton, in 1807. He lived with his father, working on the farm until he was twenty years of age. He then bought his time, by paying a note of one hundred dollars, that his father owed John Ford, esq. He paid the note by working for Mr. Ford eight months. For several years he followed teaching, and finally settled on a farm, on Little Mountain, where he is now quietly living. He has, for many years, kept a daily record of meteorology. He has also furnished much interesting material for the pioneer history. Of his teaching and government in school, mention is made under the head of "Education."

1808. Adolphus Carlton—was born at Bellow's Falls, Vermont, in 1784, and came to Ohio in 1798. Was with Judge Kingsbury, near Cleveland, but came to Burton in 1808. Loalma Cook, daughter of Deacon Mariman Cook, was born February 24, 1792. She became Mrs. Carlton, December 30th, 1809, Esquire Lyman Benton marrying them. The style of dress and particular fashion of that day is not given, but the "setting out" which she received was considered ample. It reads: 50 acres of land in the north part of lot 58, $150; tea and bake kettle, $4.50; crockery, $4.00; 3 small and 1 great chair, $3.37; 1 set table spoons, $1.00; 2 beds and and bed clothes, $20.00; 1 fire shovel, $1.00; 1 set knives and forks, $2.00; 1 pair tongs, $1.75; 15 pounds feathers and tick, $7.50, making her outfit $45.12. Land in addition to the above, $64; total land, $214.

They located permanently on lot 79, about 100 rods east of the Dickerman house, living there until his death, September 4th, 1823. He was a carpenter, and also worked at clearing his land.

Of his shooting, Garry Cramton tells, there was a place where the wolves came near a sheep pen in the woods, some eighty rods from the house, and he knew just where the pack centered. One dark night he heard the contiuuous howlings, took his rifle and stepped beside the door, and aimed for the spot from whence he heard the dismal howls. In the morning he found a dead wolf, and considered it the best shot he ever made.

In the war of 1812 he was fifer in Captain Murray's company.

The widow worked on as best she could to raise seven boys, all of whom grew up to manhood, under the kind influences of good moral training. Elisha died March 15, 1869; Hiram was killed by a boiler explosion, June 15, 1867, being thrown from Huff's shop above the trees, into his own yard, his body falling in the path from the house to the barn; Merriman was in the Union service from the State of Iowa, and died March 27th, 1862, near Vicksburg; Asa died in Aurora, September 27th, 1865. With Amasa he repaired the old Hoadley sawmill in 1845; built the Lathan mill in 1848. In 1858 they built the grist-mill where the Center mill now stands, west of town; sold to William Bolton in 1864, and went to Aurora and built a grist-mill, which Amasa completed in 1866. Amasa, with Andrew Durand, built the blacksmith shop north of Carlton's wagon shop, which was torn down in 1878. Almon, Hiram, and Merriman were carpenters; Amasa and John, blacksmiths; Asa, a wagonmaker, and Elisha a farmer. Amasa and John live near together on the street west from the old wagon shop, and Almon on the east side of the park.

In temperance—the father of these seven boys, set an example which they

wisely followed. He always said no, to the social invitation to drink, so common in that day. The sons never acquired the habit, but lived temperance men.

The mother died October 9th, 1873.

1808. Thadeus Bradley—made his home on lot 15, opposite, and a little north from Judge Peter Hitchcock's, where S. C. Hinkston now resides. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and many the tales he told. His wife was known as "Aunt Parnall." They came here about 1808. He planted an orchard when near the age of 50, and was told he would not live to see any fruit from it, but at the age of 75, said he had picked of its bearing many years. Some of the trees are still standing. The children were Selah, Nabby, Betsey, Gomer and Hull. Hull lived north of the road on lot 8, but later occupied the old home, and died there May 1, 1863. His sons, Hull and Lawrence are both practicing medicine. Hull in Hillsdale, Mich., Lawrence in Horicon, Wisconsin, many years, and now in California. Thadeus Bradley died Nov. 16, 1840, aged 84, and his wife died January 16, 1861, aged 95. They rest in the family yard with the Williams'.

Hull Bradley—was with Elzar Cook and cut a hollow tree, falling it to stop the hole from which a bear could come out. Then, they punched the bear with a pole and he put his paws out at a smaller hole, and each dog tried the paws, and had his nose pealed. They cut the paws off and then cut the bear out. After his feet were off he would knock the dogs down with the stub of his paws, and was too much for them in the fight. The hunters shot him.

Selah—was a thorough mechanic, and started up manufacturing of various kinds on the little stream north of Williams. He was sick with typhoid fever, it is said forty days, when he got up, walked to the window and back to the bed and died, Sept. 16th, 1833.

1808. About this time Freeman Hyde moved on to Oak hill, west of Daniel Dayton's, and had his first blacksmith shop there. John Ford went to Parkman with an ox team, and brought him to town. Afterwards he had a shop west of the square, and beyond where Dr. Lawyer's barn stands. He lived on the brow of the hill south of the square as early as 1814. A Vermonter, with a fund of wonderful stories, and a very good mechanic, he could always supply the trade. In later years the marvelous story-telling grew with him, and the fires of the imagination were kept aglow as bright as the irons from the forge, and it is said that it took a pint of whiskey to get a horse shod.

1810. Solomon Charter—located on northwest corner of lot 42, a little way southwest of Beard's mill. His wife was Olive, a daughter of Nathan Parks. He was early engaged with his brother, John, for Welsh, of Troy, in cutting the first road toward Burton, and was a great chopper. Born in Vermont, at Orwell, April 3, 1792, he was yet a boy, when coming here in 1810.

He told of a wild cat walking on a log, and that a big deer stood looking at it. He shot the cat and let the deer go. He learned the distillery trade of Matthew Fleming.

1810. Ebenezer Green—came to Burton about this time, and occupied the house Lyman Durand had left, and Edwin Ferris tells this story of him: He made the acquaintance of Henry Umberfield, Ebenezer Hayes, and some other Burton men at Malden, Canada, in this year. These men were engaged in smuggling across the river from Malden to Detroit. The authorities in Malden arrested Green, Hayes, and, I believe, another or two, and put them in jail. Harry Umberfield by some means escaped arrest, and corresponded with the men in jail, and furnished them implements to break out of prison. One day they had a secret passage about completed, and told Henry Umberfield to meet them, with a boat, at the shore of the river, at a certain specified hour. Accordingly, Harry came at the appointed time. The men had anticipated him, and

were at the shore before him. When the bow of his boat touched the shore, Green seized hold of it and called out: "Who comes here?" Henry, supposing it to be an officer that was intending to arrest him, cried out: "God Almighty!" Says Green: "If it is God Almighty there is no danger; He will not harm us." So they all got into the boat, crossed over to Detroit, and shortly after returned to Burton, Green in company. He used to say: "I'll not take from a poor man, but the world owes me a living, and I'll have it. But, I'll take from such as can afford to spare it." He was an excellent hand to work, so people would employ him. He was one of the strongest, and most active men in Burton. Very few men had any business with him. On "training days" he had great sport, wrestling and running foot races with the Indians. There was no Indian who could run or wrestle with Eb. Green. He ran with "Big Deer," a fleet-footed Indian, from near the Hickox brick to where the Store block now stands, and won the race. The "redskin" said "white man spry."

Before Green came to Malden, he had lived on the plantation of Colonel Talbot, an aristocratic Englishman, at St. Thomas, on the street running parallel with the shore of Lake Erie, called Talbot street, after the name of the colonel. When Green was in jail at Malden, the old colonel called to see him, and accosted him with, "How are you, friend Green; you've got into the right place at last. You'll not get out of here very soon to steal sheep and lambs, or grain from me." Green replies: "D——n you, and your Canada jail. I am only boarding here a day or two. I can walk out of here any time I please." Says the colonel: "You'll not leave these quarters very soon, you thief." "Fudge," says Green; "you Canadians don't know enough to build a jail that will hold a Yankee." And sure enough, the next day but one, Green and his associates left for Detroit.

1814. Ephraim Cook.—A deed dated July 13, 1814, from Samuel Hopson and wife to Ephraim Cook, was witnessed by David Hill and Thomas Davidson, before Lyman Benton, justice of the peace, and conveys 75 acres, east half of lot 43, for $600—$8 per acre.

Cook arrived in June, and planted Yankee corn on the lot, near the creek, east from the house, and it ripened in good season. The house was of split logs, and stood southwest from the present frame house, which is east of where Horace Cook lives. The present house was built in 1822. The 25th of June sand was being taken out of the bank east from where the house was to stand. Samuel Cook, a lad of 7 years, was in the hole. The bank caved in, and he fell forward on to his face. Only the head and shoulders were covered, but the ears and nostrils were packed full of sand. His brother Horace found him, and called for help, but before any one came, he was dead.

Mr. Cook was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, December 21, 1775, and October 16, 1799, he married Susannah Ives. The children were: Stephen, born in 1800; Marietta, born March 4, 1802, died January 11, 1870; Harriet, born September 17, 1804; Sally, born June 4, 1807, died February 5, 1860; Julia Ann, born June 24, 1809, died September 12, 1819; Horace, born September 27, 1811; Easter, born October 12, 1813; Samuel, born December 1, 1815, died June 25, 1822; Lavina, born August 11, 1819. Mr. Cook died January 29, 1854. His wife had gone before, December 27, 1843. They rest in the lower ground.

Stephen Cook bought his farm of 118 acres, where Charles Rice now lives, of Judge Hitchcock, and, Elijah Hayes says, worked to pay for the whole of it. On it is a fine sugar orchard, which he worked quite extensively. He also made brick several years, and finally sold out and resides in Michigan. His son, Samuel, was in the service, with the 100 days' men, at Johnson's island. Ephraim, the second son, was in the 128th Ohio infantry, stationed at John-

son's island. Celestine F., a daughter, married William E. Joy, and lived in Illinois, a valued teacher in her town, and a highly respected lady.

Horace Cook—occupies the old farm. He is one of the very best of farmers, taking pride in his occupation, and always has been much interested in raising fine cattle, and having fat ones ready for the market.

The Cooks had an old dog, "Tom," that used to drive the wolves north to the woods, and he was as often followed back to the sheep fold by the hungry pack. They had a run-way at the foot of the hill towards town, and were often seen crossing the road. When going to school, the boys used to find their tracks at this place, and saw where they had rolled in the snow. The boys always made lively steps by that point. From the pen and nest of pigs, near the house, bears helped themselves.

In the cellar, by the old chimney, in 1876, a deer's foot and leg bone was found by Samuel Cook. It had been laid there by the hunters, who used the marrow grease for oiling the locks of their rifles.

Esquire Benton caught a wolf in a "dead-fall" pen, looped him with a rope, showed him to his neighbors, and then killed him.

1816. James Gilmore—born in Rainham, Massachusetts, March 25, 1788, was in Burton this year, and with Robert Edson, in building the mills on Hopson's creek, west of the village. He had been here and worked for Lemuel Punderson in 1812. In 1820 he moved to the north road, on "west branch," and soon after put up the saw, and also the grist-mill, long known as "Gilmore's mills," He built a new grist-mill in 1847. The same saw-mill is still standing. October 15, 1817, he was married to Celia Thompson, in Rockingham, Vermont, and they started west. She was born in Easton, Massachusetts. He died December 23, 1853. She still survives him, at the age of 86. Their children were: Phebe Ann, James, Maxcy, Altha, Eliza, David, Eunice, and Mary. He was an industrious miller; his steady care and good nature drew custom, and held it, and a larger head of water was advantageous in the new location. His thrift gained a property of $25,000. By trade he was a foundryman, and his brother Minzy carried on the business, having the first furnace in the township, and opposite the mill, east of the stream, for many years.

1816. Amariah Rose.—A tall, muscular man, braved the miasmas of a new country, this year, and settled on lot 58, not far from the river The high, characteristic red house stands there yet, and is occupied by Elizar, the oldest son. With his wife, he was a regular attendant on the Congregational church, a faithful member, and was a neighbor much esteemed by his fellow men. He was born in North Branford, Connecticut, in 1792, and died at the age of 83.

1816. Merritt Nettleton—met David Smith at Sheffield, Massachusetts, and they came together, being at Captain Spencer's, in Claridon, the 15th of October, this year. Smith went to Auburn. Phebe Nettleton, afterwards Mrs. Bennet Sperry, was a baby six months old. She died at the hand of Stroud in the fearful tragedy of 1878. Nettleton was a carpenter. He built the house on the southeast corner of the square, where Dr. Lawyer now resides.

John Nettleton—a good carpenter, did the "boss work" in finishing off the inside of the Congregational church, when it was built. He moved to the Rapids in very primitive style. North, in Captain Fowler's woods, he cut a 4-foot log, 20 feet long, and dug out of it a large canoe. In this he loaded his family and food, and sailed down the Cuyahoga.

1817. John Brown.—In the war of 1812 he served in a New Hampshire regiment, and afterwards in the 11th United States infantry. He was appointed drum-major, and was always called Major Brown. His regiment was in the a service, and took part in the fight at Lundy's Lane. The beat of his drum will long be remembered in Burton. He was born March 14, 1791, and came in

1817. Married Macay Hyde, a daughter of Freeman Hyde, April 25, 1819.

1818. Dennis Cramton—was born July 27, 1799, in Guilford, Connecticut. When he started from the east, as he afterwards told it, in a public address, he "supposed he was going west of whiskey," but found that it had traveled west too, "a roaring lion going about seeking whom to devour." About 1820 he married, and in the same address, made before the Sons of Temperance, he speaks of settling: "Settle, no; but went wherever alcohol drove me." At last, after twenty years, the family broken, the wife gone, the father a wreck, he paints a picture of waste and of sorrow, and leaves the sad story to be read by his grandchildren. For a long time reformed, he continued sober and was respected.

Of his children, Rachel married Russell Humiston; Caroline, Oliver Gaylord, and Henry lives east, in New York State, and is an active business man. April 15, 1840, Henry began work for Abram Barnes, at $4.00 per month.

Dennis, like all the Cramtons, loved music. His hunt with Mr. Hall is still told. They were in a canoe on the Cayahoga, and saw a cub up a tree. Hall caught him, and before he could get into the boat, was overtaken by the mother. She mounted him, and they fell in the water, the bear tramping him in the mud with all her weight. Cramton broke his gun over her, and then dealt her such heavy blows with the barrel that she went off and he threw the barrel after her. It was afterwards found four rods up the bank. He pushed the mud from Hall's nose and mouth, got him into the boat, rolled him to start the water from his ears and head—then pulled up the river, with no sign of life from the trampled man. A spot called Gunn Island—taking its name from a Mr. Gunn who was here early, was just ahead. Cramton watched his companion, as best he could, and finally saw him gasp. He landed at the island, and brought Hall to consciousness, then took him on to the old bridge—and Simeon Rose took him to his house, content to not bring down another cub.

1818. Ira Hoadley—was born April 19th, 1803, and came from Northfield. Connecticut, with Noah Page, the fall of 1818. He worked for Page, and two or three years for Stephen Ford. October 19th, 1828, he married Lovira Brooks, and in 1830 they settled on lot 49, east of the river, where Obed Wicks now lives. He was ensign, lieutenant, and captain in 1st company, 5th regiment, 1st brigade, 9th division Ohio militia, all in the years, 1827, 1828, and '29, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment, September 30th, 1833, and resigned with honorable discharge, exempt from military duty, July 19th, 1834. Removing to Bloomfield, Trumbull county, with his family, he was postmaster there in 1845 and '46. In 1847, they were in the Cramton hotel, in Burton, but returned to the farm in 1848, and were there until 1864, when they moved to the village, where he died July 18th, 1878. He was a hospitable and friendly man. His widow still survives him.

John, the eldest son, went into the Union service, enlisting September 10th, 1864, in Company G, 177th Ohio infantry, and was in at the close of the war. He is now living in town.

Orlando B., the 2d son, died August 30th, 1879, and sleeps beneath the maple trees' shade in the upper cemetery.

1820. Rufus Hoadley—his father came two years later. His wife, Hannah, was a sister of Noah Page. They located where J. C. Chellis now lives, on a tract of eleven acres. He built a blacksmith shop, and carried on his trade.

Merwin Hoadley—learned blacksmithing of Robert Edson. In the shop where Harlow Charter now plies his trade, he worked some years. He married Adaline Barnes. They removed to Hiram to educate their children, and in 1863 emigrated to Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, where they now live.

1821. Oliver Hotchkiss—came this year and located on lot 25, on the road

running west from H. H. Ford's. He brought the family through with one pair of oxen in 1822. Many fine red cattle were grown on his farm, and to this day the Devon bloods fat in the same fields. A long time deacon of the Congregational church, he will be remembered as an attentive and faithful member, who was always in his place, the venerable white head giving dignity to his genial face. He was thrown from a buggy and soon died.

Robert, his son, was a faithful worker, after his father, in the church. He has passed away. Gilum, the 2d son, still lives on the old homestead.

1822. Burt Jewett—built a house on lot 28, where the dilapidated orchard now stands, opposite the Welton school-house. He married Olive Hayes.

David Jewett.—A land mark of these times is the lone pine tree near the river, on lot 29. Close to it David Jewett built his house, and probably planted the tree about 1822 or '23.

Some militia men set out before break of day, at the general muster in 1827, to awaken the officers, by shooting near their houses. A party gathered at Jonathan Brooks', and fired. Frank Jewett had his hand blown off.

David Taylor—married Lucy Russel, and lived on lot 8, east of Merriman's. About 1834 he and Anson Ford owned a saw-mill on the Gulf.

1823. Benjamin Stickney—arrived November 17, from Grafton, Windham county, Vermont. His wife was Polly, a sister of Robert Edson. They rented the farm where Ferris had lived, on lot 84, Oak hill, the summer of 1824, and in August Mr. Stickney died.

Two sons, Simeon and Elbridge, grew up to manhood. Elbridge, an upright, sober, and industrious citizen, has been equal to much hard labor, and possessed of shrewd intelligence, has contributed time and money to improve the breeds of cattle, sheep and poultry, and to fruit growing. Simeon carried on the harness business. He died August 26, 1879.

Elbridge tells of hunting deer. A section of bark of a 15 inch tree was cut, and one-half the shell had a board fitted to it at one end, and the bark was set upright in the bow of a canoe. A large candle of tallow and beeswax was set into the board at the bottom, and the bark shell became a reflector to throw the light of the candle ahead of the canoe. The hunters were in the boat, and screened from the bow by the shadow of the bark. In the summer night there was no wind, and the canoe floated noiseless down the red waters of the Cuyahoga. Deer stood in the water cooling, or feeding on the tall grasses. Merwin Hoadley drew a bead on one that had watched the delusive light until the hunter could see his eyes, and fired. They did not stop for the game, but floated on to find another shot. The game killed in this novel way, at night, was picked up the next day. This boat hunting with lights was quite successful, and large numbers of deer were killed.

1824. Brooks Bradley—located in April, on lot 90, where Reuben Jolly now lives; afterwards moved to Oak hill. His son, Stephen, occupies the farm near the pond. He was a brother of Justus Bradley, the hatter.

Cephus Smith—first settled east of Bartholemew's, on lot 100. He was a keen hunter. William Cay tells of hauling from the woods, nine deer which he killed in one day, and Richard Slitor credits him the same number, in one day's hunt.

Richard V. Slitor—was born in Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., Nov. 24, 1790 and came to Burton in 1826. With an eight horse team, in the year 1817, he moved the engine, boilers and anchor from Albany to Buffalo for the first Lake Erie steamer—"Walk in the Water"—hauling the whole in three loads of four tons each. One load, by mishap, slipped off with the wagon into a ditch. His fellow teamsters brought their spans to his aid, and when all were hitched, he had 21 horses under one rein, which he drove with the one line so carefully as to pull the load safely out.

Under date of Nov. 1st, 1879, the Cleveland *Herald* says: "58 years ago last night (Oct. 31st, 1821) the 'Walk in the Water' was beached upon the coast near Buffalo. From Mr. George Williams, the only passenger of the ill-fated boat now living, a resident of Cleveland, the *Herald* obtained a copy of a paper, signed by passengers of the steamer, expressing their gratitude to Capt. J. Rogers the officers and crew for their gallant conduct in saving the lives of all on board. The terrific storm which was encountered, threw the boat, heavily laden as she was, entirely on the beach. The first officer who sailed her was Captain Fish, of Buffalo, and her whistle first awakened the echoes of the "old Cuyahoga" at Cleveland in Sept., 1818."

Mr. Slitor married Amanda A. Dayton in the year 1819, and the children that came with them to find a home "across the river" on lot 96, were Jerome, Caroline, Moses and Enoch. Mrs. Slitor was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in the year 1800. When he located, just north of the Troy line, there were only three houses between his own and the centre of Hiram. Coming into the country with his family in a two-horse wagon, when he reached Chardon he had barely six cents in his pocket. Truman Slitor moved in after him, and then came the Hubbards and the Silvernails, In 1829 he began cutting the road from the Troy line north to where it intersects the road leading to Parkman, and with the help of others, in 14 days, he had finished it so as to drive his team through.

In the war of 1812 he was in Capt. Lowell Hutchins' company, Col. Nellis' regiment, 13th N. Y. infantry, in the command of Gen. Oliver Collins, and served 3½ years to the end of the war. His first discharge was from the 18 months service, and was written on white birch bark, which he now has in his posession. At Sacketts Harbor, at the close of the war, without pay and 400 miles away, he started out for home, with but 3 cents for fare, on so weary a journey. He had gone out a boy, and was so long away that his family gave him up for lost, and supposed he was dead. Returning rough and ragged, with nothing but his good name as a soldier, he came to his father's house and asked shelter for the night. He was welcomed and fed, but unknown. What a joy when the old father found his son was alive, and the mother knew that her boy was home again.

He cleared up his farm, and remained there until 1861, when he removed to the village and lived there six years, afterwads going back to the chosen spot of his early days, and near by, just over the line in Troy, he still lives, at the advanced age of 89, and is vigorous and able to walk to town and back again. The children born here, are: John E., Amanda Ann, Fanny M., Richard L., and George J.

Mrs. Slitor died March 1, 1877. With him she "walked with" the Methodist church for a time, but when the Free Will Baptists organized in Auburn, they united there. Elder Crafts often held Baptist meetings in the school-house near by, any the quarterly meetings were held in Mr. Slitor's barn, and when the school-house was too full they would adjourn to the barn.

Joel Tuttle Merriman,—son of Joel Merriman, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, April 21, 1804. He lived at home till nearly 21 years of age, when he went to work for William Law, and worked for him eight years, at eight dollars per month. During this time he met with an accident by which he came near loosing his life. He was driving a vicious boar across a field, when the animal attacked him, mutilating him in a terrible manner. He managed to escape to the house, exhausted and weakened by the loss of blood, and at once became unconscious, in which condition he remained for some time. Under the medical treatment of that time it was twelve weeks before his clothes could be removed, and more than a year before he could resume his labors. He was married February 13, 1832, to Chloe, a daughter of Erzra Merriman, with whom,

the next fall, he came to Burton. They spent the winter at Myron Beard's, whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Merriman. The following spring they secured rooms of Calvin Williams, where they remained during the summer, while he began to clear a spot, on which to build a house, on a piece of land he bought soon after his arrival in Burton. He moved on to his land, on lot 7, in November, 1833. He used to give two day's work for one of a man with oxen. His father was out in 1833, and saw the hard work going on. He gave Joel $50 to buy oxen, and the son often said it was the greatest present he ever received.

By industry and economy, he cleared up his land, and made for himself and family a comfortable and pleasant home. He had a peculiar fondness for bees, and a natural tact for their culture, and was never without them, from the time he purchased his first swarm, before moving on to his farm, until the day of his death. He had, at one time, 200 swarms. He sold 75 swarms to go to California. One winter he lost over 100 swarms, valued at not less than $1.000. In the dry season of 1845, Mr. Merriman met a man, in Cleveland, by the name of Chenneworth, of Harrisburg, O., who told him that he would furnish feed on which to winter 12 head of cattle, and give him seven dollars per month, if he would go to Harrisburg, and work for him during the winter. Having 15 head of cattle, and only about 600 pounds of hay, he accepted the generous offer, and took his cattle, returning with them in the spring, in good condition. The well, by his house, was singularly affected. One day the head of his father-in-law, Ezra Merriman, was seen just at the top of the curb. He was asked what he had been doing, and answered: "I dropped into the well; can do it again," and down he went, 30 feet, into a good depth of water. It is said the well dried up after that, and is true that a new well was dug.

Of their children, David, Henry, and Maria are now living; Jonathan and an adopted daughter having died. He was for many years a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His strong voice, in songs of praise, will long be remembered in the meetings. He was a respected citizen; a generous friend to the needy, and a kind neighbor.

1834. Joel Merriman—the father, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1777, and moved to Burton in May, this year, on to lot 8, a portion of which he had bought of Robert Hotchkiss. He first built a log house, and the following year, a frame house, in which his son, Lucius, now lives. There was, at this time, only a small piece cleared, and on this many girdled trees were standing.

This year, in Burton, arrived the Gaylords, and Frederick Hotchkiss.

Lucius Merriman, son of Joel, was born April 17, 1813, and now lives on the old homestead, and is engaged in the dairy business. He is a Methodist, and a strong temperance man. He has often taken premiums, on cheese, at the county fairs. In the city of New York, he took the 2d premium of $17.00, on best dairy make, from forty cows.

Willard Hale—and his wife, formerly Harriet Merriman, came to Burton, in 1834, and bought parts of lots 9 and 19, and moved into a log house, but a few years after, built a frame house. He was an expert chopper, and took jobs of clearing and fencing land, at ten dollars an acre. He was a great hunter, and he and Marcus Eggleston once agreed that they would do no more work, until they had killed a certain deer they had often seen. After following him two days, they gave up the chase. But, about a year afterwards, Mr. Hale saw him in the midst of a herd of steers, and shot, wounding him only. He ran into a wheat field, and trampled down one-fourth of an acre before he was secured. This was the last deer killed in that section.

Hewitt—a neighbor of Merriman's, north, in Claridon, was killed, in January, 1841. He went into his stable, for his horse, and was found by Mrs. Hewitt, tramped to death.

1835. Johnson Sperry—came this year and settled in a house built by Augustus Benton, on lot 33, on the road to the Hayes' settlement. It was moved by Deacon Spring, and is now the residence of Phillip Silvernail. To the westward stood a house, built by Nathan Parks, and long occupied by a Barrett family, but deserted—lo, these many years! A great two-story frame, with windows, doors and clapboards gone, it was cheerless as a skeleton holding its ribs, on the hill top, in a northwest wind, and seemed to the boys haunted with spooks and traditions. It is gone, but its shadows will live through the present generations. Mr. Sperry was a blacksmith, and had his shop on the corner near his house. The children were: Elison, Bennett, Lydia, Johnson, Charlotte, Volney, Edwin, and Ellen. Johnson studied and practiced medicine in the west, where he died.

Elison Sperry—a great reader, and, by profession and practice, a musician, lives in Troy. He married Cynthia Benton, daughter of Esquire Benton. A good conversationalist, and full of opposition, he always had a fund of matter, gained by careful reading, and was ever ready for discussion of politics, theology, or general subjects. He still keeps up a lively interest in the stories of the anti-slavery times and days of Abbey Kelly and Foster.

He was a great debater, and on one occasion was walking behind Robert Edson, who carried a lantern. Mr. Sperry was busy in thought and argument, and did not notice carefully a plank laid for a footway across the race, but mistaking a ray of the lantern for the plank, stepped on the ray and off into the middle of the race, going down with a splash, and was wet through, but never, as Mr. Edson told it, for a moment closed his mouth on the abolition argument. Going to the mill, he sat by the stove until the water ran from his clothes in pools on the floor, and continued the debate until Edson refused to talk longer with him, unless he went home and changed for a dry suit. Such was the persistency of the early abolitionists that water did not chill their ardor.

Of the Flemings—there is little record. Matthew had the name of hunting Indians. It is said the red men were after his scalp, and his reputation had come from Virginia to the western lodges. He dared not camp two nights in the same place. One night, as the story goes, he smelt Indian, and "slid out" of camp as silenly as possible. Returning, one day, he saw his own figure drawn on a tree, and the head gashed with a tomahawk. His shots were sure, and his stealth equal to that of the race he helped to drive off. At a training, one day, he brought his rifle loaded, which was pointed at a pigeon on tree, and he wagered to pick its head off. The claim still is, that, at the crack of his rifle, the pigeon fell headless. He died December 10, 1831, aged 61, and his wife, Chloe, May 8, 1821, aged 43. His 2d wife is still living, and a daughter, Mrs. Root, lives in Thompson. Nathaniel Fleming died May 27, 1811, aged 93. They sleep by the river.

Some of the early settlers came, staid a little time, and went away again, leaving little or no record that can be found. Others came later, and soon passed away; while many left families settled, and more or less connected with the later cultivation and interests of the townshlp. There is neither time nor space for notice of all, even if it could be obtained, and little more can be done than a mention of names, that may call up a recollection of some forgotten one. Amos Andrews, Sherebiah Burnett, Guy Carlton, John Charter, Nathan Hanchet, and Frederick Loveland, all were said to have been in the rush for the defense at Cleveland in 1812. Gilbert Loveland, a son of Frederick, was on the farm near Pope's mill, on Oak hill. He fell from a load of hay upon a stump, and was killed.

About 1817 Nathan Ford came, and finally located in Claridon. Matthias Fox was an old man. He died November 24, 1846, aged 84. Ichabod Brooks

and David, and the Smiths, Cephus and Russel, were here early. "Ceph." was a hunter, and his rifle shot echoed the wood ranges from Rocky river away to the corner of the township, beyond where Henry Avery now lives. The Herendeens—Solomon came early, Seth later, about 1832.

The Humiston family were early, and lived in the old Beard or Law house, by the spring. They were all prostrate with sickness at one time. Of the sons, Samuel, Russell and Dewitt are dead. Luther resides in California. Vanduzer was a trader, and the store was long called after his name. Doolittle made hats in the old house where the brick block now stands. Edward Collins was over west, and Deacon Septimus Witter stopped here for a time.

Silas Gaylord—the elder, lived and died on the corner where Mrs. Silas Gaylord, jr., now lives. He was a shoemaker, a kind old man, and used to crimp and peg away in the back chamber of the story and a half house. His family were: Hiram, Hannah, Raymond, Silas, Lydia, William, Oliver, Samuel, Hiram, and Samuel.

Then there were the Stoddards, north of Hitchcock's, by the brook. The Tolles, on the farm where Seth Hayes, jr., had built, east of Russel's, and, from the family went out Goodwin S., now living in Michigan, and Colonel William R., so well known in the late war, now living in California.

John Tuttle—married "Abby" Tolles, and lived on Oak hill, and afterwards in the Stone house, "over the river," where Albert J., second son, now lives. Ransom, the eldest son, served as captain in the army, and is now at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the iron business.

Nathan—a brother of John's, was a partner with Silas Gaylord, jr., in trade. He had carried on tailoring. He was a singer, and fond of music.

Ezra Merriman—a hard working man, swept into the forests and did much clearing on the farm where Monroe Moore now resides. He had a bad taste for "old rye" and cider. Losing his wife, he gave way to the monster, drink, and was squandering the household goods. One Sunday morning his daughters, Hannah and Chloe, started out with Almira Chatfield and her brother Lucius, and in company with Marcus, Garry and Abel Cramton, William and Orrin Dickinson, went four miles through the woods, half terrified with the thought of wild beasts, and more scared at the thought of the depredations they had premeditated. Coming to the log house, they broke the padlock and entered. Each one, loaded with beds, bedding, clothing, and other valuables, beat a retreat from that house, carrying their stores to the garret of Major Isaac Chatfield's house, in Middlefield. From there they were afterwards distributed to Merriman's four daughters. This action, with felonious intent, might have landed all these youngsters at the mercy of the court, but the boys were brave, and the girls equal to so hazardous a Sabbath morning excursion. The affair passed off as a raid for the saving of property.

Merriman used scripture names, and his repeat of the Ammonites, the Jebusites, and the Canaanites—well, well; here I say, the "Amelekites, and the Hittites" come back to the boys who heard his singular tongue when the imagination was fired up. "Rochester" Brown. What a rough man he was, with his drove of long-tailed colts down by the west branch. There he had a sill laid for a mill on the west road to Oak hill, and his house stood in the lee of the wood, where he built it, siding up with plank grooved and jointed together with ½ inch strips for tongues, and pinned on and where he made red sleds, ox yokes, and cradles. Hiram, his son, lives east, by the old Fowler saw-mill. James Goff was here, and Titus Goff, a quiet and much-respected citizen, lived a long time on the Ephraim Clark place, north from Russel's and is now in Troy, and Solomon Leach, who married a Fowler and raised five boys, all of whom served in the front rank of the Union army. Frederick Hotchkiss located on the

Punderson road, on Oak hill, and at an advanced age, is still where he settled. Beyond him was the home of Hopkins Johnson, with whom lived Chauncy H. Talcott, a faithful student and devoted teacher, who was lieutenant in the 41st Ohio, and Earl, his brother, the ox teamster, who still believes in a good pair of cattle, for a good day's work, or for mill and meeting. "Uncle Hopkins," as the boys used to call him, forgot not the church, nor the prayer meeting in his day.

And there was "Uncle" Robert Burnett, where Sherebiah now lives, who lived to be 88, 50 years of which, he spent in town, dying January 23, 1879, and then Justin Melvin, and now Williams and Young in that neighborhood. "Old Cæsar," a colored man, settled down there, and was great on raising blooded colts. South was Evarts by the Little pond, and east, the Chapmans still take pride in the big pumpkins, high corn, and fat cattle of a good farm.

"Over the river" were the Hubbards, Hutchins, and Miles Williams came in somewhere—Booth's was east, Bates' south, and Stephen Boorn, who wore no hat, was near the Run, and had a brother, Jesse, west of Beard's mill, where the hemlocks shaded his retreat, with the gang of counterfeiters, for so many years. James Slitor is named, and there was Reuben Brown, the father of James Brown and Thomas, who lives on the Miner place, and is a rich farmer, a lover of fine horses, and has been town trustee.

Nathan Truman—had his shop where the road turns to Punderson's mill, and made shoes. His son, Morris, still continues the trade, and has been in the service of the town as constable. Nathan was funny, and sent a boy, who was hunting for his dog which he claimed had been stolen, to Rev. Mr. Witter. He told the boy that Parson Witter would deny, but to charge him with it, and stick to it, and he would get his dog. Witter denied, but the boy persisted, until asked who sent him. He said "Nat" Truman. Witter laughed, undedeceived the boy, and took the joke in good part.

Samuel Forrow—who used to build houses here, the father of Asher and Lester. Their mother, Mrs. Lucretia Forrow, lived to the age of 81—dying October 19, 1878. There were the Huffs—the father, a large bony man, with strong voice, and odd ways, and the son, Lawrence, a good workman, who was ever hammering away in his blacksmith shop.

It is said Abner Doolittle brought the first buggy in town, and Mr. Huff took pattern from it, and built one strong enough for the new roads. It weighed 720 pounds.

Beyond, on the hill, was Gould, who worked at wagon-woods, where George Strickland now lives; and below him, on the side hill, Baron, the harness maker, lived so long.

With that endless name—Smith—this chapter closes. It will be many a day before Burt is forgotten. Through past generations, he has walked all the ways of Burton. Houseless and homeless in his wanderings, he has never failed to need a little money for tobacco, which was always appropriated to suit his own tastes, and his wits have been so sharpened that his sayings have a droll sarcasm that invites men and boys to let him alone, if they have no pity for him in his forlorn and hopeless old age. Some households are kind to him, and Burt Smith will not forget them till the old hand is cold, and the last night's rest is come.

BURTON EARLY RECORD.

1803. Sometimes a township took its name in honor of some one of the original owners. Titus Street had a large interest in the first purchase. He was a father, and waving his own claim, allowed it to be called after his son, whose name was Burton Street. Seth Burton (now living) is authority for this, and was corroborated by Ira Hoadley. Kirtland makes no mention of the set-

tlement in Mentor, in 1798, but it is claimed to have been in June, while here it was the 15th of June, and the Harpers were first at Unionville or Harpersfield June 28, of that year. In 1800, "for, the purposes of better government of the scattered settlers," a committee of the court of Trumbull county set off, Munson, Claridon, Huntsburgh, Middlefield, Burton, Newbury, Auburn, Troy and Parkman, to Middlefield. On the formation of Geauga county in 1806, all this territory constituted the township called Burton, and probably Bainbridge, Russel and Chester were added. In that far away time its borders reached over the 12 southern towns, but now it names only the title to five miles square of the original land. The public square, on which have been held trainings, colt and cattle shows, circuses and many gatherings of interest, was a gift from the first owners, to the town, as was also the land for streets in the town plat. Oct. 5, 1803, the deed was made to Ephriam Clark and the rest of the inhabitants of Burton for a valuable consideration:

"Beginning on the line that runs north and south through the center of said Burton at southeast corner of lot No. 25, thence south to the south line of lot No. 45, and to be 4 rods wide on each side of said line; and to begin at the southwest corner of lot 35, thence east to the southeast corner of lot 36, and to be 4 rods wide on each side of said line. Also from the intersection of these two roads 40 rods north and 15 rods south, and 15 rods east and 15 rods west, making 55 rods north and south and 30 rods east and west, for a public square. Plat to have 3 roads each way and on all sides, 40 rods distant from each other, the outer to be 120 rods from the centre." Signed by Andrew Hull jr., Benjamin Doolittle, Turhand Kirtland, Titus Street, Thomas Umberfield, Amoriah Beard and Simon Rose, of Burton, in the township of Middlefield. Law signed for Hull and Doolittle as attorney, Kirtland for Street.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

1802. The first election was held, at Middlefield, in 1802. It is probable that Benjamin Johnson was elected then, as he was the first justice of the peace Joseph Clark, the second, and the third was Eleazer Hickox, commissioned September 12, 1806, as given in his recollections.

1806. On the first Monday in April, were chosen:

Samuel Hopson	Town Clerk.
Justus Miner, George Wallace, Joseph Clark,	Trustees.
David Hill,	Appraiser.
David Barrett	Lister.
Isaac Thompson, Jonathan Brooks,	Overseers of the Poor.
Uri Hickox,	Constable.
Seth Hayes, Noah Page,	Fence Viewers.
Five,	Road Supervisors.

This election was ordered by the commissioners, in session at New Market, March 6, 1806, to be held in the academy at Burton.

An old poll book, evidently written by Peter Hitchcock, certifies to an election, held August 31, 1809, at which Eleazer Patchin, Marmion Cook, and Thomas Heathman, were judges, and Peter Hitchcock and Samuel Hopson, clerks, attest:

That the election was for justice of the peace, and that the number of electors amounts to sixty-five, majority. The names of sixty-five electors only are given, as follows: Vene Stone, Eleazer Patchin, Marimon Cook, Benjamin Johnson, Chauncey Warner, David Barrett, Theodore Roys, Uri Hickox, Andrew Durand, Stephen Pomeroy, Joseph Noyes, Justin Bradley, Peter Hitchcock, Daniel Hayes, Jacob Burton, Freeman Hyde, Amariah Beard, Lyman Durand, Asa Wilmot, Simeon Rose, George Wallace, Samuel Burton, Henry Umberfield, Calvin Williams, Seth Hayes, Eli Hayes, Ebenezer Hayes, Isaac Thompson, Eli Fowler, Daniel Townsley, John Bigelow, Bazalel Cohon, William Barker, James Heathman, Luther Russell, Jonathan Heathman, Guy Carlton, Adolphus Carlton, Silas Young, Amos Andrews, James Thompson, Bennett Heathman, Stephen Herriman, Elnathan Wilcox, John Wallace, Paul Clapp, Levi Hardy, John Cohon, Nathah Parks, Ezra Brant, Isaac Fowler, Hezekiah King, Noah Page, Daniel Dayton, Thomas Umberfield, Matthew Fleming, Gideon Finch,

Thomas Heathman, John Ford; Thaddeus Bradley, Jedediah Beard, Eleazer Hickox, John Cook, Samuel Hopson, Joseph Johnson.

Eleazer Hickox had 41; Lyman Benton, 30; George Wallace, 16; Joseph Clark, 11; Thomas Heathman, 11; Samuel Hopson, 2; Peter Hitchcock, 1; Jedediah Beard, 4; Paul Clapp, 5; Isaac Thompson, 4; Gideon Finch, 3; James Thompson, 1. In all, 129 votes were cast. Hickox says he was elected.

The fact of there being votes cast for 12 different candidates, or persons, shows as much difference of feeling, or interest, as has been manifest at any time since.

A constable's bond was put at $400, as early as April 2, 1810. Hezekiah King gave bond, with John McNough surety—Marimon Cook and Thomas Heathman, witnesses.

1812. October 13, Simeon Rose, Marimon Cook, and Jonathan Brooks, judges; Benjamin Johnson, and Peter Hitchcock certify to sixty votes cast, and make returns:

J. Meigs, for Governor	60 votes.
John S. Edwards, for Congress	59 votes.
Peter Hitchcock, for State Senate	56 votes.
Samuel Huntington, for State Senate	1 vote.
Samuel S. Baldwin, for State Representative	56 votes.
James Montgomery, " "	45 votes.
James A. Harper, " "	12 votes.
Noah Page, for County Commissioner	49 votes.
John Ford, " " "	4 votes.
Elisha Norton, for Sheriff	57 votes.
Samuel Punderson, for Sheriff	1 vote.
Nathaniel Spencer, " "	1 vote.
Isaac Palmer, for Coroner	56 votes.
Elijah Risley, for Justice of the Peace	53 votes.
Gideon Finch, " " "	18 votes.
Lyman Benton, " " "	41 votes.
Eleazer Patchin, " " "	1 vote.
John Hopkins, " " "	1 vote.

Without further inquiry as to the interests, political or personal, so often awakened at town elections, the years are passed, and 1879 finds

George W. Jaques, Charles J. Scott,	Justices of the Peace.
H. C. Tuttle,	Town Clerk.
R. N. Ford,	Treasurer.
George Phillips,	Assessor.
Andrew Fenn, Michael Kinney, H. E. Ford,	Trustees.
Porter Jacques, Webb M. Beard,	Constables.
And Fifteeen	Supervisors of Highways.

Celebrating Independence Day—in the earlier years, called the people from a distance. Peter Hitchcock and Joseph Noyes are remembered as giving toasts, as far back as 1811, when the Indians gathered with the whites.

Whiskey—was common at raising of buildings and on public occasions. It came to be a custom on the 4th of July to have a "colt show." The people would range themselves on either side of the highway, north and south, through the square, and the owners of colts would lead, ride or drive them between the two lines, for exhibition. On the judges' decision, the owners of 1st or 2d best colts would pay a premium of one or two gallons of whiskey, and as there were colts of various ages passed upon, the whiskey flowed freely, and was generously consumed by the bystanders. It is an open question whether the crowd came most to see the colts or drink a full supply of the enlivening spirits. So well established this custom became, that owners, confident in the success of their colts, would economize by taking full jugs from home, and if they won, or not, no whiskey was left for them to carry home. What a contrast between the largely attended peaceable celebrations and well conducted fairs of this later and more enlightened day.

INDIANS.

1814. Anything like authentic record of these people is very meagre. They trailed along the river, and had stopping places or camps—one near the lower burial ground, by the Cuyahoga, and on the sand knoll across the river, south, a place for their dead. The tribe names remembered were the *Delawares*, *Tonawandas*, and *Massasaugas*. Red Jacket was here quite early.

Near where Nathan Truman now lives was a camp in 1804. One night a squaw went to the brook, east, for water, drank it and died. The Indians thought her poisoned. There was some little thought of civilization and change of custom shown in coming to John Ford and Asa Wilmot for a coffin. They made a box, and on Sunday went to see her buried. With the body, the Indians put in "nubbins" of corn and pieces of bread, to feed her on the way to the other world, and a pipe and tobacco to smoke. For burial they carried her across the bridge to the sand knoll south, and on the right of the road. After covering the grave with earth, five Indians raised their guns over the grave, pointed westward to the going down of the sun, and fired, to tell the friends in the other world she was coming. They drove stakes and put up poles, with a cover of bark above the grave, which was there when Stephen Ford came in 1807. No doubt, Harry Umberfield pointed out this spot to this wondering youth, with stories of wild red men, as he came on the last day's journey from Warren, through the woods. They made sugar on the flats southeast of Conant's, on the Hickox farm, towards the river. They had a fine "bush" of large hard maples, on the field where James Humiston had corn in 1878. He plowed through the boiling places and turned up charred stone and wood. Hickox says, the Indians helped to feed the first settlers the winter of 1798–9, or they would have starved.

There was quite a village on the east bank of the Cuyahoga swamp, northeast of where Obed Wicks now lives. It was on a sandy rise of land, and the marks of the camp can still be recognized. The knoll is seen from the Middlefield road, about 100 rods north, and near the east line of the farm. There they wintered, hunted and trapped, having brought their corn and beans from the Sandusky region, where they went in summer to plant and fish. When elk were plenty, they were driven out of the swamp in great numbers and ran by the deer lick, where the Indians had sunk pits and hid within. From these pits they would fire on the running herds, and many an elk went down. After their shots, their savage whoops and yells filled the woods. Esquire Thompson, the hunter, told that he had shot 100 deer at that salt lick.

Daniel Dayton's house was convenient to the river. The Indians came there drunk, and ate everything in the house, and were so noisy as to alarm Mr. Dayton, who was in the field. He came, and with an "ox gad" threshed them out, and they went off. In a day or two they returned and apologized for their conduct.

As late as 1814, Julia Barnes saw two or three Indians sitting on a log near Freeman Hyde's house, as her father's family came up Burton hill, on their arrival in the country. They Indians did not remain long after the close of the war of 1812. The Flemings were called Indian hunters, and the Reddings are said to have followed the last of these departing "sons of the forest," down the Cuyahoga, and on nearly to Cleveland. Neither squaw, nor papoose, nor painted hunter appeared again.

ROADS.

1798. The first road was cut from lot 11 to lot 35, as has been noticed, by the company's men, June 25th, two miles, and finished the next day. It ran from the "Old Garden" to the "west branch," north of Eli Hayes', and across

the Hayes settlement, east by the "Holbrook lot" and the creek, north of the barn now standing on the Governor Ford farm, and up to the Umberfield spring, on 35.

On Tuesday, July 3d, a route for a road from the center, south to the river, and a place for a bridge, was looked out.

Saturday, July 7th, Kirtland "surveyed north and south line, between lots 5 and 6, and found a good place for a road—no hills, gulphs, or mire." This was north from Calvin Williams'.

So necessary was it to have communication with other settlements, that, September 20th, this year, Kirtland set out with B. Rice to overtake his party cutting a road to Harpersfield. He tells that they drove a bull to Perkins' house, and tied him to tree, over night. with bass-wood bark. This was about one-half mile east of the "Old log tavern" that stood in Concord, on the oad leading to Painesville. "Friday, 21st, they overtook their team near Grand river, in Harperstown, and then cut the way for them to the river." On Saturday, he went to see the Harperstown people. It must have been to their camp at Unionville, as that was their first location June 28, 1798, Major Moss and Mr. Gregory agreed to cut the road from Grand river to the place where the Kirtland party had left it, south of their town. Nothing definite is said as to where the road first crossed, only of the Indian ford at the bend of Grand river, in Harpersfield, and it seems probable, as the company's road came on from Austinburg, direct to Harpersfield, then took south to Thompson, and west across Leroy, that it was this road which Kirtland's party cut, at what is now known as the Ransom bridge, south of Harpersfield. Thus early the people of Burton and Harpersfield joined hands in the work for the public good.

1799. July 12th, work was begun on the bridge over the Cuyahoga. Rose, Hopson, and Eli Fowler were at work on the logway, in the swamp south of the Rose house, where Hiram Bishop now lives. Law, Doolittle, Beard, Pond, and Brooks worked on it, and the 29th it was so far finished as to be crossed safely. The 18th, the first pair of trussels were raised. In December, 1804, the east end of this bridge went down, a whole section going off. Men rallied and worked in the freezing water and rebuilt the section. Umberfield lost his axe, in ten feet of water, worth $5, and it could not be replaced in the settlement. He offered 25 cents, cash, and Esquire Hickox endorsed for him, to recover the axe. Lyman Parks "stripped off," and went into the freezing water, going down by a pike pole, set near the axe, and brought it up. He dared the current, and risk of going under the ice, for 25 cents in silver -a large sum then. Parks had trouble in after years about dealing in spurious coin. After a time the road was changed, and the bridge built higher up the river, where runs the present road. The road came onto a hard point, or land knoll, on what is H. H. Ford's lot 66, west of Leander Taylor's. August 17, 1799, it was laid out, thence easterly across the swamp, to Law and Doolittle's line, and where afterwards ran the Parkman road, just north of Marcus Cramton's present home.

In 1847. B. F. Curtis, of Parkman, was on this bridge. Ducks flew up and frightened his team, and they dashed off into the channel. He caught hold of a post in the water, and holding on to it, the team turned heads to him and he held one by the bit and saved its life. The off horse drowned. Keeping his own head above water, Curtis called loudly for aid—help came from the hill and pulled him out. A Mr. Tracy came onto this bridge, with oxen and cart, loaded with cheese. The cattle scared, and, with cart and cheese, went into the river. Mr. Beach had the cheese contracted at two cents per pound. Tracy fished out the cheese, but Beach heard they had been wet, and discounted the price one half cent. Mr. Tracy would not sell.

The road to Troy was laid out, and ran off southerly from Cramton's, by

the Bently or Dickerman spring, east of William Cay's, and the Hoadley & Slitor's mill, Henry Silvernail's and Mr. Fenns, and came on to the present road near Richard Slitor's. Mr. Slitor says Simeon Rose had a track across east of Rattlesnake spring and by the house in which Leander Taylor lives, and round to the Dickerman spring. This was called a road, but was private. Dickerman and Rose together owned the lot to which this track led. The present road, south to the Troy line, was cut through in the year 1829, by Richard Slitor, in fourteen days.

1800. Tuesday, July 15th, Kirtland mentions running a "line for a road to Young's road in Hillsborough [Middlefield]." It is probable that this was the first road east of the river, and it started where the present road takes off from the Parkman road, ran directly east, on south of Amariah Rose's house, and came on to the present road near Obed Wick's home.

Esquire Merriam remembers a road from the river to Fleming's still. It started from the present Cuyahoga bridge, northeast across the swamp on a logway, and north over the hard land on the east end of his home farm, and on north up to the still, a little east of the stone bridge by Austin Conant's. The upper bridge over the Cuyahoga, at Fowler's point, was built about 1830.

The Huntsburgh road—ran some rods north of Mr. Chellis' house, in Col. Ford's woods, to get by the hill, and around the spring swamp, a little east, and came out by Pages, and on down by Luther Russel's old house, on lot 38.

North of Deacon Cook's another route was used, diagonal across to No. 9, north of where Joel Hale now lives, and on east by Anson Ford's spring to Dr. Clark's (now Durgee's) place, in Huntsburgh.

To the northwest, a road started in north of the brook near Williams'; went south of his saw-mill, and out by Amy Beard's, crossed the west branch some distance below Gilmore's mill, leading on up the hill across the meadow, and by the spring near which then stood Isaac Fowler's house, and on out south of the present house of Thomas Osborn, and on to Vene Stone's and North Newbury. In 1802 Justin Miner and others cut a road from Beard's mill, by Maple hill, 8 miles, to where he settled in Chester. The old State road, from there south, ran along near the town line, and crossed the east and west center road, about 20 rods east of where it now crosses in Newbury. It crossed the gulf about 15 rods east of the present bridge. A road tracked off southwesterly from Beard's mill to Punderson's, and the road leading east to the square went south of Edson's pond, along the bank, by the mill, up by his house, through the woods, coming out near Charles Stickney's present house. Earlier, it ran as now, straight west, and through the valley of the pond on a logway. When the dam was built and overflowed it, after a time the road bed was raised above high water mark, and the travel was across the pond, on the road, where it now runs.

Just west of Dr. Lawyer's, say 20 rods, the road to Oak hill led off southwesterly, and east of the Gunn place, near Truman's shop, and east of the Barnes place, now Thomas Brown's, over the west branch at the Indian fording, west of the Fleming meadow, and on up to Daniel Dayton's. A track went on out to Punderson's mill. From there people came this way to Burton, as a "short cut." A path and team route led from Beard's mill to the Hayes settlement, and later a road, now closed, ran north from near Esquire Benton's, along the east line of lot 32, to the Hayes settlement. This was after the first road, by the "Holbrook lot," from the "Old Garden," which was not long used, had been closed up.

Many other minutes as to the time of laying out roads, bridging, etc., could be given, but this will suffice. So change the ways of men, and the lines of their "going up and down" are forgotten.

MILLS.

1798. One of the first things sought in a new country is a mill site.

Friday, June 22, Kirtland says they were 2¼ miles down the West branch, and found what they supposed to be a good site for a mill.

1799. June 8, Isaac Clark and his company arrived to build the mills. The dam was built this season, the settlers contributing labor upon it. In August, Seth Hayes bought the irons and gear at Pittsburgh, and John Moss brought them from Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, with an ox team. This was the gear for a saw-mill. In the fall of 1799, Col. Jedediah Beard traded for the property, and in June of 1800, the log mill was completed and started. It took the name, and has always been known as Beard's mill, and stood where Mr. Vicroy's now saws for customers, as did Beard's almost 80 years ago.

The grist-mill was begun the summer of 1800. Kirtland mentions going with Thompson to the mill, July 7th, to find a place for a sill. It was a separate building of logs, but only a few feet from the saw-mill, at the north end. It was burned down very early, and never rebuilt. Alfred Beard writes that it was used not more than three or four years. It is probable that Nathan Parks worked out the stones for this mill, from the granite boulders of the surface, as he came with the mill men. The saw-mill is said to have been the first one on the Reserve.

Kirtland mentions Isaac Fowler going to Abbottstown, Monday, the 17th of September, 1798, and July 16, 1799, Kirtland "put up" at David Abbott's, at Chagrin. A paper sent in by Orrin Harmon, of Ravenna, in September, 1878, says that his father, Elias Harmon, went with an ox team and sled, by way of Cleveland, to Abbott's mill to get flour for Ebenezer Sheldon, of Aurora, and that he was there July 12th, 1799, and that the mill was then in operation, and that it was built the fall before, being the year 1798. Mr. Harmon often heard his father tell this, and finds the date of his being at the mill, in an old diary kept by his father. According to this date, Abbott's must have been the first grist-mill built on the Western Reserve.

The year 1805 was dry. Eli Hayes and two boys went through Wooster (since called Chester) to Abbott's mill, on the Chagrin river. He was gone two days. Jonathan Brooks overtook him in Wooster, with 4 bushels of wheat, on horseback.

The 2d Grist-mill—was on the run near Austin Conant's, half a mile east of the square, and was operated by Matthew Fleming, who had there a whiskey still earlier than 1810, and it continued in 1826. Judge Taylor's address mentions Fleming's whiskey tax as $81.62 for the year 1818. It was used about 1830 by David Earl for "fulling cloth," and also worked as a carding machine. Edward Rice, when a small boy, brought the bunches of wool for some twenty neighbors here to be carded.

Cider brandy was about its last product. Only a few years since, still on its "last legs," one morning, a year or two ago, it fell down. Born a still, it died a still.

1816. This year the grist-mill known as Edson's, was built west of town, on Hopson's creek, by Robert Edson and James Gilmore, where the Burton center mill now stands. The Carlton mill was burned there in 1875. When the water was low, a tread power was used, and oxen went round to do the grinding. Edson had a saw-mill, distillery, and blacksmith shop near by.

1820. James Gilmore—built a saw-mill on the west branch, and soon after, his grist-mill, where Alderman now continues sawing and grinding. The grist-mill was rebuilt south of the first location.

The 2d Saw-mill—was on Hopson's creek, and long known as Williams'. It

was built by Calvin Williams, Thaddeus Bradley, Asa Wilmot, and Selah Bradley. Adonijah Bradley was millwright. He worked for Punderson, at the Rapids. Afterwards his mind was unbalanced, and he wandered in the woods three days, froze his feet, both of which had to be amputated. He was a good workman and continued his trade.

Selah Bradley—had the 2d still on the Claridon road, north of the fork, by the brook. On the stream west of the Chardon road, some distance, he had a saw-mill, pearl ash factory, wool carding works, and machinery for making wrought nails, all under the same roof, all of which were stopped by his death.

Another still is spoken of on the Wilmot place, by the brook, one and a half miles north of the square, but they have all passed, may it be hoped, forever away.

The saw-mill, east of town, it is claimed, was built by Eli Fowler, on lot 50, in 1816. It is now owned by Hiram Brown.

David Taylor and Anson Ford had a saw-mill about 1834, at the head of Welton's gulf, on No. 19. In 1840 the flutter wheel and its mill went down the gulf into the darkness of its great rocks.

South of the Cuyahoga, on Rocky run, Henry Stull, who was a great hunter, built a saw-mill in an early day. Later, below this, Merwin Hoadley and Truman Slitor built the 2d mill. The 3d was built by James Peffers; the 4th by George Boorn, and the 5th by Asa and Amasa Carlton. It is now owned and run by N. P. Latham.

Michael Kinney—has had a steam saw-mill in operation some years, on lot 68, and another buzzes and whistles just west of Beard's blacksmith shop, in the shade of that grand old maple, owned by Beard & Hoxter.

At the mouth of the gulf, coming in from Newbury, north of Hickox's, Oliver Olney built a carding machine. Solomon Herendeen lived there and helped to build the works. They used "teasels" for dressing off the cloth.

Woolen works were operated across the stream from Beard's mill, quite extensively at one time. Myron Burnett is remembered there. Finally, Deacon Spring came to control them.

In the fall of 1879, since the foregoing was written, Messrs. Wells & Co., of Pennsylvania, built a mill near the "old Umberfield spring," where they set to work, cutting logs into handles for forks, hoes, rakes, etc., and will no doubt add stave and other machinery, to run with humming saws that cut away, in the rapid round of manufacture.

BLACKSMITHS.

A Mr. Scoville had the first shop in town, east near Conant's. Freeman Hyde opened first on Oak hill, about 1808, and his was the second shop. Afterwards he located at the turn of the road to Oak hill, just west of Dr. Lawyers, and hammered away. Later, set up right at the top of the hill near George Carltons. A Mr. Woolsey had a shop north of Eli Hayes, and later had a shop in the forks of the road north towards Claridon. He was a good workman. Then Rufus Hoadley's shop near Chellis, then Merwin Hoadley and Andrew Durand, and Weatherbee, Lawrence Huff, John and Amasa Carlton, Solomon Charter, Herendeen and Harlow Charters. All these about the Carlton's corners. Aaron Beard started a shop west of the Methodist church in the old academy. The last ox-frame, for shoeing, stood unused in Solomon Charter's shop, for many years.

WAGON SHOPS.

The first was built by Augustus Rose and Lucius Chatfield, who began carriage making. This shop, at last was used for a plaining mill. An explosion occurred June 15th, 1867, which threw the boiler over the tops of trees and 20

rods away, carrying with it the body of Hiram Carlton, who was killed. Lawrence Huff was so badly injured that he died. The Carlton brothers, Hiram and Asa, erected a large shop at the corners, and for a time did a good business. Andrew Fowler carried on the trade many years and still has a bench there. George Carlton works there now. Beard's have a new shop and painting room "up town."

CARPENTERS.

First in Burton was John Ford and Asa Wilmot, an apprentice, in 1804. Then David Hill, who built the Beals tavern for Gideon Finch; also, Thomas Davidson and Abel Cramton; then the Nettletons, Merritt and John, and Selden Brooks, of the early ones. Later, A. B. Carlton, G. Cramton, Henry Silvernail, Seth Herendeen, Monroe Herendeen, A. Johnson, R. Cramton, L. Crittenden, and other names not recalled.

CABINET MAKERS.

"Old Uncle Whitman," said to be the first, worked in the bar-room of the Peter Beals tavern; then had his shop where Mrs. Bishop now lives, and old furniture in several homes bears marks of his skill as a workman. Benjamin Judd and Mr. Spencer kept shop near the old Beach store; Johnson & Sherwood, then D. L. Johnson, where the Slitor store now stands, and then on the site of the brick block, and now Levi Johnson works at the trade. John Slitor occupies the Gaylord store, west side of the street, and does a flourishing business in furniture, and also in groceries. David Hitchcock worked at the trade, and sold the cabinet shop to Boughton, which was so long after used for a store.

COOPERS.

In the cellar, or sidehill room, on the site where Thomas Brown lives, Asahel Barnes set up shop, and afterwards had shop on lot 8; then Eggleston on No. 9. For many years Porter and George Jaques coopered, and Elbridge Stickney wore a leather apron daily from the shop. Now, George Jaques and Asher Forrow shave and hoop. There were others, not recalled, and early settlers learned to bend and notch their own hoops.

SHOEMAKERS.

The first was John Cook, with whom was associated, at a later day, his brother Hiram; then Marimon Cook. After him, 1816, was Shipman, in Edson's hollow, then at Gilmore's. He had a contract for thousands of shoes. On this contract worked Joseph Nash and Miles Williams, in John Cook's shop, who furnished the stock. Shipman bet he could bottom as many shoes in a day as both Nash and Williams. He did 22, and they 24 shoes. Truman Cramton was with Williams two years. Then Silas Gaylord, sr., and Nathan Truman, and after him Joseph Hinkston, and then Ansel Burnett; and now J. B. Newman and C. J. Heathman.

STONE MASONS.

Simon Moss is first mentioned. He was a workman considerably known in his time, and was employed on Dr. Goodwin's house. Later was Titus Goff, and now George W. Jaques cuts stone.

BRICK YARDS.

Hayes says the first bricks were made by William Lyons, near to and on the south side of the Parkman road, across the river, and south of the present Troy road, about 20 rods. Mr. Grannison, a colored man, also worked that yard. Another, north and west of Williams' mill-pond—one west of Gilum Hotchkiss', where Goodwin's bricks were made; one by Eli Fowlers; another west, worked by Stephen Cook; another west of Beard's mill where Solomon Herendeen lived.

The clay and water was mixed, in early day, by oxen tramping around in a tread. Near the 1st one, the brick for the present block was made.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

1st one stands near the spring, where the "Umberville Coffee House" was built, called Plymouth, built by L. J. Randall. The 2d, called Torrey, on lot 2, the old Wooster place.

OFFICES, POSTMASTERS, AND MAILS.

The nearest post-office, at first, was Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There is no data showing that Gideon Finch was, but it is though he was postmaster, and about 1814 Peter Beals was appointed, and continued to 1830, then James Peffers had it 16 years; then John T. Johnson; after him, Sherwood and D. L. Johnson; then Joseph R. Johnson (Taylor's administration); after him, George Boughton; again D. L. Johnson; after him H. S. Tolles; then Myron G. Manly; now, Chalmer J. Scott.

Hiram Fowler was a mail carrier, and on the route from Ravenna to Cleveland, the 7th day of June 1816, he encountered a severe snow storm and suffered with the cold. It snowed in Burton on the 6th. Crops were cut off, and great fears fell upon the people, because of the loss, and danger of scarcity of food for the next winter. Seth Burton says there were 12 frosts in June of that year. The winter of 1826 the mail boy came to Beals, minus the bag. It had fallen from the horse, and went down through the Cuyahoga bridge, on the ice. Elbridge Stickney, and others, went back with the boy. The ice would not hold him up. They lifted one of the puncheon planks, and letting him down, head first, held on to his heels until he fished up the mail, then pulled him out. Edward Rice carried the mail from Ravenna to Chardon, on the old State road, when but 12 years old, on horseback—a trip from daylight to 9 and 10 o'clock at night. Once four spirited horses started off from Pinney's tavern, with the coach and one lady in it. The reins were looped over the break. They ran to the top of the old hill, and straight down by where Freeman Brown now lives, and thundering onto the bridge, before they brought up, giving the lady a terrible fright, but doing no very serious damage.

TAVERNS.

1798. The first was the "Umberville Coffee House," by the Umberfield spring. 2d, by Gideon Finch, where Esquire Merriam now lives, and where Peter Beals kept many years; then Umberfield and Clark Howard, west side of square, on the corner where the Exchange now stands; afterwards Clitus Pinney kept it in good style. It was burned in 1843. The fire was supposed to have been thrown in at the north door of the hay loft of the barn, and burned rapidly in the breath of the north wind. Pinney lost a fine carriage. The mail coach and horses were burned—some seven horses in all. The intent was to injure the mail contractor, it was supposed. The house and barn was a total loss to Esquire Hickox of $1,500. He rebuilt in 1845. Hickox's brick house, built in 1838, was occupied as a hotel, while the new tavern was being constructed.

Then G. Cramton built, first, where is now the Brewster house, north of the brick block. It was enlarged to the present size by Almon Carlton, now owned and kept by Seth Brewster.

The Exchange was rebuilt by John B. Corey, a graduate of Oberlin, who used it for boarding students. 1878, it was a temperance house, conducted by George Thompson.

MERCHANTS.

1802. This year, the first storekeeper, J. S. Cleveland, had goods in the frame house where the Hickox brick now stands. It is claimed he came in

1800. Then Hickox, 1804, south of Peffer's house. About 1807, Hall & Bradley, hatters, came to start a shop. Hall was disappointed in business and hung himself. After Bradley came Doolittle. Almon and Hiram Clark were here early. James Converse, Hickox, and Jacob Vanduzer, all traded in a store on the corner where Parmele's hardware now stands. Vanduzer died in 1836, and Samuel Humiston kept in the same store. Noah Hall was in trade here, where Carlos Williams now lives, He removed to Canton, Ohio, and was robbed and murdered in his store. James Peffers began early where Dr. Lawyer now lives, and afterwards long continued trade in the front of his own house.

1831. Richard Beach—came to Burton, and was in partnership with Boughton and Peffers. The Beach stores still stand on the west side of the street, and Boughton's is now used for a banking office. Both these men continued steadily in trade, and became rich. Joseph Johnson, a man highly esteemed in all circles, was a partner with Boughton about 1850, and after his death Silas Gaylord; then S. C. Ford and Marcellus Cook, and then George H. and R. N. Ford. Gaylord was a thorough business man, on hand early and late. He built the store where John Slitor now trades. Mr. Beach associated with him the Tolles, and also, for a time, Silas Gaylord. He was a remarkably good business man, and conducted for many years a heavy trade. Unassuming in manner, and pleasant in his ways, his customers found him prompt and attentive to business at all hours. He erected a large house on the corner next to his store. In digging the cellar for it, a great chestnut stump, said to be eight feet across the top, was removed. George Strickland was at one time working for him in digging a well, by the house. It was 33 feet deep. Strickland fell from the top to the bottom, striking his feet on solid rock. He was crippled for some time.

G. Cramton, S. C. Hotchkiss, R. Tuttle, J. Johnson, the Hydes, and others, did business. W. J. Ford started the first hardware and tin store in 1855; Dr. Cleveland the first drug store about 1857.

The first tailor was William Neal, a Manxman; afterwards Reuben Welton, Wicks, Tuttle, Dyke, and others, and now Tolles & Tuttle keep a man employed. Long ago many a woman pressed the "goose" on her "cut and fit" of homespun.

Simeon Stickney conducted a harness shop nearly all his life, some 50 years, and was last on the west side.

In the brick block P. W. and Frank Parmele, brothers, are selling hardware; Tolles & Tuttle, clothing, and boots and shoes; Scott & Burleigh, drugs and groceries; E. E. Nash, dry goods; Cleveland & Crittenden, drugs and groceries; S. M. Dayton, jewelry, and Forshee, harnesses; and across the way: Mrs. Milo White, millinery; Turner & Hungerford, meat market; E. J. Slitor, furniture; Miss Alice Smith, dressmaker; Miss Mills, milliner, and W. H. Reed, livery stable.

BOUGHTON, FORD AND CO., BANKERS.

1872. This firm, as organized in 1856, was composed of George Boughton, S. C. Ford, and John M. Cook. Their business was that of a general country store, dealing in produce and wool to a considerable extent. In 1862 the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Cook. In 1864, S. C. Ford withdrew, to enter the wholesale business in Cleveland. Mr. Boughton then associated his two nephews, George H. and R. N. Ford, with him, and the business was contined, without change of name or style of business, until 1872, when Col. H. H. Ford entered the concern, and a banking institution was organized under same name. The bank was a result of two things: First, the great decline in value of merchandise had rendered merchandising unprofitable; second, a portion of

the large amount of money then in circulation had already found its way into their hands as deposits, and the business grew upon them in snch a way that, before they were aware of it, the Internal Revenue officers were upon them, and informed them that they were liable to the government as bankers. This, more than anything else, suggested the idea, or rather the necessity, of changing their style of buisiness. So it was a result of growth of business, and of the need of an institution of the kind, rather than of any design or premeditation on the part of the firm. Miss Ella S. Dayton has been their efficient, reliable and faithful bookkeeper since October, 1874. The business is larger than would be expected in a place of the size of Burton.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

It is possible that the two foremost men of the township, Judge Peter Hitchcock and Seabury Ford, had so extensiive a reputation as lawyers, and in the wider field of politics, as to dwarf the aspirations of succeeding generations. Since their day, no lawyer has held to a regular practice in Burton. Of their eminence and ability, notice is made in the biographical sketches. G. H. Ford practices occasionally. C. E. Ward opened an office here in October, 1879. Reuben Hitchcock, Homer and Lewis Goodwin, started out from here, and began at other places, a successful practice.

The Ministry—is given in connection with the churches, and needs no mention here.

PHYSICIANS.

1804. The first was Dr. Joseph Clark, this year, who occupied Law's house. He was elected as one of the trustees in 1806, and, in connection with him, appears the name of George Wallace (with whom Hickox lost in the canal contracts), with Justus Miner. Dr. Clark afterwards lived where Edward Beardsley now resides, and, in 1812, went to Painesville. He returned to the Durgee place, on the old State road, in the corner of Huntsburgh, where travelers used to stop. He died there, and Mr. Witter preached his funeral sermon, in 1828. He treated horses as well as people, and a balky one had come to him in a trade. He started it for Burton, and on the way it stopped, and would not go, but commenced backing. He turned the buggy round, saying: "If she won't go forward-wise, let her go hind-wise."

Dr. Kennedy was the 2d, and occupied Hickox's store prior to 1810. Dr. Erastus Goodwin came in 1811. A man of very marked character, he had an extensive practice, and continued a lifetime in the profession, as an allopath. (See biographical sketch.) His son, Dr. Sherman Goodwin, studied, and practiced here until 1848. Losing health, he moved to Victoria, Texas, and is still living in that country.

Dr. Cox was known as skillful in treatment with "Roots and herbs."

Dr. Burritt, one of the most successful practitioners, was the apostle of homœopathy, who startled the community, and the dispensers of calomel, by a regular can nonade of little pills, about 1840. For years it was a battle of "Sugar-coats and water," blue-mass and drugs aud blood-letting." How the practice has changed and progessed since that day.

Drs. Coulter, Sumner and Pond, had a good practice, after Burritt, as homœopaths. Dr. Colbert, A. Canfield, a graduate of Hudson, gained something of a ride, as Dr. Goodwin grew old, but finally went to California.

Dr. Lawyer, a well-read physician, commenced here in 1855, and gained a good practice. He had a drug store, which was lost in the fire of 1871. Of good judgment and attention, he has been faithful in his calling, and serves the people yet. In the educational matters of the town he has taken a lively inter-

est, and been often, and is now on the school board. Dr. Cleveland located and died here, but was not considered in practice.

Dr. Aaron McGraw—who went to California, this year (1879), was a surgeon in the service, in 1864. Thoroughly read, keeping to the front with the advance of science in his profession; a man of determined purpose, always cool and skillful, he controlled an extensive practice, and gained the strong attachment of his friends. His ability was undoubted, and to-day he is the surgeon-in-chief of one of the great mining companies of California, at a large salary.

Dr. Strickland—came, served a time, and moved away.

These last five were allopaths, and in that practice now is Dr. Steers, who was an army surgeon. He has a large practice, and with him is Dr. Dixon. Dr. Rider, who was in the army, practices homœopathy; as, also, does Dr. Hargett.

Dr. Goodwin—did all the ride for a great region, in 1811. Now the town has five practioners.

EDITORS.

Only one has arisen. J. B. Coffin, formerly of Hudson, New York, established the *Geauga Leader*, in December, 1874; a fair-sized, eight-page weekly, which aims to be up to the times. He is proprietor and editor, and conducts the working of a job office, and, by strict attention to business, is making a success of the enterprise.

TOWN HALL.

Unfortunately, for the beauty of the park, it was built on the northeast corner, in 1871, at a cost of $4,000. Of fair size (36x54), it is not large enough to accommodate, with comfort, the audiences that gather, on many occasions. It is to be hoped it may be removed to a more eligible site, and enlarged.

BURNED.

1871. Wooden buildings, occupied for stores, shops and offices, and a Masonic hall, stood on the east side of the main business street in Burton. A cold frosty night, the 5th of December, when the wind was sweeping in a fearful storm, at 1 o'clock, the cry of fire was heard. Miss Emily Wilmott first discovered it and gave the alarm. The excited people roused suddenly, and saw the flames in possession of the row. The cold was intense, and work against wind and storm was almost impossible. Buckets and ladders came with the crowd of men, women and boys, and with heroic determination, the battle against the elements began. Lines of men, with buckets, were formed, and water was thrown where there seemed any hope. It froze on everything it touched, and helped to stay the flames. The tremendous efforts of the citizens fighting the blaze, fanned by the angry winds on the hill top, conquered when it reached the house where D. L. Johnson resides, next south of the Brewster house. It swept all the buildings from the south corner to this point. The loss was without insurance, and said to be upwards of $20,000.

Stock was subscribed, a company formed, and the summer of 1872 work was begun, and in 1873 the fine brick block of seven stores, took the place of the burned ones. The large window fronts of these stores, light up in the evening with an array, that is a "City set on a hill that cannot be hid."

EDUCATION.

The New England idea of a school-house first "and all the time," came to the west. Elijah Hayes remembers going to school through the woods two miles by marked trees, to the weaving-room built near Mr. Umberfield's house, and that within its wall of logs, in the summer of 1802, Sallie Miner, a daughter of Dr. John Miner, was teacher. Rufus Beard was naughty, and was led round with his arm pinned to the school "marm's" apron.

1803. The settlement being mainly west of Hopson's creek. For the convenience of the town,

The First School-house—was made of logs, on the north side of the road, east of the creek, near where runs the present mill-race, and that spring and summer, Charity Hopson, afterwards wife of Judge Stone, taught the first school in it. Stella Umberfield was one of Elijah Hayes' playmates there. The Indians had a camp by the big spring, near where the old Edson house stands, now owned by Caleb Johnson, and from their two or three huts, the younger ones used to wander out and startle the school by throwing clubs upon the roof above the heads of the children.

The first winter school in 1803–4, Gideon Finch taught, and Joseph Noyes taught one winter, probably in 1804–5.

The winter of 1805–6, Esquire Hickox taught the first village school in his store. It stood in what is now James Peffers' garden.

The 2d district school-house was located near to Eli Hayes', on the west side of the road, on lot 13. Col. Beard's family, Stephen and Anson Ford were with the Hayes boys, at this school. The winter of 1808–9, Peter Hitchcock, afterwards a supreme judge, was teacher. He took pork and provisions for his pay, and thus found support for his family in the time of scarcity.

Seth Burton was at school in 1812 in Esquire Hickox's store. Jerusha Guile taught. Burton, a lad 6 years old, was sent to the Hickox spring for water, and was complained of for soiling the water. On examination it was found he had tumbled into the spring. He gives the names of his classmates: Orson Finch, 6 years; Addison Hopson, 5; Harriet Cook, 5; Julia Russel, 5.

The First Frame School-house—was built on the northwest corner of the square, a little east of where the Congregational church now stands. Thomas Davidson helped to build it in the memorable year of 1813, when the war and rumors of wars kept the people excited.

THE ACADEMY.

1804. It is not an unnatural thing that men deprived, in early life, of culture, should see to it that those coming after them should have opportunities for education. With what thought then went down the clips of John Ford's broad axe, as he hewed to the line on the timbers for the great academy, began in 1804. With Asa Wilmot on the score, he laid well the work, and his first blows in the new land were for education. The building was 25 by 50 feet, large for that that day, with rooms 20 by 25, and a 10 foot hall below, and a room for church above. It was to be sealed throughout with pine, and had brick chimneys and fireplaces. It was considered the most elegant building on the Reserve, at the time, and was the first erected for a literary institution. Not only was this material work begun, but as early as 1801, the territorial legislature had been petitioned by Rev. Joseph Badger, and others, to grant a college charter, so anxious were the settlers for education. The year 1803, the act was passed incorporating the Erie Literary Society. The first corporator named was Joseph Hudson, and the last Rev. Joseph Badger. Lands were donated in July, 1806. William Law gave 1,130 acres—the land to revert to his heirs, if ever the college should be removed from Burton.

The building began in 1804, was not so far completed as to be occupied until 1806. Ford and Wilmot working again upon it the latter year. Esquire Hickox says, Peter Hitchcock was the first teacher in the academy, and this winter of 1806—'7 the scholars were very few, some of them walking 5 and 6 miles and returning home at evening. The first attendance being so small, it was probable there was no school in the academy the following winter. Stephen Ford relates going to school in Esquire Hickox's store building the winter 1807

–'8. Hitchcock taught in the Hayes district, during the winter of 1808–'9.

The winter of 1809–10, Edwin Ferris says he was in attendance at the academy, and remembers Anson and Seabury Ford, a daughter of Judge Stone's, afterwards Mrs. Patchen, then under Judge Hitchcock's instruction. The next summer and winter Gilbert Ferris taught, and the names of Theron Graham, Stephen Worthington, and Solomon Charter are recalled. One of the lower rooms and the hall had been finished. Mechanics had been at work, in the daytime, in the unfinished room. At night, in the early winter [December, 1810] fire was discovered in that room, before it had burned through into the hall. It was concluded to be the work of an incendiary, who had fired the shavings. The building was an entire loss. Ferris lived in a large log house. The inhabitants immediately built a smaller one adjoining, for his family, and he finished his school term, in his own house.

A string of red peppers hung on the wall, left there by the family. One boy offered another boy, much older, a jackknife if he would eat a pepper pod. It was done, and the knife claimed. The small boy said it wasn't worth the knife to eat the pepper, but admitted the bargain to the teacher, who asked the other boy if he would release the claim to the knife if the younger would eat a pepper. He said yes, and the younger boy was asked which he would do, eat or give up the knife. "Eat the pepper," said the younger boy, and with heroic will the little fellow swallowed it down. He was afterwards governor of Ohio.

Ralph Cowles—always beloved, taught in the house of Bradley, the hatter, below John Punderson's, and also in Lyman Durand's house, near where Dr. Lawyer now lives. He was skilled with the pen. This was after the first fire. He taught in 1814, and for two or three years thereafter.

The loss of the building, the coming on of the war, with its uncertainties, had a depressing effect, and it was some years before the trustees decided to rebuild. The foundation, from which it was burned, will be remembered by many a school boy, forty years afterwards, as being on the west side of the square, and almost in front and a little north of the present union school building.

In 1817, a new building, similar to the first, was commenced on the east side of the square, near where Almon Carlton's house now stands. It was finished and dedicated in 1819. In May, 1820, Mr. David L. Coe, a graduate of Williams College, Mass., opened school in this new building and the college work for all northeastern Ohio, went on under the care of the Erie Literary Society, and in charge of Mr. Coe, until 1824, and was continued under the original charter until 1834. The Presbyterian and Congregational churches of the reserve decided to add a theological department under the charter. Sickness incidental to a new country, had visited Burton the years 1823 and 1824, and this, with other causes, led to a decision of the churches to build, under religious control, at Hudson, Ohio, and for this purpose a charter was obtained February 7, 1826. This change of base was strongly opposed by Judge Hitchcock and others, and the success of the academy here and health of the country in after years, proved the fears against Burton groundless. Students came in from all directions, and to the thorough acedemic work of those years, in the early time Burton owes much for its high reputation throughout the Reserve and the State. The Tods, David and Ingersoll, the Wicks, Henry and Samuel, from Youngstown, attended, and there were the Austins and Hawleys from Austinburg, and Joseph, Jacob and Charles Perkins, of Warren, Moses Hampton and Birchard, afterwards both supreme judges, Walter H. Bidwell, an editor of New York, the Wallaces, of Brandywine in Cuyahoga county, and Joel T. Case.

Aaron Austin tells of walking from Austinsburg, through the Windsor woods and swamp, by Huntsburgh, in early winter, wading in deep snow and mud, with his pack of clothes on his back, and getting on to Col. Stephen Ford's

that night, thirty-two miles in one day, to attend school, under Mr. Coe.

David Tod, the war governor of Ohio, got on well in his classes, but always had time for fun. It is told how, one winter day, when a deep cut had been shoveled through a snow bank, he led others to fill the cut with wood, and when Mr. Coe returned from dinner, he had to climb the pile to get into the academy.

David Smith, now living at Chagrin Falls, tells of a liberty-pole that stood at the south end of the square the winter of 1821. Tod bantered Case to climb the pole, and Case pulled off his shoes and stockings, and climbed 20 feet when Tod caught up the shoes and stockings, and ran to Peter Beals, leaving Case to come barefoot in the snow, which was cold and deep. He was not too old when in the governor's office, to laugh over the story of his fear of a large flock of geese which were always hissing at him, as he passed from John Ford's, where he boarded, by Hiram Cook's, on his way to school. One day he espied Arvilla Cook, a fascinating young lady, starting up town. He caught a brush, and went at the geese, making frantic efforts to pass the squalking flock, but all the time, careful to keep them yelling close behind her, most ridiculously, through the village. The boys, perhaps rougher then than now, but none the less generous, made grand men, as has since been known, in their day of trial. Mr. Coe was much liked, and his school prospered. Beside the governors, who had a start in the academy, there were Judge Reuben Hitchcock, Rev. Dexter Witter and Lawrence Hitchcock, afterwards president of Hudson College. These three taught in the academy, as did, Dr. Ludlow, who afterwards practiced medicine in Auburn; Dr. Sherman Goodwin, Homer Goodwin, esq., the Hon. Peter Hitchcock and others of influence—whose names cannot now be recalled. This second building was burned on January 18, 1842. It was in a very shabby condition. The Disciple church offered to help pnt it in repair, and use the upper room for meetings, the town to have the school rooms below, but the whiskey party's jealousies were aroused, and the incendiary's torch made ashes of the house, and smoke of the plans. The lands reverted to the heirs of William Law, as shown on Recorder's books at Cleveland, vol. 30, p. 29. For much information, relating to the Erie Literary Society and the early action in removing the college, the writer is indebted to President Cutler, of Hudson College.

Another academy was built in the year 1845, west of the Methodist church. Of late, used for a wagon shop, it was burned down December 28, 1878, since the first chapters of this history were written.

Joel T. Case, Frederick Thomas, William Colegrove, O. P. Miller, J. B. Corey, Charles Welton, and others, were principal teachers there.

At the close of the term in the winter of 1850, February 7 and 8, Thomas had an exhibition in the Congregational church, a large stage being erected in front of the pulpit. People gathered from the surrounding towns and crowded the church. How the memories come back from that far away time! S. C. Ford recalls Delos Baxter and himself, in all the pomp of school-boy airs, repeating "Lochiel's Warning," and the writer, with trembling knees, flourished, oratorically, his high notions of "True Greatness." How has the ideal vanished in the awful roll of the swift passing years! Other names come up: Lewis Goodwin, Henry Cramton, Lawrence Bradley, Charles Miller, Chauncey Talcott, Lester Patchin, Samuel Cook, Harriet Johnson, Rhoda Herendeen, Lorilla Dayton, Permona and Augusta Edson, Julia Thomas, Libby Cook, Emily Ford, Emily Brooks, Augenette Wright, and others, all big boys and girls then.

The evening of the 8th a party and supper was held in the academy. What responsibilities, what rivalries, what "pit pats" of the heart, as the big boy loves, saw the girls "playing off" with some "other fellow," espied over the shoulder, in that social gathering.

In 1868 a union school building was erected by D. Woodard, on the west side of the square. It cost $4,000; is 36x48 feet, and two stories high. The township board of education established a high school in 1866, which is conducted on the upper floor, and below is a primary and intermediate. The first term in the building was held the winter of 1868–9. A young man who has, by settled determination and energy, worked his way up to an education, and to the respect of his fellow-citizens, and who is now one of the county board of school examiners, has been for three years, and is the principal of the high school now, a working educator—Mr. Edward Truman. Those who preceded him were in the order as follows: J. A. Wood, one term; B. S. Dean, one year; J. W. Crenshaw, one year; F. A. Snow, one year; W. P. Cope, one year; Miss O. A. Udall, two years; J. F. Rodifer, one year.

Julia Chase taught in the district east of Page's about 1824. She received six shillings a week, and boarded 'round. Now ladies' wages average $16 per month, and men teachers $20.

Edwin Ferris was a noted teacher, and had order and obedience in school. An instance of governing in the log school-house time, is related of him. He began a school in district No. 9, in Kirtland, where rowdy boys had generally broken up the school. The two ring leaders staid away for several weeks. At length they came one afternoon, spent their time whispering and laughing, making mouths and cutting up generally, until near time to close school, when he enquired of them what their object was in coming to the school. They replied "we come to see the school." "Very well," said he, "you have seen the most of it. There is one thing to show you, that is of more importance than anything else we have here." So taking a good whip from the closet, that he had procured for an emergency, he fastened the door, and, taking one at a time, gave them a good thrashing. "Now," said he, "you have seen all, you can go."

CHURCHES.

The first settlers were of Puritan stock, and the same trust in God, manifest by those who sailed an unknown ocean in the "Mayflower," came to this border land.

1802. In July a missionary finds the log house of Isaac Clark, east of Beard's mill, and is welcomed to preach beneath the lowly roof.

Joseph Badger proclaims the everlasting gospel, for the first time, in Burton. One of his hearers, Elijah Hayes, now venerable, still is able to attend church, and he is the only one left. Among the scattered settlers of the great forests this herald of the cross traveled hundreds of miles, and sought to save souls. No settled pastors then. It is told of him, that traveling in the woods he was abstracted in thought upon some theological question, and his horse took a bridle path or trail, and wandered off the road. Started from his reverie by the howl of wolves, the missionary found darkness closing on him, and that he was lost. Tying his horse to a limb, he climbed a tree. The wolves snapped at the heels of his horse, were kicked, and went yelping away. Thus treed during the long night, he had full time for debate of mind, and no rest. At day dawn he was in the saddle, and traveled to his appointment.

1808. Congregational.—August 22d, the Rev. Enoch Burt, sent by the missionary society of Connecticut, organized this church with eight members—Andrew Durand and Lowly, his wife, Marimon Cook and Lowly, his wife, Joseph Noyes, Easter Ford, Elizabeth Patchin, and Elizabeth Durand. Marimon Cook and Joseph Noyes were chosen deacons. Deacon Cook lived past the 50th anniversary, and died a few days after.

On Sunday, August 28th, the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time by Mr. Burt. Mrs. Parnall Bradley and Mrs. Eunice Beard united.

Three persons were from abroad, making thirteen communicants. Thirteen children were baptized.

In this early day, occasionally came a missionary, and the names of Scott, Darrow, Leslie and Barr, are remembered. When there was no minister, lay public worship was maintained. Judge Peter Hitchcock, Esquire Hickox, Esquire Benton, and Judge Stone officiated as readers, and Jonathan Brooks as choirister.

The first meetings regularly held were in the academy. After it was burned, the ball-room of Peter Beals' tavern was occupied; also the school-house on the square, and the 2d academy, southeast corner of the square. The present large edifice was dedicated August 30, 1836; cost $4000. About 1850, it was moved westward, off from the square, to its present location. This building was a matter of township pride, and a great many citizens bought slips. Carpenters of limited means, such as Thomas Davidson, Asa Wilmot, and Abel Cramton, gave $100 each and more, in work, and $5 to $25 for the bell.

It was first used for the funeral of Mrs. Vanduzer, and the bell, not yet in the steeple, was raised from the ground on timbers, and tolled. And from the belfry now, it numbers the years of those that pass beyond the verge of time.

Early used as a hall, when the fairs were held on the square, and a hundred yoke of red oxen were driven in front of it on exhibition; it was afterwards famous as the place of the trial of Luther Britton, for the killing of young Allen, of Thompson, a militia man, doing camp duty under General Paine. This was in 1845. The soldiers were marched from the camp ground, west of the church, and, stacking their arms in front of it, filed in, filling the galleries and floor. The trial was held before M. D. Merriam and John A. Ford, justices of the peace. Merriman Carlton made the arrest on warrant. Britton was under the influence of liquor and had been set on by others. There being some disturbance, a patrol guard was sent out, of which Allen was one. The fatal blow went to the heart Col. W. R. Tolles was the first to reach the falling man. O. G. Hotchkiss was detailed, and went with Deputy-sheriff Stocking to Chardon with the prisoner, who was bound over. This trial in the church was solemn and the sad event cast great gloom over the county. The county court trial took place in the spring of 1846, in Chardon. Britton was pardoned by Gov. Bebb, in 1848.

Jennie Cleveland and Celestine Cook saw it blazing one night, in 1859, and Asa Tucker raised the alarm and put out the fire.

1861. In the first days of the war, the tramp of the boys drilling, was often heard on the brick floor of the vestibule.

In it Governor Ford, after the close of his term in Columbus, sat anxious to listen, for the last time, to Mr. Humphrey. During the sermon the life currents of his left side were clogged, and the Governor was never again a well man. Paralysis had begun its work. In the year 1876 the building was rebuilt and thoroughly modernized, at an expense of $3,500.

Among the names, held with reverence, as officers, are those of Deacons Cook, Tomlinson, Hotchkiss, Linson T. Patchin, Gervase Spring, and Chauncey H. Johnson. The later ones, John C. Chillis, H. S. Tolles, S. L. Beard, and H. E. Ford.

The change in church or public sentiment is interesting to note. On the 1st day of Aug., 1836, a warrant was issued by John Cook, esq., an active supporter of the Presbyterian church, and served by W. M. Mastick, constable, as appears by the returns, on Marcus Cramton, chargedwith cradling wheat on the Sabbath day, July 31, 1836. At a later date, J. S. Cook, son of John, was called to account, by the church, for hauling in wheat on Sunday, to save it from growing, and M. D. Merriman, esq., a member, "was visited," and asked to relieve the conscience

of the church, for allowing the towns people to gather at his hotel, on the opening of it as a "Temperance house," and dance until midnight, when, under the wholesome rule he had adopted, they quietly retired. He could not confess to any wrong, but did not afterwards allow fires built in the hall for a visiting party from Chardon, because of the conscience of others. In the year 1876, a grandson of John Cook's, the Hon. George H. Ford, was president of a dancing club, in which several of the younger church members took prominent part, and were known as fine waltzers. Now, men go unblusingly about their work on Sunday, in violation of law.

MINISTRY.

The Revs. John Field, Simeon Woodruff, William Hanford, and other missionaries sent out by the Connecticut Missionary society, rendered occasional and temporary preaching services, during the first seven years after the organization of the church. In August, 1815, the Rev. Luther Humphrey, under commission of the above named society, commenced preaching in Burton and Claridon. On the 25th of October following, he was installed in the pastoral care of the church, and retained that connection until November, 1828. He was the first settled minister in Geauga county. Mr. Humphrey was a graduate of Williams college, a man of moderate ability, genial, social qualities, and devoted piety. Mr. Riddle says: "He was a stout, sedate, solemn man, who wore the old-fashioned cocked hat, when he appeared as chaplain at regimental musters, and was always called 'Priest Humphrey.'"

Mr. Humphrey was a pioneer in the temperance reform. One of the first, if not *the first*, in the vicinity, who publicly advocated the principles of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. The novelty, and, at that day, unpopularity of the doctrine, brought on him much obloquy and even abuse. The advocates of rum are, perhaps, none the less abusive now than then, but where he stood alone, thousands, and tens of thousands, now stand in support of the position he then occupied. The following from his pen states a fact worthy of preservation: "The first, if not the three first buildings erected in Ohio, without whiskey, were in Burton. It cost a severe struggle, but the results have been beneficial to many thousands in different parts of the country." This first house referred to was Parson Humphrey's, and the same building in which Mr. Witter now lives, and has lived from the time Mr. Humphrey left. Under his labors the church had a slow, but constant, healthy growth. He died, a few years since, at the advanced age of more than eighty years.

DEXTER WITTER,

so long a resident pastor in Burton, and so intimately associated in all the varied efforts for the mental, moral and religious improvement of her people, demands more than a passing notice. He was the son of Dr. Septimus Witter, and born July 18, 1803, in Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1809, he came with his father's family to Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, where were spent most of his boyhood days. Here he commenced preparation for college, under the tuition of the Rev. John Seward. At the opening of the academic school in Burton, he came there and continued his studies, under its preceptor, David L. Coe, until the fall of 1821. At this time, in company with his school-mate and friend, Seabury Ford, late governor of Ohio, he entered Yale college. The two, in company, made the journey to New Haven in a one-horse wagon, being three weeks on the way. Completing his course, he graduated in the class of 1824.

Returning to Burton, for the next two years he taught the academy in which he had completed his preparation for college. Next he spent two years in studying theology, in Auburn, New York. He was licensed to preach in October,

1828, preaching his first sermon in Burton. The writer, then ten years old, well recollects hearing Peter Hitchcock and John Cork, as they were returning from church after this sermon, discussing the young minister. The esquire thought "he was not one of the noisy ones," while the old judge concluded, therefore, that "Aunt Polly Russell would not like him very well." Soon after, Mr. Witter was ordained and installed over the church, having accepted an invitation to assume its pastoral charge. After twenty years of service, in 1848, on account of failing health, his connection with the church was dissolved. During his pastorate many awakenings occurred, notably in 1831, and in the winter and spring of 1833–34. At this time a very general and deep religious interest prevailed throughout all the region.

In Claridon a revival meeting of great power was held, conducted by an evangelist—Rev. Mr. Foote. Mr. Witter aided, and the Burton church shared, largely in its results. The work of grace pervaded the entire town, and, as the result, fifty-seven were added to the church, March 16, 1834, and subsequently others, nearly, or quite doubling its membership. During these twenty years the number of church members was increased nearly five fold.

In June, 1829, Mr. Witter married Emily Moss, daughter of Jared Moss, of Oneida county, N. Y., formerly of Cheshire, Connecticut. She was also a niece of Judge Hitchcock. After a happy and helpful union of twenty-six years, she died suddenly, of dysentary, September 16, 1855.

The next eight years of his life, following his retirement from the Burton pulpit, were spent in efforts to regain health, and, so far as he was able, in supplying the churches in Middlefield, and South Newbury.

In the summer of 1857, on resignation of the late pastor Rev. E. Bushnell, he was invited to resume labor, and for the next ten years served the church, with such constancy as his impaired health would allow. Since then, until now, he has identified himself with the spiritual interests of the congregrtion, and met occasional calls for service, as health would permit. He is one of the most regular attendants upon the sanctuary, his seat rarely being vacant, and each successive Sabbath finds him at the head of his class in Sabbath-school.

For half a century he has been identified with the religious and social interests of Burton, a man respected and beloved by all the community. During the period of 50 years he has solemnized much the larger portion of all weddings occurring; has been welcomed at the bed side of the sick, and called by hundreds to perform the last sad rites at the burial of departed ones. His wonderfully clear voice, in winning accents, has told to this people the story of the Cross for nearly two generations, and he is affectionately known as the "father in Israel" by all the people, irrespective of creed. On the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the church organization, August 22, 1858, he preached a sermon of remarkable appropriateness, from Psalms xx, 5: "We will rejoice in thy salvation, and in the name of our God will we set up our banners." On March 31, 1859, he was united in marriage with

Miss Mary DeForest—of Cincinnati. This woman, early so gifted, and entering so much into Mr. Witter's later life, should not be overlooked. Of New England origin, early in life thrown upon her own resources, she chose teaching as employment, and bent every energy to fitting herself for the work. At twenty years of age, in the fall of 1831, she came west, stopping at the young Queen City of Ohio. The journey, by canal and stage, occupied nearly four weeks' time. The spring of 1832 was marked by a great flood in Cincinnati and the surrounding country, as was the fall of that year by the first visitation of the dreaded cholera. This terrible disease, by its widespread devastation, caused so many to flee for safety that Miss DeForest's business was very much interrupted thereby—so much so, that she came to the northern part of the

State, teaching for a year, or more, in Talmadge and Wooster. From thence she went to Harrodsburgh, Kentucky. This place was noted for its springs, and as a summer resort for Southern people. Her home was with a family, on the paternal side of northern extraction, in high standing, to which came that summer a girl baby, afterwards the wife of Secretary Belknap. However, subsequent criticisms caused by her thoughtlessness may have been just, certainly nothing should attach to her family on this account, for none at home stood higher in the public estimation.

In the fall of 1835 Miss DeForest took charge of a large academical school at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, thirty miles east of Lexington. Here, for a number of years, she was engaged in training to a higher education hundreds of fair Kentucky girls. An accomplished equestrienne, she took much pleasure in horseback riding, sometimes extending her rides to journeys of fifty miles. In this way she rode one or more times between Mayville and Mt. Sterling, it being fully that distance.

In the early part of 1842, impaired health forced her to take rest, but after a few months at the sea shore, the fall of that year found her again at her life work, in the city of Cincinnati. Here, for seventeen years, she labored in the "Wesleyan Female College," the first female college chartered in Ohio. Connected with it, when under another name, before its charter, to it she gave these best years of her life, devotedly and efficiently working, rejoicing and sharing in its growing enlargement and success, thus largely helping to establish it upon a permanent foundation. During these years, large numbers were added to the Alumnæ and under-graduates. Of the three thousand in the institution from its commencement until 1860, a great portion, for more or less of the time, received instruction from the subject of this sketch. Among these are noticed Mary R. Grant, of Covington, Kentucky, sister of General Grant, and Miss Simpson, a niece of the general, also of Covington, who graduated about 1848. Not least, if last, Mrs. President Hayes, then Miss Lucy Webb, of Cincinnati, who graduated in 1850. Thirty years have since passed, but her memory is still green in the hearts of her teachers and college companions, as does admiration for her, now fill the hearts of the American people. Miss DeForest, always decided in her convictions, and fearless in their expression, so carried herself in the many years she taught upon Kentucky soil, that, with her known aversion to slavery, she was still given a warm welcome to the homes and hearts of the kind-hearted, hospitable, and enthusiastic people, among whom she lived and taught. Once, riding in the stage with a leading politician, and others of that State, conversation was upon the subject, and, without hesitation, she said: "Slavery is legally right, but not morally." The Southerner's quick reply was valorous: "If you were a man, I'd hang you to the first tree."

She was a literary writer of some note, frequently contributing to leading magazines. The appended extract is from a poem by her pen, read before the Alumnæ association of the college mentioned, in June, 1868, which was much admired, both for its sentiment and execution:

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT.

"Gentle sisters, What of the night?
Gleameth a star from its dizzy height?
Flasheth a ray 'thwart its dark abyss,
That the narrow way we need not miss?
My heart goes a longing; dear ones, say,
What of the night, and what of the day?

"We are out on the ocean with banners broad,
And we bear them aloft for truth and God.
Though shoals are around us and quicksands deep,
We know that our Pilot is never asleep;

Yet oft, when we come to a perilous strait,
When the rock and the whirlpool our bark await,
While fearful and troubled, we watch and pray,
Or cast out our anchor and wait for day.

"And this is the answer that cometh to me,
From over the mountain, and over the sea:
Glad anthems of triumph, of hope, and of trust,
And heart-broken requiems of 'dust unto dust'.
My sisters look upward. The night waneth now.
But over the mist there bendeth a bow—
The bow of the covenant, beautiful still,
As when it first glowed, over valley and hill."

Since coming to Burton, as the wife of Mr. Witter, Mrs. Witter has been active in all those good works commanding woman's effort; as, religion, benevolence, temperance, etc. Especially, with her life-long habit of teaching, she has been very active in the Sabbath-school, still maintaining a large class of young, middle-aged, and older women, through which she has had much to do in training, developing, and guiding their religious life and character. She still lives with Mr. Witter, at their pleasant home in Burton.

After Mr. Witter's forced retirement, on account of ill health, the pulpit was supplied, for one year, by Rev. George Kearcher, followed by Revs. L. Rose and B. S. Page, each occupying it several months. Next, Rev. Ebenezer Bushnell, a graduate of Western Reserve college, accepted an invitation to preach, and on the 15th day of January, 1851, was constituted pastor, continuing this relation until the last Sabbath in March, 1857, he closed his labors, having yielded to a call from another field. Under his labors, during the fall and winter of 1853–54, occurred quite an interesting revival, by which were added to the church-roll about forty names. In the fall of 1866, the Rev. Wm. H. Rice, of Oberlin, undertook the supply of the pulpit, but failing health forced him to abandon it. In the winter of 1867, the Rev. D. C. White was invited to occupy the pulpit; continuing in this service four years. Following him, was the Rev. G. C. Reed, for two or more years, and then Rev. James B. Hoyt, for three years, followed by Rev. Charles Cutler, the present incumbent—a clear-headed, thoughtful pastor, and pleasant christian gentleman.

1811. Methodist.—The date of the founding of the Methodist Episcopal church is not clear. Mrs. Polly Russell fixed it, and Rev. Witter states it in his semi-centennial discourse, as about 1806. It seems more probable a Methodist exhorter appeard about that date. The Revs. Charles and Ewens are mentioned as first regular preachers. They were sent out by the venerated Bishop Asbury. Elijah Hayes well remembers hearing them preach in the first academy, he thinks about 1808. The first class was started by Elder Winans and a Mr. Riley. After the society was formed, Samuel Burton was the first class leader.

Seth Burton says he was baptized by "pouring," at Luther Russell's house, the year 1812, by Elder Young, and thinks the church was organized about 1811. He names the members at that time: Lybbeus Herrick, Priscilla Herrick, Seth Hayes, sr., Elizabeth Hayes, Ira Hayes, Enos Hayes, Lorin and Daniel Hayes, Mrs. Eli Hayes, Mrs. Joseph Hayes, Oliver and Sybil Hayes, Samuel Burton, Olive Burton, Polly Moss, Betsey Moss, and Susannah Babcock. Elijah Hayes gives the same date as Burton—1811.

The first camp meeting was held in the woods south of Russell's house, a few rods, and near the spring. The underbrush was cut out and cleared away. The same great trees that shaded that meeting, are still standing. At a later day a camp meeting was held in a grove just northwest of where the present church stands. The tremendous voices of some of the preachers then, were so clear and strong as to be heard at Col. Stephen Ford's residence, nearly a mile east. Rev. Green preached in the 2d academy, southeast corner

of the square, and in the summer his words, some of them, could be heard at Gilum Hotchkiss' house. Another meeting was at the foot of Weltorn's gulf, on lot 19. Lucius Merriman tells that the voice of the preachers followed up the gulf. and was quite plainly heard at their house, on lot 8, more than a mile away.

Cosiderable prejudice existed against the Methodists. It is related that Mr. Coe lectured his students and advised them in school, not to attend the meetings. When he was through, David Tod rose up, and in his cool way, announced a prayer meeting at Brother Durand's that evening and invited all who were present to attend.

One of the early preachers, long known as "Billy Brown," was preaching at the house of Andrew Durand. Harriet Cook and other girls, accompanied by Edwin Ferris, came in with ribbons on their bonnets. Brown turned his attention to the display, and reminded the young ladies that they would one day wear other dress—a "winding sheet and shroud." Then Methodists were known by their plainness; now, says "Father Mitchell," an old preacher, over eighty years of age, "they are known by the extravagance of dress."

Billy Brown was a rare preacher. In dead earnest he plead for the repentance of men. His eccentric ways and strange illustrations sometimes provoked mirth. He was an interesting speaker, and people turned out to hear him. Dr. Goodwin called him an educated man, and said he could give the whole anatomy of man, better than any surgeon he knew. His vigorous mind dealt with wrongs, dangers and damnation, with such force as only a remarkable tongue could utter. Old residents describe him talking of hell, his arms beating wildly, with fists clinched, and his tongue licking from corner to corner of his mouth, lopping out almost to his ears, while he told, in flaming words: "Brethren a–h, there is an impassable gulf a–h, between heaven and hell a–h. I see it a–h, with a long pole a–h across it a–h; people a–h a trying to cross over a–h. Unbelievers and scoffers a–h get on the pole a–h, and it begins to wiggle a–h and a wiggle a–h, and there is a great black dog a–h way down below a–h, and they tumble off a–h down to the black dog a–h, and he gives them the itch a–h, and they scratch and they scratch a–h for all 'etarnity' a–h."

His studies of Scripture gave him power in description of the size, length, breadth, height and depth of heaven. Its jasper walls and streets of gold were the marvelous wonders of his tongue. In the woods of Montville, at a later day, he had a saw-mill. He died in that town.

1838. Disciples.—In 1835 John A. Ford and his wife, and Adaline Barnes, Mrs. Ford's sister, attended a meeting in Chardon, became believers, and were immersed. Elder William Collins was invited to visit Burton. He came, and preached with such effect that a church was organized in 1838, with John A. Ford and Joseph Woodard, elders. About 1843 a house of worship was built on the east of the square, south of Carlos Williams' present residence. In this, for many years, preaching was had, and maay protracted meetings of interest were held. The names of Elders Collins, Vial, Williams, Hayden, Hartzel, Green, Belding, Munnell, Harrison Jones, and Calvin Smith, are still remembered, as preachers of the Word, faithful to their calling. Their preaching had good effect in turning people back to a study of the Bible. On the removal of Mr. Ford, in 1858, the church ceased to meet, and the property was sold, the proceeds being donated to the cause of education, in Hiram college.

The Universalists—had no organization here, but some families held to the doctrine. John Ford, Hyde, Noah Hall, and Edson, were so claimed, and the Williamses. Some of their ministers preached in the academy, and Ebenezer Williams, of Kirtland, preached in the hall of John Ford's house. A Mr. Hoag preached here at one time.

MUSIC.

The first mention of public singing is given as being at the meeting in the house of Isaac Clark, July, 1802. Jonathan Brooks was chorister, and Elijah Hayes, a six-year old boy, remembers him pitching the time—Fa—Sol—La—Me—Fa. Isaac and Ephraim Clark, brothers, stood up with him, and they all sang vigorously.

The 1st Singing School—was under his instruction, and he early taught notes in the school-house, northwest corner of the square. His children and grandchildren were great lovers of music, and some were excellent performers.

Of the first Violinists—Lyman Durand stood ahead. Dennis Cramton played, and Garry Cramton became widely known. Later Alfred Utley and Orlando Hoadley. G. Cramton says Anna Brown, daughter of Freeman, is the best player ever in town, bringing out the sweetest tones of the violin.

At the dedication of the Congregational church, 1837, the flute, violin and bass-viol accompanied the singing.

One September day in 1825, Benjamin Johnson was buried. The masons marched in the funeral cortege, from the house "across the river," and in military order. He had been a soldier of the revolution, and the music led to the grave. A singular and solemn band timed the steps of that train. Leonard Sweat played the clarionet, Selden Brooks the flute, Ira Hoadley the violin, Major John Brown beat the muffled snare, and H. H. Ford, a boy of 11 years, the bass-drum.

Lemon Sperry—was full of singing, and led when meetings were held in the academy, east of the square. The singers stood up in line—the boys on one side, and girls on the other hand, and Sperry in the middle. He always beat time vehemently, and kept stepping ahead. When the hymn was sung, he would be several feet in front, and away from his class, all the while keeping his eyes to the book, and his back to his companions.

A man of kind heart, he will be remembered, as will his characteristic oddities and looks. He drove to church in a kind of four-wheel cab, the coach part being a sort of high box, large enough to seat two or three persons, and painted yellow. It was drawn by one horse, "Old Dill," and the bell crowned hat on his head, was about as tall as could be admitted into the coach, without stooping.

He lived some time with Judge Hitchcock, and after he started on the farm for himself, used to visit the judge. His peculiar habit was to visit at night, and he would sit and talk with his neighbors all night, if they were so inclined. The judge was a man of regular habits. When bedtime came, the judge would light a candle, and say, "Come, Sperry, here's a candle—take it, and go up-stairs to bed." Oh, no, said Sperry, I must go home, and started off.

The story is told that in a singing school held in the school-house, then standing near Middlefield corners, he led the class, beating time with his foot, and stepping backwards. A trap door, was in some way connected with the floor for a pass way under it, and a rogue of a boy slid it aside. Sperry kept tramping on his backward beat, and went down into it two feet, to the great amusement of the class and lookers-on.

Another instance is related, when he beat right and left, and upset the only candle, leaving the class in darkness. A man of good impulses, he was an obliging neighbor.

At his request, the music of the church bell went sounding across the valley of the Cuyahoga, rejoicing with him in the ringing, at the time of his 3d marriage, and the friends joined hands in circle round the happy pair, when the ceremony was said by Parson Witter.

Marcus Dickerman—came in November, 1828. He had an ear and a soul

for music, and an eye for red cattle. He often drove to town the finest devon steers, matched, and yoked to a cart. He taught singing in the log school-houses "over the river," when he lived back by the spring, in the Bentley house. The Dickerman lot, as this came to be known afterwards, was cleared by Mr. Holbrook, in 1806, and in 1807; John Ford and Captain Patchin harvested a crop of wheat for him, on the lot. With two or three pairs of cattle, hitched to a sled, he would start out of a winter evening; the children in the neighborhood would pile on, and a jolly crew went riding to the school-house where he taught singing. Robert Hotchkiss and Burrit Wilmot, led in the Congregational church, and after them, in 1842, came

Andrew Fowler—with a fine tenor voice. He was popular and efficient, leading and teaching about 12 years. In the Methodist meetings Joel T. Merriman sang, with great spirit, for many years, and his voice still echoes on the recollections of those who gathered at class-meeting in that church. With the Disciples, Adeline Hoadley sang most sweetly. Though the church be broken and scattered, there are those who bring back the soul-thrilling melody of her song, and the words: "O, Lord of rest, for Thee I sigh;" or, "The year of jubilee has come."

The martial music was centered here from all parts of the county, on "general training days." Major John Brown and the rapid roll of his snare drum, beats back on the years that are gone, and the shrill whistle of Robert Burnett's fife calls over the days of muster men, and boys, with fists full of "ginger-bread and 'lasses candy." After the grand parade of uniformed militia, and gaily-mounted officers, came horse races, west of Pinney's tavern; the free flow of whiskey; the bettings; and always, the fight, after which somebody was sure to run, with a black eye, for the 'Squire, and try to have the bully, who had knocked him, arrested. But the steady old 'Squires generally let pounder and the pounded go, without legal attention. Of later years, the bugle's call has been heard throughout the land. In October, 1859, a military band was organized, and was taught by Prof. F. A. Eilman. It was uniformed in blue. O. B. Hoadley was leader from the first, and they remained together until 1866. They were the escort of Co. B, 41st O. V. infantry, going into camp, in Cleveland, in 1861. They gained quite a reputation, and were called to go on excursions, and, by invitation from the steamer's officers, made the round trip of the upper lakes, on the "North Star," in the year 1860.

Their music was fine, and they often played at Hiram on commencement days.

The year 1877, a full band was organized, with new instruments, and a tasty uniform was adopted the next year. The organization stands:

R. N. Ford, leader, - - - - - E flat cornet.
O. B. Hoadley, - - - - - E flat cornet.
[Died August 29, 1879; place filled by Byron Canfield.]
John Kozak, - - - - - - E flat clarionet.
A. J. Thrasher, - - - - - - B flat clarionet.
W. E. Jaques, - - - - Principal B flat cornet.
C. H. Bradley, - - - - - 1st B flat cornet.
O. E. Ludlow, - - - - - 2d B flat cornet.
F. E. Rice, - - - - - 3d B flat cornet.
F. A. Parmele, - - - - - Solo E flat alto.
Clarence Brown, - - - - 1st E flat alto.
Kent Bradley, - - - - - 2d E flat alto.
Clarence Hotchkiss, - - - - 1st B flat tenor.
Burt Reed, - - - - - - 2d B flat tenor.
Eugene E. Jaques, - - - - - Baritone.
H. C. Tuttle, - - - - - 1st E flat tubas.

P. W. Parmele, - - - - 2d E flat tubas.
Elmer Charter, - - - - - Tenor drum.
D. L. Johnson, - - - - Bass drum.
C. F. Burleigh, - - - - - Cymbals.

Many of the members have fine tastes in music, and have cultivated a love for it. Under a leader who is fully in advance with the day and who composes and writes music, they are well drilled. The finest pieces, and most difficult, from the great composers, are readily executed by them.

In 1878, George W. Jaques raised funds, and a stand was built on the north of the park, where Saturday evening concerts are given. In the summer months, crowds of people gather in from the surrounding towns to enjoy splendid notes from operatic selections—the "Overture to Poet and Peasant," or the pathos of the "Sweet By-and-By," as they keyed its touching strains in sweet harmony, and timed them floating away on the evening air to grateful ears. The time of this band may be spoken of, as perfect. They meet for practice weekly.

On the death of O. B. Hoadley, they were out in full uniform, at the funeral, Sunday, August 31, 1879, and marched with the hearse, paying all respect and honor to the dead brother. At the grave they played "Rest, Spirit, Rest," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The stand was draped with crape.

The music in the Congregational church service attracts the attention of visitors, as being uncommonly choice for the country. Several trained voices carry the parts, led by an organ, and while, in the old fashioned style, it comes to the backs of the congregation, the music is rarely as well executed.

MILITARY.

1776. The American Revolution was a war of uncertainty, because of untried and unknown forces, against a time-honored and world-renowned power.

Of the active service of the patriots, in that great struggle, who afterwards located in Burton, there is no account, other than the little items where their names occur, in the sketches of early settlement.

1812. As if the wind had published it, and every breath was an Indian whoop, the news of Hull's surrender, August 16th, spread through the wilds of this new country. General Paine dashed from Painesville to Burton, it is said, leaving his hat in the brush, to give orders in person as to the gathering of the militia, and marching to Cleveland. A battalion was raised, and, with Colonel Beard, and Major Hickox, were first to report there. They were ordered to throw up earthworks on Walworth run, and prepared for a vigorous defense against the merciless foe, rumored pushing on down from Sandusky and Huron. Col. Jedediah Beard was in command of the regiment, and soon had a well-organized camp. The quick response to the call, made a clean sweep of Burton. Gilbert J. Ferris was sick on his bed, with rheumatism, but he roused up and hobbled off on a mop-stick for a crutch, to a wagon with supplies and baggage, and went through. They marched to Chardon and Kirtland, crossing the Chagrin at Abbot's (Willoughby), where there was a bridge. Hickox had gone in advance, and, swimming his horse, in the high water at another point, was near being lost.

Thomas Davidson, relating his stories to Mr. Cay, used to tell of the soldiers riding the few horses they had, from the camp to the lake for water, and continuously back and forth, all day, to make the enemy believe that a great troop had gathered in the defense. Mr. Hitchcock has so well written the general account of 1812, and also of 1861, that there is little left that would not be repetition.

Drafting men for the service took place, September 26, 1812, and February 3d and 6th, 1813. By order of Lieut. Col. Jedediah Beard, of the 1st regiment, 4th

brigade, and 4th division, of Ohio militia, a court martial was held at Cleveland, on the 22d of May, 1813, for trial of men neglecting to report, under the draft. Among the members of the court was Capt. V. Stone, and Peter Hitchcock was judge advocate. Twenty men were arraigned, and with their names appear Daniel Dayton and Seth Hayes. They were fined from $90 to $114 each. Peter Hitchcock held commands from captain to major general. As colonel, he called another board of officers, convened at Chardon, September 14, 1814, to adjudge delinquents, some of whom had been fined at Cleveland. Fifteen hundred men of the 4th division were ordered to the frontier by the secretary of war—order issued September 5, 1812.

Of the soldiers of 1812, only Richard Slitor, in Troy, and Anson Fowler and Stephen Ford, in Burton, are now living.

The first militia organization was effected early—about 1803. J. S. Cleveland, the first merchant, was elected captain; Jedediah Beard, lieutenant; and Lyman Benton, ensign. Eli, Seth, and Joseph Hayes, trained in the company. Mililia duty was regularly attended for years after the war of 1812, and the general trainings will long be remembered. The last encampment was in command of General Eleazer Paine, on the old Umberfield lot, west of the Congregational church and Union school building, in 1845. There young Allen was killed.

The old "Floodwood Company" mustered a motley crowd of men. They drilled with hoes, sticks, and brush brooms. George Boughton was an enrolled member, and speaks of "Joe Eastman" as captain. By the close of the day he was "pretty full," and marched his company to Umberfield's tavern, halting them in line. Then, the characteristic order came, "Right about face! Go home, d—n you, and tell your wives and sweethearts what a good time you have had!" They were marching towards the tavern at another time, and did not "Right wheel," when ordered, and he shouted, "Right wheel!" the second time, but they marched on, when he roared, "Right wheel! d—n you, or I won't treat you!"

Resting from the defense against British usurpation, the country prospered, and the cultivated land widened out in all her borders. But the prosperity was a delusion. Equal rights to all men was a declaration, discussed full three quarters of a century by the nation, and prayed and wept over by a despised race, for more than two hundred and forty years. Debate was ended, and the oppressor stalked forth at midnight from the national senate chamber, and set the gauge of battle.

The South called it a revolution, but the first flash upon the fortress by the sea of South Carolian, was followed by a never ending echo from the guns of Sumter that fixed it a rebellion, and the last black man's shout of victory, in the deserted streets of Richmond, *finished it a rebellion.* Into the mighty arena of war and death, between 1861 and '65, Burton sent her full quota of soldierly men. Some sleep where they went down, others rest beside their kin at home. Many were maimed and scarred, and some were veterans. Those that came back to the duties of citizenship, the swift years have changed, and the boys of '61 are men with deepened face lines, and hairs of grey. The reports of the killed, wounded and dead cannot in all casses be obtained. To save a record of all the names of those in the service, is the effort. It may be incomplete in the roll list, but will be made up from all the means at command.

The nucleus of the 41st Ohio, Col. W. B. Hazen, was fixed in Burton. So many of our men served in that regiment, that we quote from the pen of Maj. Henry W. Johnson, relating to its start. A company of militia of reserve was organized the summer of 1861. On call for three years men, the company was in line. E. A. Ford, captain, asked those that were ready to enlist to step out

in front of the ranks. 7 men stepped to the front. E. A. Ford, H. W. Johnson, James B. Cleveland, C. H. Talcott, L. T. Patchin, Henry Hotchkiss, and Martin Taylor, enlisted. The 7 visited Newbury, South Newbury, Auburn, Troy, Parkman, Middlefield, and Huntsburgh, marching all the round, bivouacing in halls at night, and fed by the ladies. They held rousing meetings, making speeches, singing songs and enlisting men at these places, runing up the roll to 100, the men falling in and going on to the next town, until the company was so large, that all could not be accepted.

In Camp Wood, at Cleveland, E. A. Ford, first called on the roll, nominated W. R. Tolles for captain; W. W. Munn, 1st lieutenant; and H. W. Johnson, 2d lieutenant, and they were elected, Ford being made 1st sergeant. In the battle of Stone River he was shot through, but recovered, and was afterwards promoted captain, and is now living in St. Louis. Johnson became quarter-master, then major, and served through the war. He was acting adjutant-general in the Mississippi department, and is now living in Michigan City, Indiana. Cleveland was promoted lieutenant. Talcott was 2d lieutenant, and fell mortally wounded by a piece of shell, at Shiloh. His body was encased by W. J. Ford, and the remains brought home. He sleeps in the cemetery east of the village, and Patchin rests beside him. Patchin was 2d lieutenant and wounded at Stone River. He died in the hospital at Nashville. Hotchkiss came through the service, and is now living at the Oak hill farm. Taylor died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, March 2d, 1863. W. R. Tolles became colonel of the 105th Ohio, and did gallant service. He is now living in California. It would be interesting to follow the history of the soldiers in any of these wars, but there is not further space.

MILITARY ROSTER.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Thaddeus Bradley,
Marimon Cook,
Ephraim Clark,
Caleb Fowler,
Benjamin Johnson.

5

WAR OF 1812.

From the limited sources of information, it is difficult to gain much that is very reliable. Of the company that went to Cleveland, some returned soon, others volunteered for three months, and others for the war, but on the roll hereafter given, the enlistments are not specified.

OFFICERS.

Jedediah Beard, lieut. colonel,
Eleazer Hickox, major,
Peter Hitchcock, adjutant,
Eleazer Patchin, quartermaster,
Vene Stone, captain,
Eli Fowler, lieutenant,
Simeon Moss, ensign,
Dr. Erastus Goodwin, surgeon.

8

MEN.

Amos Andrews,
Samuel Burton,
Jacob Burton,
Jonathan Brooks,
Gomer Bradley
Selah Bradley,
Justus Bradley,
Sherebiah Burnett,
Amariah Beard,
David Barrett,
Lyman Benton,
Ebenezer Green,
Ebenezer Hayes,
Seth Hayes,
Joseph Hayes,
Eli Hayes,
Daniel Hayes,
Samuel Hopson,
Nathan Hanchet,
David Hill,
Uri Hickox,
Freeman Hyde,

John Charter,
Solomon Charter,
Adolphus Carlton,
Guy Carlton,
John Cook,
Lyman Durand,
Daniel Dayton,
Andrew Durand,
Thomas Davidson,
Burt Durand,
Gideon Finch,
Gilbert Ferris,
Matthew Fleming,
Stephen Ford,
Joseph Johnson,
Frederick Loveland,
Joseph Noyes,
Noah Page,
Lemuel Punderson,
Solomon Parks,
Phineas Pond,
Simeon Rose,
Luther Russel,
Nathaniel Spencer,
Isaac Thompson,
Asa Wilmot,
Calvin Williams,
Robert Wallace. 58

Adding to this the two or three from Middlefield, and it brings the number up to 61, as it has been often stated that about sixty went out to Cleveland to meet the Indians.

Anson Fowler served in Connecticut. Richard Slitor served in New York. 2

Total, ... 60

1861. WAR FOR THE UNION. 1865.

SIXTH U. S. CAVALRY.

Francisco Leach, sergeant, discharged at City Point, August 4th, 1864. 1

SIXTH OHIO CAVALRY.

John O'Connor, enlisted in camp at Cleveland. Died. 1

NINTH OHIO ARTILLERY—INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Perry D, Bishop,
J. M. Bishop, Died October 2d, 1862.
John Bartholemew,
Henry Charter, discharged June 16, 1865.
Amelius Carlton, died.
George A. Carlton, discharged December 27th, 1862.
Edward G. Conant, discharged for disability May 25, 1863.
Edward Daniels, 2d enlistment.
William J. Koon, discharged Dec. 17th, 1864, to re-enlist.
William H. Lattin, discharged June 16th, 1865.
Gilbert Orcutt,
Newell S. Orcutt, killed by guerillas Dec. 23rd, 1863, and by order of General Thomas, the county in Kentucky had to pay $10,000 to his mother.
George J. Rundall, 1st lieutenant. Mustered out at expiration of term of service.
Volney S. Sperry, artificer. Discharged June 16, 1865. Dead.
Robert H. Smith.
Leroy Simmons,
John Sowers, discharged June 16th, 1865,
Myron C. Winters, discharged June 16th, 1865. 18

NINETEENTH OHIO BATTERY.

Charles E. Silvernail. 1

FIFTH OHIO VETERAN INFANTRY.

Francisco Leach, corporal, 2d enlistment. Mustered out June 5th, 1865. 1

SEVENTH O. V. INFANTRY.

Martin Britton, transferred by S. O. 156, June 11, 1864.
Rinaldo R. Cramton, 3 months.
Addison Furrow, left in field at Ackworth, Ga., by S. F. O. No. 156. Dead.
B. F. Hawkins, discharged for wounds March 3, 1863.
Sylvester Leach, 3 months.
Edgar Leach, 3 months. 6

TWENTY-THIRD O. V. INFANTRY.

John H. Lindley, scout. Killed.
Sylvester Leach, 2d enlistment.
Edgar Leach, 2d enlistment, 3

TWENTY-NINTH O. V. INFANTRY.

Noah Downey,
Charles Downey. Dead.
Richard Seger.

FORTY-FIRST O. V. INFANTRY.

Edward L. Andrews, discharged for disability June 3d, 1862.
Ransom D. Burton, discharged by order War Dept. June 13th, 1865.
David O. Burton, discharged for disability July 7th, 1862.
Levi B. Cousins, re-enlisted.
Edward A. Carlton, corporal, died of wounds Dec. 25, 1863,
Edward Daniels.
Elias A. Ford, sergeant, promoted to 1st lieutenant, brevet captain. Wounded at Stone River. Resigned June 3d, 1863.
Henry Hotchkiss, discharged at expiration of service, Sept. 8th, 1864.
H. W. Johnson, 2d lieutenant, promoted to captain and major, and was adjutant general Mississippi department.

Mortimer L. Cottain, discharged for disability May 18th, 1865.
James B. Cleveland, sergeant, promoted 2d lieutenant March 31st, 1863.
Edward Conlon, died of wounds.
John C. Chellis, lost leg at Mission Ridge, Discharged for disability July 17th, 1863.
Clark Coon, discharged for disability Dec. 31st, 1862.
Ambrose Crosby,
Orville Crippen, corporal. Discharged Oct. 15th, 1865.
Henry T. Davidson, color bearer. Mustered out with regiment Oct. 15th, 1865.
William J. Koon, re-enlisted as veteran.
Eugene Lattin.
Lester T. Patchin, sergeant, promoted 2d lieutenant, and wounded at Stone River. Died at Nashville, Tenn.
Enoch S. Slitor, died March 20th, 1862.
J. G. Slitor, discharged July 17th, 1863,
Chauncey H. Talcott, sergeant, promoted 2d lieutenant, January 28th, 1862. Killed at Shiloh by piece of shell.
Martin Taylor, died March 2d, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Henry O. Wilson.

25

EIGHTY-FIFTH O. V. INFANTRY.

George H. Ford, company B. 1

EIGHTY-SEVENTH O. V. INFANTRY.

Reuben S. Spencer. Mustered out October 3d, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH O. V. INFANTRY. 1

William R, Tolles, lieut. colonel. Wounded at Lookout Mountain. Resigned Jan. 29th, 1864.
Ansel R. Burnett, musician. Dead.
Levi B. Cousins, 2d enlistment, discharged by order of War department June 13, 1865.
C. F. Doolittle, killed by sharpshooters at Kenesaw Mountain, June 23d, 1864.
Rilley Dayton. Dead.
Willam Dayton, died in Andersonville prison.
Charles C, Hitchcock, killed at Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8th, 1862.
Elias B. Hale, killed near Atlanta, August 28th, 1864.
Henry Halen,
George King.
James H. Norton, transferred to veteran reserve corps, March 16, 1865.
Sherman C. Slade, discharged for disability Sept. 10th, 1865.
Amos H. Silvernail, died Oct. 9th, 1862.
Walter Strickland, died April 23d, 1865.
W. R. Tuttle, 1st lieutenant, promoted to captain Dec. 15th 1862.

15

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH O. V. INFANTRY.

Wesley Brown,
Willis Cay,
John Cay,
Eli Charter,
Rinaldo R. Cramton, 2d enlistment.
Ephraim T. Cook,
Henry Downey,
Cyrenus Gould,
Warren T. Hayes,
W. E. Jaques, musician,
Joseph Stacy,
Justus Smith,
Jeffrey Silvernail,
Amon H. Silvernail,
Giles Taylor,
Morris Truman. 16

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH O. V. INFANTRY.

John B. Corey.
Elbert G. Conant,
Henry Forrow,
Cyrus Goodrich. Dead.
Monroe Herendeen,
John Hoadley,
Chester T. Hawkins, teamster,
Truman Hubbard,
Delos A. Reed, enlisted from Troy.
Barnum J. Slitor.
Zachariah Washington (colored), died in camp. 11

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

One Hundred Days' Service,

Peter Hitchcock, captain.
Joseph E. Johnson, 1st lieutenant, dead.
H. L. Bradley, 2d lieutenant.
S. D. Bishop, dead.
Silas L. Beard.
Murray Brown.
Sherebiah Burnett, musician.
Samuel D. Cook, corporal.
John Dickerman.
J. C. Doolittle.
Wesley Doty.
Henry E. Ford, corporal.
Timothy H. Fowler.
Andrew L. Fowler.
Asher Forrow.
J. S. Granger, died.
George W. Jaques, corporal, promoted to sergeant.
Daniel L. Johnson, musician.
Newton P. Latham.
Austin L. Milliard, corporal.
J. M. Moore.
Henry L. Merriman.
Charles Morton.
David J. Merriman.
Dwight H. Osborn.
Samuel C. Hotchkiss, sergeant.
Harrison Hoard.
James Humiston.
Reuben A. Hitchcock.
Horace L. Hale.
Noah B. Page, sergeant.
Lucien Spring.
J. G. Slitor, 2d enlistment.
Earl Talcott, corporal.
Albert J. Tuttle.
Lewis J. Welton.
J. V. Whitney.

[Officers, 3
[Men, 34

37

ENLISTED MEN FROM BURTON.

Regiment not given.

Lewis Melvin. — Thayer, for Burton. 2

SQUIRREL HUNTERS.

"They were Legion."

RECAPITULATION.

6th U. S. cavalry	1	Brought forward	34
6th Ohio volunteer cavalry	1	41st Ohio volunteer infantry	25
9th Ohio artillery	18	85th Ohio volunteer infantry	1
19th Ohio battery	1	87th O. V. infantry	1
5th Ohio veteran infantry	1	105th O. V. infantry	15
7th Ohio volunteer infantry	6	128th O. V. infantry	16
23d O. V. infantry	3	177th O. V. infantry	11
29th O. V. infantry	3	171st Ohio Nat. guards	37
Carried forward	34	Total	140

Enlisted, regiment not given 2

The account kept by H. H. Ford, from 1861 to 1865, shows:

Men hired where they could be found	4
Men hired at the front	8
Drafted—John Dickerman, Asher Forrow, James Granger, James Herendeen, all of whom furnished substitutes	4
Total	158

Money paid out for volunteers, including an expense of about $123.80, was	$7,108.00
Of the above number, dead	26
Soldiers of 1812, living	3
1776. In the Revolution	5
1812. In the war of 1812	60
1861. In the service for the Union	158
Total	223

THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

Was organized in 1861. Mrs. Mary DeForrest Witter was chosen president and continued during the entire war, giving her earnest attention to the work, and having the constant support of high spirited and patriotic ladies. The gifts, for the benefit of the soldiers, by actual appraisement amounted to $1,460. Of this $590 was paid in money. The other officers were:

Mrs. Richard Beach, - - - - - - Vice-President.
Mrs. Mary E. Hotchkiss, - - - - - - Secretary.
Mrs. S. Dayton, - - - - - - - Treasurer.

At a later period Mrs. Harriet Ford was also chosen as a vice-president, and Mrs. Hotchkiss resigned the secretaryship, her place being filled by Mrs. Witter. The society was composed of almost all of the ladies in town, and all contributed, in greater or less degree to its, efficiency and success. Many served as managers with great faithfulness, and all worked with heart and hand. The society was aided by concerts, and by school exhibitions, given by young people. A well managed system of district collections was instituted, and women gave freely and gladly of their means, while encouraging the good work by their personal labor and presence. Thus the society was enabled to furnish and forward monthly, and often semi-monthly, many large and valuable boxes to hospitals, and to Sanitary Commission at Cleveland. Lists of all things supplied, with valuations, by competent and chosen judges, are now on record on the books of the society and testify to the work wrought.

Many who helped on the patriotic work, who gave freely from their poverty or from their abundance, have passed away "to that bourne whence no traveler returns." We who are spared, can rejoice together, over the return of peace and prosperity to our beloved country.

SOCIETIES.

Agricultural Society—Free Masons and Odd Fellows are mentioned in the general county record.

Temperance.*—The first temperance society formed in Burton, of which we have any record, was organized June 1, 1832. It would appear, from the records of the secretary's book, that the constitution of the society had been previously drafted, and some signatures obtained. How long previous to this date, is uncertain. The objects of this organization were succinctly stated in the preamble to its constitution, as follows: "Impressed with the fearful magnitude of the evils resulting to individuals, to families, and to our common country, from the noble and successful experiment already made in almost every section of our country, from the prevalent use of distilled liquors, and from the noble and successful experiment already made in almost every section of the country, believing that voluntary associations on the principle of entire abstinence, combining the influence of numbers and example, to be a most efficient means of resisting those evils, and suppressing their cause, therefore we the undersigned agree to form ourselves into a temperance association." The constitution, which was signed by all the members of the society, contained the pledge. By this signing, each member was bound to "consider himself pledged (until he withdrew his name), to entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, either, as an article of luxury or common use, except by the prescription of a physician, or where there is reason conscientiously to believe that a skillful physician would prescribe it as a medicine."

The association was styled "The Temperance Society of Burton and Vicinity." It had, during the course of its continuance, 222 members. Erastus Goodwin was chairman, and Seabury Ford, secretary *pro. tem.* of the first meeting. For the first year, Peter Hitchcock, was elected president; Erastus Goodwin, first vice-president; Seabury Ford, second vice-president, and Sherman Goodwin, now of Victoria, Texas, secretary.

These officers remained the same, the two following years, with the exception that Lawrence Hitchcock and George Boughton were successively elected secretaries. At the first meeting, an address was delivered by William L. Perkins, esq. On October 5, 1836, the association was dissolved, and a new one formed, with a constitution varying in some respects from the former. There were 66 signers to this constitution.

At some time previous to 1842, the Youth's Temperance Society was formed, concerning which the writer of this has no data.

About 1842, the Washingtonian Temperance wave struck Burton. A pledge was circulated, which read as follows: "We whose names are hereto annexed, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is not only useless but hurtful to the social, civil and religious interests of man, that it tends to form intemperate appetites and habits, and that while it is continued, the evils of intemperance cannot be done away. Do, therefore, agree that we will not use them, nor traffic in them as a beverage, that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community." To this pledge, 256 names were appended. Many meetings were held. Speakers were present from Cleveland and Pittsburg, and there was much excitement and enthusiasm, probably equaling if not exceeding the more recent Murphy movement in those respects, although not in the number of names obtained to a temperance pledge.

March 1, 1848, Geauga Division No. 419, of the Sons of Temperance, of the

*By Herbert W. Hitchcock.

town of Burton, State of Ohio, was formed. The preamble of its constitution declared the members "desirous of forming a society to shield us from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate our characters as men." It differed from the societies in general, which preceded, in being a secret organization, and from both those which preceded and followed, in not including ladies in its membership. Its pledge was "no brother shall make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider. Tradition assigns about 75 as the number of its membership, and the lodge continued in operation as late as 1853. The regular meetings were held once a week. According to best information, Dr. J. H. Coulter, now of Columbus, Ohio, was the first worthy partriarch; Dennis Cramton, past worthy patriarch; and P. Hitchcock; jr., worthy scribe. Dr. Coulter was deputy grand worthy patriarch for Geauga county. After him, Peter Hitchcock was appointed, on November 5, 1849, D. G. W. P., which position he occupied for some years.

By the operation of this temperance society, men who were in the habit of drinking, were reformed, and considerable healthy temperance influence was exerted.

But a short period had elapsed after the close of the meetings of this lodge, when, on the 24th day of January, 1855, the Boanergian Temple, No. 75, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized. The pledge of this lodge was "no member shall make, buy, sell, use, or give to others, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider, and shall discountenance the manufacture and sale thereof in all proper ways." The first members were P. Hitchcock, Eunice M. Ford, J. B. Waterton, Elizabeth Cook, Olive Cramton, Bernice A. Dayton, Anette Ford, Ed. H. Gaylord, Phidelia Gray, Henry K. Goodwin, Samuel Hotchkiss, Henry W. Johnson, Elias Merriman, M. F. Roberts, W. J. Smith, Wm. R. Tolles, Malvina Wheeler, Lucy A. Strickland, and perhaps others.

Peter Hitchcock was first worthy chief templar; Eunice M. Ford, worthy vice templar; J. B. Waterton, worthy treasurer, and Rev. E. Bushnell, chaplain. Regular meetings of the lodge were held once a week. This temple had a prosperous career. It continued in operation over six years, and would probably, for a longer period, but for the breaking out of the war, and the enlistment in the army of a number of its members, who carried away with them its charter. During its continuance, it comprised in its membership, 177 persons. June 1, 1855, Peter Hitchcock was appointed District Deputy Grand W. C. T., for Geauga district. In this position, and the corresponding one held by him previously, in the Sons of Temperance organization, he organized a large number of lodges in different towns of the county.

In pursuance of an invitation given by Boanergian Lodge, delegates from various lodges in Geauga, Co., met in their hall on the 27th of February, 1858. Motion was made and carried by them that we proceed to the forming of an associated lodge. The names of the delegates from the different lodges represented were as follows: Veto—John Good, Nelson Parker, Lucius Harris, W. E. Parr, L. Parr. Geauga—C. N. Phelps, N. Matthews, Miss L. Matthews, Miss A. Lovejoy, J. M. Batchelder. Evergreen—L. T. Barrows, W. W. James, R. P. Lampson. Excelsior—M. Truman, O. M. Barnes. Luminary—Thompson (probably B. F.) Boanergian—S. F. Pierson, J. M. Cook, S. Hotchkiss, L. T. Patchin, Miss E. M. Ford, Miss E. Cook. The officers for the first year were — Parr, W. C. T. (given name not certain); Miss Laura Matthews, W. V. T.; J. M. Batchelder, W. S.; L. T. Patchin, W. T.; L. Harris, W. I. G.; and W. W. James, W. O. G. Of the first members of this lodge, Leonard Parr, of Ford P. O., was afterwards G. W. C. T, of the Grand Temple of Ohio, Wm. E. Parr, of the same place, G. W. A. M., and R. P. Lampson, of Welshfield, G. W. O. G. of the same temple.

The Associate Lodge continued in operation about three years. All degree members of the various Templar lodges in the county were members of the Associate Lodge when they had signed its constitution. It had 205 members. The by-laws provided for meetings at such times and places as should be determined upon by the lodge, and, at least, four meetings should be held each year. Meetings were held at Burton, Troy, Newbury Centre, South Newbury, Huntsburg and Middlefield.

Honor Circle Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 523 was organized Feb. 26, 1868. The following are the charter members, with the position occupied by some of them during the first term of the lodge: S. C. Hotchkiss, W. C. T.; Lena Townsley, W. V. T.; Oliver Green, W. C.; John S, Cleveland, W. S.; Carrie Yeend, W. A. S.; Frank C. Scott, W. F. S.; Earl Talcott, W. T.; Corwin M. Cook, W. M.; Minnie Dayton, W. D. M.; Ella Dayton, W. I. G.; Corwin Fowler, W. O. G.; Marcia Carlton, W. R. H. S.; Eunice Beard, W. L. H. S.; Edward Hope, P. W. C. T.; F. Town, Isaac Town, Mrs. E. Talcott, Mrs. L. Town, W. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, L. Norton, Miss N. Norton, C. Peckham, O. Newcomb, Mrs. Newcomb, Ed. Truman, Miss E. Chillis, J. Chillis. The lodge was in operation over four years and had above 60 members.

Boanergian Temple and Honor Circle, in addition to business exercises, were accustomed, from time to time, to have original papers, discussions, essays, declamations, &c., which tended to the social and intellectual benefit of the members.

Burton Division, No. 195, of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, was organized on the evening of February 29, 1875, by A. M. Collins. The charter members, with the positions occupied by a portion of them, for the first term, were: J. B. Coffin, W. P.; Hattie Newell, V. W. P.; E. A. Hope, R. S.; Kate Griffin, A. R. S.; Frank Rice, F. S.; C. M. Gates, treasurer; J. B. Bartholomew, chaplain; F. W. Hinkston, conductor; Lucy M. Dayton, A. C.; Alice Bourn, I. S.; F. J. Hinckston, O. S.; W. C. Blair, P. W. P.; Edward Truman, deputy; Leon Dayton, O. W. Morton, Q. W. Dayton, Mrs. Katherine Griffin, Mrs. J. Gorton, and J. H. Scott. It had about 28 members. Authorities differ as to how long this lodge continued in operation; but it is certain, owing to adverse reasons, it was unable to acquire that strength of numbers, and power of continuance, which the secret lodges that preceded it had possessed. This closes the list of secret temperance societies, unless it be the Vigilance committee of the Murphy society.

In 1875, Mrs. Harriet E. Ford was vice-president, for Burton township, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Geauga county.

The writer recollects a pledge (name of society not known by him), which was circulated to some extent, among the youth and children, a number of years, perhaps 20 years since; and there may have been other pledges circulated, but think the above list embraces all the principal societies, down to the time of the Murphy movement. From the copies of the earlier and later pledges given in this sketch, persons may notice the course of temperance sentiment shown therein, from the commencement of the temperance reform.

In the early spring of 1877, the Murphy excitement began. The first meeting was held in the Methodist church, and it was crowded full. The pledge was in these words: "With malice toward none, and charity for all, I, the undersigned, do pledge my word and honor, God helping me, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, and that I will, by all honorable means, encourage others to abstain." It was read by the speakers, and J. M. Dunlap, a reformed man, from Pittsburgh, called for signers. A movement, in the back part of the audience was noticed, and as the man came down the aisle, into the light of the front, it was known that George W. Jaques was the first to declare

for temperance, and take a Murphy card, and then came Dr. A. McGraw. The work went on, until over 500 persons had enlisted in the cause.

At this writing, nearly three years later, it would be difficult to say how many reformed men have stood firm. Mr. Jaques, the first signer, has fought the destroyer, and met it in all its subtle ways of danger, holding the mastery. He is still president of, and has been a resolute worker for the society, which organized in the Congregational church, April 15th, as follows:

G. W. Jaques, - - - - - - President.
C. F. Burleigh, }
W. P. Russell, } - - - - - Vice-Presidents.
Edward Truman, }
Miss Ella Dayton, } - - - - - Secretaries.
Frank Hinkston, - - - - - Treasurer.
D. L. Johnson,
Henry Avery,
Harlow D. Charter,
E. C. Rice, - - - Executive Committee.
R. R. Cramton,
H. Crittenden,
M. G. Manly,
W. J. Ford, - Delegate to the National Convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 18, 1877.

On the 3d of March, 1878, the society reorganized under an adopted constitution:

G. W. Jaques, - - - - - - President.
Henry Rice, - - - - - Vice-President.
George H. Ford, - - - - - Secretary.
H. C. Tuttle, - - - - - Treasurer.
W. J. Ford,
Dr. Aaron McGraw, } - - - Executive-Committee.
H. S. Tolles,

The society is still in working order, and on guard.

In 1879, the saloon in town was closed, and beer kegs and a billiard table were burned in the street; Milo White, the owner, assisting at the fire. A sad comment, whiskey is still sold and drank in town.

WEDDINGS.

A house of logs, with stone jams at the chimney, two rooms and an airy place "up the ladder," a trundle bed and ten children, with heads of tow, all dressed "home-made" flax, and shying back behind the neighbor women who crowd in, while the men gather round the door, to see that "oldest gal" married, comes before one, in thinking of the first days. Possibly she has a calico, or it may be, some forehanded relation east has sent on a silk, for that wedding dress. Cake, it was flour, sweetened with maple "lasses," and ornamented with wintergreen berries. Venison and wild turkey broiled on the coals, with pork, by the quick-handed mother, was savory, nor was it too late for bear's meat. These, and little more, was at the hands of those who would prepare the "corn and the wine" for a wedding, in this land of "milk and honey," seventy odd years ago. Possibly a minister might "tie the knot," but more likely the squire, said they were married. Then there was rejoicing in a jolly good way, in the cabins for miles around, and the old ladies hoped it true, "she might have gone farther and fared worse."

EARLY MARRIAGES.

1806.—April 10th, Robert Wallace and Rebecca Menough, of Burton, by Benj. Johnson, J. P.
April 24th, Simeon Rose and Limery Umberfield, of Burton, by Benj. Johnson, J. P.
July 30th, Stephen Bond and Polly Thompson, of Burton, by Isaac Thompson, J. P.
December 18th, Justin Bradley and Laura Ely, of Burton, by Eleazer Hickox, J. P.
1807.—May 29th, Burnet Heathman and Chloe Walker, of Burton, by Joseph Clark, J. P.
October 12th, Silas Bush and Keziah Parks, of Burton, by Eleazer Hickox, J. P.
1808.—February 11th, Simeon Morse and Betsey Burton, of Burton, by Eleazer Hickox, J. P.
March 6th, Daniel Dayton and Fanny Parks, of Burton, by Eleazer Hickox, J. P.
August 14th, Vene Stone and Alice Williams, of Burton, by Eleazer Hickox, J. P.
September 11th, Frederick Kirtland and Sophia Parkman, of Burton, by Eleazer Hickox, J. P.
September 25th, Uri Hickox and Lydia Ford, of Burton, by Eleazer Hickox, J. P.
September 11th, David Curtis, of Trumbull county, and Nancy Heathman, of Burton, by Joseph Clark, J. P.
October 20th, Eleazer Hickox and Stella Umberfield, of Burton, by Joseph Clark, J. P.
October 20th, Lemuel Punderson and Sybil Hickox, of Burton, by Joseph Clark, J. P.
1809.—March 5th, Theodore Roys and Clarissa Parks, of Burton, by Eleazer Hickox, J. P.
December 31st, Adolphus Carlton and Loalma Cook, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
1810.—October 11th, Alpheus Sheffield and Dorothy Minor, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
1811.—January 13th, Calvin Williams and Betsey Bradley, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
February 17th, Asa Wilmot and Abigail Durand, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
June 13th, Jeremiah Iles and Betsey Minor, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
1820.—January 4th, Justin Miner and Hannah Morse, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
February 26th, John Fields and Sally Ensworth, of Burton, by Rev. Thomas Barr.
1813.—January 28th, James Heathman and Nancy Young, of Burton, by Lyman Burton, J. P.
February 17th, Israel Coe, of Portage county, and Asenath Fowler, of Burton, by Rev. John Seward, of Aurora.
April 11th, Elijah Ford and Esther Johnson, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
June 3d, Theodorus Miller and Lucretia Pomeroy, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
June 5th, Solomon Charter and Olive Parks, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
July 19th, Lyman Benton and Rhoda Fowler, of Burton, by Elijah Risley, J. P.
September 2d, Luther Russell and Polly Morse, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
September 15th, Ebenezer Hays and Paulina Ford, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
1814.—January 15th, Oroon Datas Johnson and Betsey Umberfield, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
February 20th, Erastus Goodwin and Dothia B. Gilbert, of Burton, by Rev. Giles H. Cowles.
July 28th, Amos Andrews and Hope H. Tanner, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
1815.—June 18th, Jacob W. Burroughs and Harriet Fowler, of Burton, by Lyman Benton, J. P.
October 29th, Aranda Kellogg and Laura Cowles, of Burton, by William Hanford, V. D. M.
1816.—May 14th, Moses Bradley and Celia Parks, by John Ford, J. P.
June 12th, Ariel Wolden, of Mantua, and Almira Carlton, of Burton, by John Ford, J. P.
August 19th, Stephen Ford and Eunice Brooks, of Burton, by John Ford, J. P.
September 14th, Eliphalet Gay and Colista Burnett, of Burton, by John Ford, J. P.
November 25th, Jacob Pease and Sally Seymour, of Burton, by John Ford, J. P.
December 4th, Ira Hayes and Julia Durand, of Burton, by Rev. Luther Humphrey.
December 5th, Luther Hemenway and Mary Borroughs, of Burton, by Rev. Luther Humphrey.
1817.—January 28th, Nicholas Chinmark and Elizabeth Moss, of Burton, by Frederick Kirtland, J. P.
February 19th, Myron N. Hutchinson and Amelia Tomlinson, of Burton, by Rev. Luther Humphrey.
March 6th, Horace Peck and Mary Johnson, of Burton, by Rev. Luther Humphrey.
April 7th, John Johnson and Sally Young, of Burton, by John Ford, J. P.
May 14th, Edward Collins and Thalia Beard, of Burton, by Rev. Luther Humphrey.
June 30th, Jacob Burton and Sally Hayes, of Burton, by John Ford, J. P.
December 23d, John P. Smith and Maria Ferris, of Burton, by John Ford, J. P.
1819.—February 24th, William A. Messenger, of Portage county, and Desire Fowler, of Burton, by Rev. Luther Humphrey.
March 7th, Oroon Datas Johnson and Edna Fidelia Bartholomew, by James Brown, J. P.
April 14th, Samuel Newell and Jane Kincaid, by John Ford, J. P.
April 15th, John B. Brown and Maca Hyde, by John Ford, J. P.
May 4th, Joseph Hayes and Abigail Miner, by John Ford, J. P.
May 28th, Daniel Dayton, of Burton, and Chloe S. Humphrey, of Burlington, by J. Ford, J. P.
June 30th, Burt Jewett and Olive Hayes, by Rev. Charles Waddell.
August 19th, Daniel Burton and Eliza Russell, by John Ford, J. P.
August 20th, Ralph Cowles and Delia Benton, by Rev. Luther Humphrey,
September 4th, Dennis Cramton and Chloe Burke, of Burton, by John Ford, J. P.
November 27, Fabian Beard and Alice Tomlinson, by Rev. Luther Humphrey.
1820.—April 1st, Ichabod Brooks and Electa Bosworth, by John Ford, J. P.
April 1st, John A. Ford and Eliza A. Barnes, by John Ford, J. P.
April 16th, Robert Edson and Polly Umberfield, by John Ford, J. P.
September 6th, Orrin Dayton and Sally Truman, of Burton, by Jonathan Brooks, J. P.
September 25th, David Taylor and Lucy Russel, by Rev. Luther Humphrey.
September 28th, Levi Patchin, of Newbury, and Emeline Fowler, of Burton, by Jonathan Brooks, J. P.
December 27th, Eli Beals, of Burton, and Lucy Gager, of Claridon, by Eleazer Paine, J. P.

POPULATION.

July 4, 1800, the inhabitants of Burton, in number assembled, as mentioned by Judge Kirtland, amounted to 42. At the election in 1802, 11 families were claimed as settled for Burton proper. Marimon Cook has left a note saying: "Number of inhabitants in the township of Burton, January 20, 1809—237.

Census Returns.

1820,	506
1830,	646
1840,	1,022
1850,	Colored, 1, White, 1,063
1860,	1,044
1870,	Foreign, 21, Native, 983

The auditor's record shows male population, over 21 years:

1875,	302
1879	358

Of this population it may be said, as a community, they have shared their proportion of accidents and events of life, and the sickness and ills common to the country. Since 1818, G. Cramton gives it, that there have been 19 deaths by accident; 26 soldiers from the Union army from Burton were lost, and have died since 1861. Two murders have been committed, two suicides, and one death occurred from hydrophobia.

STATISTICS OF BURTON TOWNSHIP—FROM TAX LIST OF 1879

Stock.	No.	Tax value.	Price.	Estimated.
Horses	357	$ 16,838	$ 70	$ 24,990
Mules	6	300	80	480
Cattle	1676	26,775	25	41,900
Sheep	1268	3,698	....	3,698
Hogs	260	616	4	1,040
Dogs	113	1,329	....	1,329
Carriages	308	9,928	50	15,400
Watches	100	1,501	20	2,000
Pianos	28	2,751	150	4,200
Unenumerated Personal Property		12,222		12,222
Average Merchandise		10,780		25,000
Average Manufactures		2,525		5,000
Average Credits		49,079		49,079
Moneys		48,350		48,350
Bonds and Stocks		7,100		7,100
Totals		$193,792		$241,788
Lands on Duplicate, 15,448 acres, and village property		358,320		563,440
Totals		$552,112		$805,228
Bonds, etc., Exempt		56,750		56,750
Totals		$608,862		$861,978

PRODUCT OF 1878—FROM ASSESSORS' RETURNS OF 1879.

LANDS.

	Acres.
Cultivated	4,048
Pasture	6,606
Meadow	2,196½
Woodland	2,986
Waste	640
Total Acres	16,476½

ORCHARDS—ACRES, 288.

	Bushels.	Price.	Estimated
Apples	24,153	30	$7,245.90
Peaches	393	$1.00	393.00
Pears	44	1.00	44.00

MAPLE.

Sugar	30,112 lbs.	8c.	$2,408.96
Syrup	569 gals.	$1.00	569

BEES.

Hives	59	$5.00	$295 00
Honey	670 lbs.	20	134 00

PRODUCE.

	Acres.	Product.		
Wheat	394	5,495 bushels	$ 1.20	$ 6,594.00
Rye	6½	76 "	80	60.80
Buckwheat	5	47 "	50	23.50
Oats	554½	23,062 "	30	6,918.60
Corn	499	35,170 "	50	17,585.00
Meadow	2,148	2,725 tons hay	10.00	27,250.00
Clover	48½	75 bushels	3.00	225.00
Clover, plowed under	9			
Flax	4	42 "	2.00	84.00
Potatoes	93	6,389 "	40	2,555.60
Cheese	....	361,956 pounds	8	28,956.48
Butter	....	59,404 "	20	11,880.80
Wool	....	7,546 "	30	2,263.80
				$115,487.44

Sheep—Killed by dogs, 28		$102
" Injured " 13		22
		$124

ANIMALS DIED FROM DISEASE.

	No.	Value.
Horses	5	$395
Cattle	5	125
Sheep	35	125
Hogs	5	24
		$669

Total estimated value of product	$115,487.44
Total estimated value from Tax List	861,978.00
Grand total	$977,465.44.

William Howard, county auditor, most courteously sent in the figures, taken from the official lists, from which the foregoing statements have been made up, and the estimated values extended, furnishing material for an interesting comparison. The first owners, arriving here in 1798, found a solid wilderness, covering 15,274 acres of land in the township, and valued, in the purchase cost, at a little fraction over 62 cents per acre, and amounting to some $9,469.88. Eighty years of industry, in clearing, cultivation and improvements, accomplished, in the primitive part of the period, through much suffering and toil, under the blessings of Providence and a free government, has so changed these lands that their combined value and product, in

1878, foots up the enormous sum of $977,465.44,

almost a million dollars; more than *one hundred times greater* than the investment of the founders. The estimated value of the annual yield, from the various agricultural sources of this area of land, exclusive of the value of

Domestic animals, hogs or dogs, is $115,487.44,

or nearly 12 per cent. of the grand total before given. This showing, not accurate or complete, conveys some idea of the return for labor and husbandry, in so good an agricultural township as Burton.

CEMETERIES.

The first location mentioned, was just east of the square, south of the road, on the hill, and next east of where Esquire Hickox planted the grove of mulberry trees. It is claimed that Hugh Sharon was the first person buried in

town, and this was the place. When the burial ground was located for the town, it seems to have fallen.

By the river—at the foot of the hill, and the bodies from this first spot, were transferred there. Luther Russel, the elder, helped in the removal, and related that one coffin lid was loose, and they lifted the cover. The face was natural as life, though the body had been buried many years. In five minutes, the vital air so needful in life, changed this dust of mortality, and it shrank and fell away to a nameless ash of earth. On this sand knoll, by the river, sleep many of the original settlers of Burton.

The Williams and Bradley—burial ground, west of the road north from the square, in lot 15, lies cheerly nigh to the wood tree shade on the bank of the brook.

Northwest,—and just across from the "Old Wooster" place on lot 2, and almost within sight of the first camping spot in 1798, is another yard, occupied by those who had lived in that quarter of the town.

South—on the Troy road, on lot 96, just east of the first home of Richard Slitor, is his family ground, and there some of the people of that locality are buried.

East of the Village—in a grove of maple trees, Dr. Goodwin allowed a new cemetery to be opened, at a later day. The maple trees have fallen; only one remains. The white marble stone, the shaft and column, granite, red and grey, have risen, as the trees departed from this city of the dead, and stand thick, within a few short years, marking all there is of this life, and its end in death. Here come, most often now, the mourners with their dead.

EARLY WOMEN.*

In chronicling early events, the historian could not forget the part taken by women in all that relates to the welfare and best interests of the early settlement, and their subsequent development. Much has been written of men and their deeds, and woman is also recognized and should receive due notice of her share in the work. At a late hour, and while he was in the midst of pressing public duties, the pen of a ready writer has most kindly given aid, and furnished this short chapter.

When men determined to move to Ohio, they took with them wives; mostly these were young girls, just assuming the marriage relation. They left homes of culture and refinement, breaking familiy ties, and abandoning churches, schools, and all the comforts and conveniences of an older civilization, for this, then new and untried far west. With an abiding trust in God, and the future, and relying on the honest, loyal hearts and strong arms of their chosen partners, and bidding adieu to all the scenes of childhood and youth, they resolutely set their faces westward. From then, until their arrival at the point of destination, and all along during the years of settling, and clearing up the country, they were willing and efficient helpmates of their husbands, in all that tended to the developement and improvement of the new settlement. In all that relates to the best interests of a community they were foremost. Earnest in countenancing and providing for early education. The first to call for religious privileges, and first to enter church organizations. Truly, they were "mothers in Israel," literally, as well as figurately. To them were many children born, and by their own hands were they cared for, trained and disciplined. There are yet many living who remember with reverence these early comers, and it is to be hoped that for many years characters will be moulded, and influences exerted for good, as the result of their early training. These women, many of them, came from homes of ease and refinement, if not luxury, to take their places, and do such work as

* By Peter Hitchcock.

many would regard drudgery. To them it was not such. It was no hardship to care for their families; to feed and clothe them. Nor was it more so, to take care of laborers upon their farms. They spun and wove, wool and flax, making clothing for themselves and families. They cheerfully endured toil and hardship for loved ones.

These were almost entirely New England women, coming from New Haven, Hartford, Cheshire, Ct., Worcester and Springfield, Mass., and from Albany and Troy, N. Y.. Leaving their early homes and plunging deeper and deeper in wilderness wilds, for long weeks they plodded their weary way, sometimes drawn by oxen, sometimes by horses, sometimes by both combined, sometimes on horseback and sometimes with itresome foot marches, until, at the end of from four to six weeks, they reached Burton hill. The first to come was Lydia Umberfield and Mrs. Amariah Beard. This was in 1798, when it was an entire wilderness. What disappointment and discouragement must have saddened their hearts during the waking hours of that first night, upon the site of their future homes. As thought went back to the homes they left behind them, looked on the present, and anxiously questioned the future, what wonder if some unbidden tears should have moistened their hard pillows. But returning light drove all this away, and with fresh courage was taken up their new lifework. With the former of these women came Stella, who a few years subsequently married Eleazer Hickox, and soon came Sybil Punderson, his sister, a woman of strong parts, great energy and force of character. Stella, as Mrs. Hickox, is well remembered for some of her peculiarities. She was very particular about every thing with which she had to do being kept cleanly. The old place being a short distance from the academy, was our place of resort for drinking water, but she would never allow us to empty the bucket, for fear our hands would soil it. When a bit of a boy the writer recollects that he thought it very funny that milk, for her own use, must be milked directly into a bottle with a small neck, for fear of dirt.

There was Parnal Bradley, we boys used to call her "Aunt Thad," how memory brings fresh to mind, the habitual kindness of that good old woman. Her daughter, Betsey Williams, wife of Calvin, and "Aunt Patty," wife of Selah Bradley, who lived many years at the forks of the road towards Claridon. Subsequently she married a Sweat, "Twistem," as he was familiarly called. Mrs. John Cook, "Aunt Maroe" and "Aunt Lorenda," Mrs. Hiram Cook, are also recollected. The former is the woman who came to Burton in 1806, in company with Nabby Hitchcock. She was also the mother of Harriet, the wife of Ex-Governor Seabury Ford, who, although not one of the early emigrants, was an early *comer*, and at an advanced age still lives, one of the most respected and best loved women of the township. Those mentioned, except the first, were off north of the public square, and in addition, was "Aunt Easter" elsewhere noticed, and "Aunt Rachel," wife of Jonathan Brooks. Her youngest son, Jonathan, was so singularly small at birth, that it is said he could be seated in a tea saucer, and his head be covered by a tea cup. Across the way from "Aunt Easter" was Patty Hotchkiss, wife of good old Deacon Hotchkiss. Then northeast was "Aunt Polly" Russell, one of the sincere and early workers in the Methodist church. Of an ardent temperament, she entered with zeal upon religious exercises, and her devotions were not disturbed by the noise and confusion occasioned by a number, all together engaging with loudest tones in services of prayer or exhortation. Directly east was "Aunt Martha," wife of Eli Fowler. She, like some others mentioned, was not married before coming from the east, but was sought for by Mr. Fowler, and brought from Mesopotamia, a Sperry, before marriage. She was a most excellent woman, and is most kindly remembered by all the circle of her particular acquaintance. On

another road, a little south, was Mrs. Benjamin Johnson. Out west was Mrs. Nathan Parks, and north of this, Mrs. Josephus Hayes. She was a Miller, from Shalersville, and the mother of Doctor Hayes, of Chicago, Illinois.

"Aunt Suky," wife of Ephraim Cook, must not be forgotten. She lived down in the hollow, near Edson's pond. A little peculiar she was. Us children liked to visit her. She was so kind. Sugar was, in her estimation, none too sweet for us, but as we got older we learned that Ephraim had to step, when she gave the word. Near by, just above the mill, was Polly Edson. Then right across the way from where Governor Ford erected his residence was "Aunt Dotia," Mrs. Goodwin, wife of the old doctor—a woman, perhaps, a little peculiar (at least we boys thought so), but a most excellent woman, who looked well to the ways of her household, and reaped a reward in the character of her children. Below the public square was Mrs. Nettleton, wife of Merrit, another sister of Hickox; and near by, Mrs. David Hill, a sister of Jonathan Brooks. Mrs. Patchin, wife of Captain Eleazer Patchin, first came to Burton, but subsequently settled in Newbury. She used to ride five miles to church on horseback, with her youngest son, John, behind her. He is now a Congregational minister of some mark, who preached in Chardon a number of years. On the road across towards Gilmore's mills was Mrs. Hayes, wife of Eli, and in the ravine, below the Parson Humphrey place, Mrs. Fleming, mother of Chloe, now Mrs. Root, of Montville. To take her place after death, came "Aunt Jane," who, before marriage, was a Hutchins.

These women are mentioned as among those prominently remembered by the writer. They are women of different type than those of the present day. Not so different, perhaps, from what the women of the present day, would be found, if the times demanded and experience developed the same traits as then. They were brave, noble-hearted women, fearless of toil, cheerfully bearing hardships, meeting and overcoming disappointment, comforting their companions, guiding, training and caring for their families. They were affectionate, true, womonly women—largely christian women. This was the refining, purifying influence which, more than any other, inpressed the general New England character, upon the early settlements of this and adjoining townships. Descendants of these women are now living to the third and fourth generation, and yet, the distinguishing marks of this character, are to-day more clearly seen in Geauga county, than in any other locality in the State.

When the women first came to Ohio, it was by a long and weary way, through mud and over log-ways, across deep and rapid streams, guided by blazed trees, and through almost trackless wilds. When they reached Burton, and settled upon their chosen lands, they were separated miles apart, but they were near acquaintances and intimates friends. Not only was this true within, but outside of the township. There was much of trial and privation, but it was not all such. They had also their times of recreation and pleasure. For these, the logging bees, husking frolics, quiltings, cabin warmings, and occasional dances, furnished ample opportunities. Where ever the women went, the ox-sled was the family carriage. With chained stakes, a board, or wide bark, upon the bottom, with plenty of straw, and the thing was ready for an indiscriminate loading. For church, upon a visit, or to the bedside of the sick, the inevitable sled was in requisition. In the evenings it was no uncommon thing that the oxen were yoked, the sled brought out, and a party made up for Captain Spencers', or Judge Cowles', of Claridon, Captain Patchin's, in Newbury, or some other point equally distant. This ox-sled riding was not wanting in variety and pleasure, on a bright moonlight night, as a large company crowded upon a common seat, the sled bottom, and enjoyed themselves in song and cheery conversation, with occasional laughter ringing loudly upon the frosty air, and keeping time to the

creaking sled and crunching snow. The oxen were guided by the "Whoa-haw, gee-up, there," and the long ox goad of a skillful driver, winding out and in among the trees. The sled sliding around, and over the roots of trees and stumps, and occasionally one runner dipping in a deep rut, with such force as to sling some careless rider from his, or her, seat, into the snow by the wayside, added much to the party's merriment. The writer well recollects when the ox sled was a very common mode of conveyance to church on the Sabbath.

Of the first generation succeeding the earlier women, in addition to "Aunt Harriet," before mentioned, of those who connect the present with the past, is recollected Mrs. Eliza A., wife of John Anson Ford, and "Aunt Eunice," wife of Stephen Ford, affectionately remembered by her family and friends; Mrs. Lola R. Boughton, younger sister of "Aunt Harriet;" Abigail Sarah, widow of Robert Hotchkiss, a woman of strong sense and marked character, and an earnest worker in church and Sabbath school; "Aunt Julia," wife of Joseph Hyde. She was one of the most efficient workers in the Methodist church, was a Russell, and died but a little way from her father's place of residence when living. Miss Maria Converse came at an early day, and taught, for quite a number of years, one of the departments in the academy. Among her scholars were many of the young girls of Burton and the surrounding country, and by her, their characters for coming life were largely moulded. She subsequently married, and removed towards the south part of the State. One other must be noticed. Like "Aunt Harriet," an early comer. Her life is a romance. A romance of fact, in which is proven the saying, that truth is stranger than fiction.

Arvilla Cook—was the eldest daughter of Hiram and Lorenda Cook. A lovely girl, well educated and carefully trained, with a character moulded and shaped under the immediate care and watch of her mother, she imbibed much that characterized that strong, clear-headed, practical Christian woman. When quite young, Arvilla became acquainted with Joel T. Case, who was studying at the academy, in preparation for college. That acquaintance ripened into intimacy. He was assiduous in his attention, and the result was an engagement of marriage, with all the appearances of the warmest and most endearing affection upon both sides. Case was from one of the best families of Ashtabula county. At the time he was seeking an education with a view to entering the ministry. After leaving the academy he passed through a course of study at Yale college, graduating at that institution. He then went to Cincinnati to study theology. Up to this time he kept up regular correspondence with his affianced, occasionally visiting her. While at this place, at first, his letters grew less frequent, and finally he ceased writing altogether. It subsequently came to be known that he had become enamored with and married a niece of Bishop McIlvaine, of Cincinnati. With her he went to Texas, whence, after their living together for a time, she left in company with another man, with him went abroad, and was never more heard of. Case felt this very much, and the noted Santa Fe expedition leaving Texas about this time, he was just reckless enough to enlist and start with it upon that dangerous trip, resulting so disastrously.

This was in the early summer of 1841, and for many months he was subjected to the dangers and privations of the long and tedious journey, and the cruelties of captivity under Santa Anna and his minions. One, or more, times he, with some of his companions, was drawn up in line to be shot, when, by some unexpected interference, their execution was suspended, and they were forced to suffer still longer the horrors of captivity. After final liberation, he came back to Texas, and from thence to Mobile, Alabama. Subsequently he returned to Texas, settling at Victoria and engaging in preaching.

What of Arvilla, all this time? Forsaken by her lover, she mourned as one

without hope, and, for a time, would not be comforted. But after the first disappointment, her good sense taught her a better way. Remaining single for many years, she yielded to an offer of marriage, and wedded Raymond Gaylord. They lived together a number of years, and by him she had two sons. When they had grown to be quite lads, Mr. Gaylord had consumption, and died.

Now comes the strange part of the history. Carefully preparing the way, Case comes back and renews his offers of marriage. They are accepted, and the union takes place. They seemed fitted to one another, and the fires of the new love, or old love renewed, burned as brightly as ever. After a little, they returned to Texas, taking the sons with them, and continued happily living together for many years. All are now dead except a daughter, born after this last marriage, who is married and lives at Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

PETER HITCHCOCK.

1806. LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF OHIO.

The subject of this memoir was born in Cheshire, New Haven county, Connecticut, October 19, 1781. At the age of seventeen he entered the sophomore class at Yale college, and graduated in 1801. On account of the limited pecuniary circumstances of his father, he was compelled to rely measurably upon his own efforts for acquiring the means of securing an education. This he did by teaching during vacations, and some portions of the college terms. In his college course his success was not especially marked, he being regarded as a careful and accurate, rather than a brilliant student, and a young man of excellent habits and judgment.

In the spring of 1802, he engaged in the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1804. He immediately engaged in the practice of the law, opening an office in his native town, where he continued nearly two years, with such assurance of success as follow thorough preparation, dilligence and attention to business. December 12, 1805, he was married to Miss Nabby Cook, of his native town, who survived him many years. Although surrounded with flattering business prospects, he felt that a new country would furnish a wider field, with fewer competitors, and open the way to greater usefulness and larger success. Accordingly, in the spring of 1806, packing his little all with that of another family of "Cooks" in a wagon drawn by two oxen, and a pair of horses upon the lead, he removed to Geauga county and settled upon an unimproved farm in Burton, where he resided until his death. His journey occupied a month, and its end found the young pioneer and his family in what was truly a "new country." Ohio was then almost an entire wilderness. In some portions only had settlements been commenced, and here and there might be found an occasional log cabin. The counties of Trumbull and Geauga, the latter organized just before his arrival, covered the entire Western Reserve, which is now divided into ten counties, and forms parts of three others. Here, at first, from sparseness of population, law business was small, and his time was divided in attention to it, to teaching school, and to work in clearing up and cultivating his farm. His school teaching, for portions of the year, continued for a number of

years. As population increased, so did his business, until it occupied his entire time. It was not confined to his own county, but extended all over northern Ohio. His practice was successful, its constant increase showing the satisfaction and confidence of his clients. The records and files of the cases in which he was employed, indicate that in his early practice he was a well read lawyer, familiar with leading principles, and of an accurate, practical, discriminating and logical mind. His contemporaries speak of him as one coming to the trial of his cases well prepared, skilful in eliciting proof, of familiar and persuasive eloquence, taking a natural view of the most intricate case, able to simplify it and make it clear and easily understood, and of the ability and resource to satisfactorily meet any unexpected matter of fact, or law, suddenly thrown upon him, in the trial of a case. A safe opinion of his intellectual capacity and power may be formed from the fact that he held a leading practice at the bar, when it embraced men of signal ability, with whom he was brought daily in contact. Among them may be mentioned Elisha Whittlesey, Judges Tod, Pease, and Goodman, Benjamin Tappan, Phillip Doddridge, Charles Hammond and Justice Baldwin, of the United States supreme court.

It was in a new country, with the cares of a pioneer, a young family to provide for and educate, and bearing, in the meantime, his share of the current burdens of society, that he was obliged to struggle up the hill of fame. Under these trying circumstances, he struggled successfully. Always undiscouraged and equal to the task, he attained to, and maintained, a proud eminence An active, efficient member of society and church, he was there, no less than when representing the people in the legislature, in congress, or in convention, or while discharging the duties of chief justice of the State, the same self-possessed, imposing, but modest man of influence. The same unobtrusive individuality of character and sterling rectitude of conduct, in all stations of life mark him as a man of more than ordinary mould, and failed not to secure the respect and confidence of his fellow men, in whatever capacity they became acquainted with him.

He possessed a strong physical frame, and during a large portion of his life, especially the latter part of it, he was favored with good health, and was capable of uncommonly severe mental endurance. Endowed by nature with calm self-possession, firmness of purpose, and self-reliant judgment, he improved upon these faculties by constant habits of sobriety, personal restraint and untiring industry.

In early life he acted with the political party that brought Jefferson, Madison and Monroe to the presidency. His course in politics and his eminence at the bar soon directed public attention to him, and in 1810 he was elected to the general assembly of the State. In 1812 he was elected to the senate, and in 1814 was re-elected. He served both terms, of two years each, was speaker of that body for one session. Whether in the house or senate he occupied a prominent position, and exerted his full share of influence. In the fall of 1816, at a warmly contested election, he was chosen to the congress of the United States, and took his seat as representative in that body in December, 1817. Before the close of his term of two years, he was, in 1819, by the legislature of Ohio, elected a judge of the supreme court of that State for seven years. He was re-elected to that position in February, 1826, March, 1835, and in January, 1845, retiring from the bench on the 9th day of February, 1852, at the advanced age of seventy, having been chief justice of the State many years. He also served in the State senate during the term between 1833 and 1835, and was at this time, for one session, its speaker. He entered public life in 1810, and with a brief respite of two years, continued to occupy the most important public positions for more than forty years. This is an eloquent commentary upon his

character, expressive of the most decided conviction of his worth, and tells more than words can express, how his long and faithful services were appreciated, by those who best knew their value. This confidence was equally creditable to those who gave, as to him who received it.

His judicial station, so ably filled for twenty-eight years, was not calculated to secure popularity in a community where party lines are closely drawn. The judge who, like him, does his duty fearlessly, and thus wins golden opinions from the learned and good, must, in the very act of performance, so thwart the course of the dissolute and criminal portions of the community, as to secure their enmity, and he necessarily incurs the hazard of their holding the balance of power, and using it under pretense of avenging a real injury.

Originally a Republican of the Jeffersonian school, he acted with that party until the reconstruction of old parties, after the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency. Upon that reconstruction, although he had been a warm supporter of the war of 1812, and other Republican measures, he united his fortunes with the Whig party. He believed there was more of the spirit of genuine republicanism in that than the opposing party, and that its measures, if adopted and persevered in, would conduce to the best interests of the whole country. His course subsequent to 1824, in opposition to many of his early associates in political action, who then attached themselves to the Democratic party, placed him in a position to meet the decided opposition of that party whenever there was opportunity to make him feel their power. Hence arose the two interruptions in the continuity of his judicial service. But these things did not affect him. On his return to the bench he bore himself with such dignity and fairness, and exhibited such ability, as won from those opposed to him politically, opinions as favorable, and esteem as warm and abiding, as entertained by his political friends and associates. This testimony is drawn from the statements of one having unusual opportunity for knowing the fact. It is decided language, but is nevertheless true, and could only be said of a liberal, generous, noble mind. It is saying much for one who was for years regarded as a leading spirit of the Whig party in Northern Ohio, and who had long been a target for the shaft of political opponents of all grades.

A practical test of public opinion in regard to him, was furnished in the election of delegates to the convention, for the revision of the constitution of Ohio, in the spring of 1850. The district in which he resided was entitled to three delegates, and the Whigs and Democrats united upon a ticket against a third party, numerically stronger than either of them alone. In the adjustment between them, the Whigs were to have two and the Democrats one delegate, the latter party to name the Whigs to go upon the ticket. With great unanimity the Democrats named Judge Hitchcock, the leader of their opponents, and the man of most influence among them. Holding the office of chief justice at the time, he yielded with reluctance, and the whole ticket was elected.

He took his seat in the convention at the time it assembled, and was active in the discharge of his duties as a member thereof, fully satisfying his constituents of the wisdom of this choice. He performed his full share of labor upon committees, took an active part in debate, and was conspicuous among the most useful members of that most distinguished body of men. He entered the convention a man of large experience, of clear, methodical mind, and probably better understood the defects in the old system than any other man in Ohio. In his recorded votes and reported debates, he has left ample means by which posterity can form a correct judgment of his every act in that body.

He favored the election, by the people, of the judiciary, and of all State and county officers; also, those provisions of the constitution recognizing the public debt, providing for its payment, and limiting the power of the legislature to

incur additional liabilities, the different clauses requiring equal taxation of all property, and individual responsibility of stockholders of corporations, although not carrying the latter principle as far as some.

In the course of Judge Hitchcock as a legislator, one thing is especially to be noticed: In entering the legislature in 1810, he took a position then considered heterodox—that it was the duty of the law-making power to carefully scrutinize, and strictly define all powers intended to be conferred in acts of incorporation. He also labored to secure in all such grants, the right of modification and repeal, of all charters granted, when demanded by due regard for the public welfare. Failing in this in 1810, it was more than gratifying to him that forty years later the people, in their organic law, adopted both of these principles for which he had struggled, at an early day. Naturally, there were provisions in the constitution he did not approve, yet he voted for and urged its adoption. His labors in the convention did not prevent the performance of his usual duties on the bench, but the two offices occupied his entire time, and made the year one of severe and continuous labor.

Important and useful as were the services of Judge Hitchcock in other departments of public life, it was upon the bench of the supreme court of Ohio that his severest and most untiring labors were put forth.

The State was comparatively new and unsettled when he first came upon the bench. The population was sparse and widely scattered. No railroads traversed its limits, and facilities for passing from point to point were few and inconvenient. For fourteen years he travelled on horseback, over new, rough and unworked roads, annually visiting and holding court in the several counties of the State. When he left the bench, the population had swollen to about two millions. All the older States, as well as foreign nations, had contributed to make up this aggregate. It was amid the unsettled state of society and law, and the constant changing of circumstances, growing out of the rapid increase of population in a new country, by a people coming from so many different localities and nationalities, that he was called upon to discharge his duties as judge. He labored faithfully to introduce system, to sustain and enforce these principles of law, sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of ages. To adapt judicial proceedings to the character and wants of the people, and to give permanency and consistency to the jurisprudence of the State. In every emergency he brought to his aid such intellectual strength and research as to secure a success highly satisfactory, and honorable to him.

Ohio gave unequivocal evidence of her opinion of his sterling worth, and fitness for judicial station, by continuing him so long in service in that capacity. The twenty volumes of "Ohio Reports" show him to be, as he was, a man well versed in the elementary principles of law, anxious to do right, and to give plain reasons for his own belief, that what he did was right, without making any pretense to superior ability, or aiming to embellish his opinions by the ornaments of fine style.

On the bench, he was laborious, systematic, punctual and attentive. His official life was one of constant labor, but he was rarely, if ever, in a hurry. He readily ascertained the points in a case which were decisive of its merits, and at once rejected all immaterial and irrelevant matter. He understood the enforcement of justice between man and man to be the purpose of law, and that for this was established the machinery of courts. His desire was that strict justice should be done to parties litigant, and he had little reverence for a rule, the justice of which, he could not discover. It is said of him, that he frequently remarked, that, "show him the equity of a case, and he would find the law for it." Relying upon his own judgment, and reaching his conclusions only after careful thought, and thorough survey of the whole ground, when a position was

once taken, it was very difficult to move him; only would he yield when shown that his premises were wrong. Probably forty-nine out of every fifty cases coming before him were decided upon the circuit, where opinions were given orally. His written opinions show evidence of the haste in which he was compelled to prepare them, but, nevertheless, the written opinions of this eminent man exhibit him in a light that will, in the estimation of sound lawyers everywhere, stamp him as a jurist, of extraordinary ability. It was felt by the bar of Ohio, as said by one of its members in announcing his decease, "that a most distinguished man had fallen. One whose death created a void, whose departure was a loss to them, to the State, and to the cause of justice." He had done more than any other man in the State to elevate the character of the profession, and to establish the jurisprudence of the State on a scientific, sound and practical basis. In private life, and in public station, which he so long ably filled, his life had furnished a practical example, worthy the emulation of the young men who should succeed him, that few great men had equalled, and fewer still exceed.

Judge Hitchcock was esteemed, by those who intimately knew him, not less as a man and a christian, than as a jurist and a civilian. In his social and domestic relations, he exhibited qualities of heart and action, that ever endeared him to those brought in contact with him.

Descended from Puritan stock, and raised in a New England home, he imbibed, in childhood, the principles of sobriety and uprightness that marked his subsequent career. His youth was marked by general correctness of deportment, and he entered upon public life with an established character of moral and industrial habits, which, with elevated aims, and fair ability, give prestige of success in any honorable vocation.

The moral and religious sentiments inculcated under the paternal roof, became with him, in riper years, matters of fixed and controlling interest. Long before he professed a personal interest in the Gospel, his lot being cast in a new settlement, he liberally gave his aid and influence to rear and support its institutions. On the 4th of March, 1832, he made a profession of religion, uniting with the Congregational church, in Burton, of which, until his death, he remained an esteemed and efficient member. He was a hearty and liberal friend and patron of the leading benevolent enterprises of the day; was personally identified with the earlier movements for the suppression of the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors, and continued, until his death, a sincere, earnest temperance man.

In deportment he was reserved and unassuming; in taste and feeling opposed to artificial parade and sham; a lover of republican simplicity of style and manner, but at the same time a pattern of generous hospitality. Living upon a farm, from his arrival in the State, he cultivated and kept up an interest in agricultural pursuits. Whenever his official duties allowed him a vacation, he spent more or less of it, in personal attention to the business of the farm. It was his custom to so arrange with his brethren upon the bench, that his vacation should come in midsummer, that he might engage, with his men, in labors to secure the harvest.

In the relations of husband and father, he was ever the faithful, considerate, and affectionate counsellor, guardian and guide. Controlling his children with mild, but firm, discipline, he won to himself, in an eminent degree, not only their respect and veneration, but their confidence and love. He lived to see his seven surviving children—three sons and four daughters—settled in life, occupying positions of respectability and usefulness, and what was yet more grateful to him, all professed followers of the Saviour.

He was privileged not to outlive his activity and usefulness. In the winter of 1853, he was engaged, for a number of weeks, in the preparation and management of a case of great importance in the supreme court at Columbus. The

intense application and profound effort required, developed and aggravated a disease to which he was predisposed, which resulted in his death, on the 4th of March, at his son's house, in Painesville. On the morning of that day, he was, with some difficulty, aroused by Mrs. Hitchcock, with the remark: "Our children are all with us now." He replied, "Oh, my children; all be christians." This was his last utterance.

The news of his death, as it spread through the State, produced a deep sensation, and called forth such expressions of regret and esteem as might be expected on the death of so great and good a man. In the principal cities, and in counties where courts were in session, meetings of the bar were held, addresses made, and appropriate resolutions adopted. As sample of the whole, two or three extracts are given. Judge Birchard, who served with him on the bench, and of opposite politics, said of him: "In recurring to the years of our acquaintance, now more than a quarter of a century, I cannot recall to mind an act of the great man who has fallen, that would tend to mar the beauty of his character, public or private. I know of none. He was a man who not only invariably aimed to do right, but his mind was so formed as to be admirably well calculated to come to the knowledge of the right."

The bar of Cleveland adopted the following resolution: "That in the death of Peter Hitchcock, we deplore the loss of a patriot, distinguished for his advocacy of popular rights, and for his attachment to free institutions; of a legislator eminently practical, wise and sagacious; of a judge unsurpassed in integrity, in friendship, in strength, in grasp of mind, in clearness of perception, and freedom from extraneous influences, and who, in combination of qualities that go to make up a great judicial character, has probably never been equalled among the jurists of this State; of a faithful public servant, whose agency is perceivable in everything which has imparted value to legislation, or inspired confidence in judicial action; whose usefulness is to be measured not only by the positive good he has done, but by the evil he has prevented; who, beyond any other man, has impressed his mind and character upon the institutions of the State, and who, as much as any other, is entitled to be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Ohio."

The legislature of the State, in session at the time, adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, By the general assembly of the State of Ohio, that in the death of the Hon. Peter Hitchcock, the State has lost an able jurist and faithful public servant, and society an honorable and useful citizen."

To show that his memory is still held in similar estimation, at an 8th of January banquet, in 1879, in the city of Columbus, Judge Gilmore, himself a Democrat, having referred to Marshall and Taney, of the United States court, used the following language: "In this presence, and on this occasion, it would be inexcusable to omit to name that grand, old, pure, and great judge, Peter Hitchcock, who was for twenty-eight years the ornament and pride of the supreme court of Ohio."

These testimonials show most clearly the estimation in which Judge Hitchcock was, and is, held by the people of his adopted State. His memory still lives. The impression made by him, upon her institutions, and upon society, still remains, and the influence of his example and his active life, will long continue its effect for good.

Nabby Hitchcock.—This woman of blessed memory is recollected as the wife of Judge Hitchcock. When they came to Ohio in 1806, she was but a young girl, twenty-one years old. Only a few months married, she joined her fortunes with the chosen partner of her life, and braving the hardships and perils of a long and tedious journey of a month, she came to Burton when the whole region was an almost unbroken forest of heavy timber. Here and

there, only, were small openings made by the few settlers who had preceded them. With him she settled upon the farm, where they continued to live, during their joint lives, and where she died a few years since, his death leaving preceded hers, some fifteen years.

When they came, nothing had been done but the chopping of the timber upon five acres of land. During the clearing and subduing of that large farm, she was the presiding genius of the household, directing and with her own hands aiding the work necessary in caring not only for her own family, but also for those laborers necessarily employed upon the farm. The absence of her husband so much of the time, occasioned by his occupancy in public affairs, threw upon her heavy burdens, all of which were cheerfully borne. During these earlier years, her house was the temporary home of numbers of young men first coming to the then far West. Among these were Williams, Wilmot, Fowler, Sperry, Mastick, Cook and others, since well-known. Some ot these, and others of the opposite sex, remained in her family until they left for marriage and homes of their own.

She was a woman in whom "the heart of her husband safely trusted."

"She looked well to the ways of her household, and ate not the bread of idleness. She sought wool and flax and worked diligently with her hands." And she also "stretched out her hands to the poor. Yea, she reached forth her hand to the needy." No case of sickness or suffering but commanded her earnest sympathy and prompt assistance to the extent of her ability. Active, earnest, loving and sincerely christian, she was familiarly and widely known as "Aunt Nabby." Her cheerful spirit and kind and sympathetic heart, won their way with all, and it is not known there was an enemy within her entire acquaintance. A slight, frail woman, yet of a family long lived, with wonderful vitality of constitution, she lived to the advanced age of 83 years. Her energy and nervous force enabled her to accomplish much more than many a stronger person. Her great work was in her own family in rearing, training and shaping the life and character of her children. Of these were born to her in early life ten. Seven of them lived to man and womanhood, and settled in life. Of all of them, it may be said, that their whole life and character were largely influenced by the training and example of this godly woman. Although many years have elapsed since her death, her memory is yet fresh in their hearts, and nothing finds a quicker response with them than the thought, "It would be mother's wish." Truly in the words of the wise man, "Her children rise up and call her blessed." "Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates." Of the ten children born of these parents, three died in early life, and notes of three others, will be found in pages immediately succeeding.

Abigail S.—the oldest daughter, is referred to in the chapter on "Early women." She has one son, Samuel Cook Hotchkiss, whose wife and three children are living in the same house as their grandmother. She lost two children in youth.

Melissa,—the next daughter, married Col. William R. Tolles and died some twenty-five years since. She left three children, one, a son, living but a few years after her death. Two daughters still survive, one, Mrs. Helen T. Morley in Cleveland, the other, Melissa A., studying in the Lake Erie Female Seminary at Painesville, Ohio.

Eliza Esther—married Andrew Lee, and for many years has been living at Northfield, Minnesota. From early years she has been of feeble health, but has given birth to a large family of children, one of whom, Willie Lee, only remains.

Cynthia—the youngest, married Henry S. Tolles. She died in 1864, leaving three children, all of whom survive, Emily Witter, Shirlie Hitchcock and Abbie Osborn Tolles.

All of these four daughters were active, earnest, christian women, and efficient members of the church and society. They were lovely in character, and those who have gone before, are affectionately remembered by families and friends.

JUDGE REUBEN HITCHCOCK,

the first son and child of Peter Hitchcock, so long connected with the judiciary of Ohio, and Nabby (Cook) Hitchcock, was born at Burton, September 2, 1806, and is now living at Painesville, Lake county, Ohio. The large influence exerted by the father on the locality in which he lived, and the State—the important part he took in shaping and constructing its constitution and laws, and his life of public service and extended usefulness—the subsequent prominence and success of the son, and others of the family in their several fields of labor, suggest the pertinent inquiry—Whence came this family? all of whom have had so much to do in moulding the affairs of the State, from its infancy to the present time. Space allows of but brief reference to ancestry, the material for which is somewhat meagre.

The father, Peter, was understood to be of Irish extraction, in his genealogy, tracing back through Valentine, Peter, John and Nathaniel, probably to Matthew, who came to Boston in 1635, in the "Susan and Ellen," at the age of twenty-five. The Hitchcocks were men of rugged strength of character and sterling integrity, active, energetic and exerting their full share of influence, but, so far as known, not generally of large property. Certainly this was true of Valentine, the father of Peter, as appears in the sketch of the latter. The mother was of the large family of Cooks, some of whom came to the country in the "Mayflower," but it appears certain that Nabby was great-grandaughter of Samuel, who came from England about the year 1700, her father, Elam, and grandfather, Ephriam, only intervening, the four generations covering about two centuries.

The Cooks were a long lived race. Wiry, active, nervous, full of life and work, they were well calculated to exercise a large influence in settling and clearing up a new country, and laying the foundations of society therein. Intelligent, honest, earnest and naturally religious, they helped much to impress like characteristics upon the infant settlements. Coming from such stock, born, and spending his early years in the midst of almost unbroken forests, which, year after year, were melting away under the blows of the sturdy pioneers, it was to be expected that young Reuben would grow up strong, vigilant and self-reliant. Nor would it be strange that the rough and tumble of his early life, and wildness of all its surroundings, should have made a similar impress upon his character. But here came in the influence of that wonderful woman, his mother, who, during a long life, and to the day of her death, was familiarly known throughout all the region as "Aunt Nabby," and whose life and influence had so much to do in softening and making better all those who came within its reach. If from the father came to him strength and ability, to will and to do, as well, from the mother came all the qualities that conspired to make him the kind husband, affectionate father, and active, earnest, useful member of society and the church that he is.

The early settlers of this locality, being of New England origin, felt the importance of making adequate provision for the education of the rising generation. In 1803, the foundation was laid for an institution of learning of high grade, and a charter was obtained for this purpose, under the name of the Erie Literary Society. This institution was afterwards known as Burton Academy, and was

in successful operation when the subject of this sketch commenced preparation for college. Here he completed that preparation, under instruction of Rev. David L. Coe, and, in the spring of 1823, before he was seventeen years old, entered Yale college. The journey from Burton to New Haven was made by him on horseback, in company with Dr. Erustus Goodwin, elsewhere mentioned in these sketches. He graduated in September, 1826, returning to his home in Ohio, immediately after. A backwoods boy, it was to be expected that on making his advent among those coming from the longer settled portions of the country, and of wealthy families, he should have been looked upon, to some extent, as rather green. This, although not entirely pleasant, he does not seem to have allowed to trouble him, and his fellows were soon compelled to regard him as an equal. To him it was a pleasure to tell of his early days in his wildwood home; of their being spent in a log cabin, with a single room and puncheon floor; of his mother, cooking for the family by the side of a large stump, out of doors, and of himself being rocked in the shell of a hollow stump for a cradle. On his return, he taught, for three years, having charge of the same academy where he received his preparatory education. While under his charge the school was very successful, and largely attended from all the surrounding country. During this time he remained in his father's family, and in his leisure hours prosecuted the study of law; having the advantage of his father's library, and his assistance, when at home.

In 1831, at a session of the supreme court of the State, in Geauga county, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of the State. Immediately he removed to Painesville, where he commenced to practice; first in company with Stephen Matthews, an attorney of many years experience. This relation was not long continued, and after a few years, he entered into a co-partnership with Eli T. Wilder, now of Red Wing, Minnesota. This business arrangement was interrupted by his appointment as president judge of the court of common pleas of the district, in 1841. Having filled this position, and discharged its duties, to the entire satisfaction of all interested, he returned to, and continued his practice with Mr. Wilder until 1846, when he removed to Cleveland. Here he formed a co-partnership with H. V. Wilson and Edward Wade, under the name of Hitchcock, Wilson & Wade. This firm ranked among the first in the State, and had a widely extended practice, especially throughout Northern Ohio. In 1850, he was elected one of the delegates from Cuyahoga county to the convention forming the present constitution of the State. During its sessions his health was much impaired, depriving him of the ability to accomplish all he might have done under other circumstances; but he was, nevertheless, a prominent and influential member of that body. Among things done, to be especially noted, was the great service rendered by him, in devising a scheme for the gradual reduction, and final payment of the State debt.

In 1851 he returned to Painesville, taking up his permanent residence there, where he still is. He retained some business interests in Cleveland, which to some extent remain. In the fall of the year last named, he was elected judge of the common pleas court of the district, of which Geauga county forms a part. This position he filled with acknowledged ability and acceptance, until January, 1855, at which time, yielding to the solicitation of David Tod, afterwards governor of this State, that he should take an active part in the management of the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, then in process of construction, he resigned his place upon the bench, and became vice-president and general legal advisor of that company. To its business, until the road was completed, was his time and attention devoted, and with substantial advantage to its interests. This road has proved a decided success, but during its construction the company was very much embarrassed, causing his position to be one of great

labor and anxiety. When the completion of the road measurably relieved him from active service, he renewed practice in Cleveland, in company with James Mason and E. J. Estep, under the style of Hitchcock, Mason & Estep, dividing his time between that firm and the railroad company. This continued until 1865, when he retired from general practice, but retained his connection with the railroad company, as director and general advisor.

In his professional practice he attained to high standing, soon after his admission to the bar. That practice extended throughout northern Ohio, and continued thus extensive until his retirement from the bar. His familiarity with the affairs of the railroad named, and with railroad management and legislation generally, led to his appointment in 1869, as receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western railway, and again, in 1875, as special master in closing up the affairs of the reorganized company, under the sale made by him as such receiver. In his extensive railroad connections, by the ability and unswerving integrity he has displayed in the management of the great interests committed to his trust, he has secured, and still retains, the confidence of all parties. In addition to railroad interests, he has been, and still is, a stockholder in several companies in Cleveland, incorporated for manufacturing and banking purposes, was one of the original trustees and an early president of the Cleveland Society for Savings. In all these associations he has secured, and held the confidence of his associates and the community. His name being a guarantee of an honest and faithful administration, of all trusts committed to his charge, or over which he was able to exercise control.

He was always deeply interested in education, and has exerted himself for its advancement. He has been, for many years, a trustee of Western Reserve College, was one of the original founders of Lake Erie Female Seminary, has been its most liberal contributor, and president of its board of trustees from its organization. The placing of the institution upon the firm foundation it has secured, and the high reputation it has attained, are largely due to his labor, influence and pecuniary aid. He is still its ardent friend, and while his counsels aid, and kindly encouragements cheer, its instructors in their arduous work, his pleasant home and family, with their cordial greeting and kind attentions, make many a young girl to forget her separation from home and friends, while she is spending months and years in securing a thorough, practical education.

His political associations were originally with the whig party, and at different times his name was mentioned in connection with important public positions, and perhaps no better reason can be given why he was not selected to fill them than that his tastes did not run in that direction and that he never would stoop to, or countenance, such means for this purpose as are two common among aspirants for political favor. At the convention which nominated Joshua R. Giddings for his second term in congress, his name was presented for nomination under circumstances which assured success, but he would not allow its use, and personally withdrew it. At a subsequent period, a large circle of friends pressed him for a nomination without success. At the Buffalo convention of 1848, of which he was a member, he united with the Free-soil party, and at the organization of the Republican party he became an active member of that political organixation and still adheres to it, taking a deep interest in all issues that affect the State or nation. Although for some years he has not taken an active part in political management, yet his advice is freely given, and influence largely felt in the locality in which he lives. He was a member of the peace congress which met in Washington in 1861, and sought for some means, by which the threatened war might be averted. When disappointed in this, and hostilities actually commenced, he threw himself with all the energies of his nature upon the side of the Union. Of an age incapacitating from service in the field, he promoted by all

means in his power the enlistment and support of troops. His eldest son, Peter M. Hitchcock, now of Cleveland, enlisted and served three years in active, honorable service as lieutenant in the field under Gen. McPherson. His religious connection has been, and is, with the Presbyterian or Congregational church in Painesville, in which for about fifty years, he has been an active, consistent member. In it, for the greater portion of the time, he has served as committee man, or elder, and by his contributions of labor, influence and money, has aided largely to make it what it is, the leading church in the region in which located. He has been a life long temperance man, enforcing by his life what his lips taught, and an earnest worker in all efforts for the benefit of his fellowmen. Sorrow and suffering ever find in him ready and active sympathy, and the deserving needy are never by him turned empty away. In social, as well as in public life, he has been universally beloved and esteemed. As a lawyer he has been widely known throughout the state as able in his profession, and an example of strict integrity in its practice. By it, and his business operations growing out of it, he has attained a fair competence, and ability to make liberal contributions for objects before named. As a business man he has been largely confided in by his friends. As a citizen his course has been such as to win the esteem and hold the confidence, of the community in which he lives. As a christian known to be active and earnest, and as a supporter of all that aids in making a community prosperous and happy, always liberal and ready to contribute whatever might be required.

He was married in 1834, to Miss Sarah Marshall, of Colebrook, Connecticut, who is still living. This union proved, in every respect, a happy one, and never was it shown more truly to be so, than now in the declining years of their life. Four of their children are living and happily married. Peter M. residing at Cleveland; Edward M., at Northfield, Minnesota; Lizzie M. Morley, at East Saginaw, Michigan, and Helen T. Morley at Cleveland. Rarely is husband and father so revered as in this family, and among all its members is unbounded confidence, making it emphatically a united and happy family in all its branches.

HENRY LAWRENCE HITCHCOCK, D. D.

The subject of this sketch, president of Western Reserve college, was born in Burton, Geauga county, October 31, 1813, and died in Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, July 6, 1873. He was the second son, living to years of maturity, of Judge Peter Hitchcock, elsewhere mentioned, and like his elder brother, Reuben, prepared for college at the academy in his native town of Burton, under David L. Coe, Dexter Witter and, for a brief period, his brother. Well prepared, at the age of fifteen years he entered Yale college in 1828, and graduated in 1832. His rank as a scholar was high. After leaving college he returned home and took charge of the academy in Burton, teaching there for two years with complete success. After leaving the academy he remained a year in Burton, teaching private pupils at his father's house, and himself studying theology.

In 1835, he entered Lane Seminary, where he studied theology under Doctor Lyman Beecher for two years. Returning to Burton in 1837, he was there licensed and preached his first sermon. In the same year he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church at Morgan, Ashtabula county. Here he remained two and a half years, preaching and laboring with satisfaction and success, and forming such intimate associations, as only to be severed with great reluctance to both pastor and people, when he left there for a wider and

more important field of labor. The newly organized Second Presbyterian church at Columbus, Ohio, was looking for a pastor, and upon the recommendation of the venerable Doctor Beecher, young Hitchcock was invited to its charge. This call was accepted, he removing his family to that point, by way of the Ohio canal, in July, 1840. Coming into the pastorate of this church when not twenty-seven years old, he continued in its service for fifteen years, laboring with great zeal and success. A fine building was erected, and so great was the interest in spiritual affairs attending his ministry; so large were the accessions to the membership of the church, and so general was the attendance upon its ministrations, that this soon proved inadequate. A large addition was required and made to it, which only temporarily answered the demand.

By his aid a Congregational church was organized out of the surplus members of his own church. Into this new organization, acting upon his advice and by his request, entered a number of the strongest, most active and effective members of his church, he feeling that by a division of forces more could be accomplished than in one numerous, wealthy church, in which many members, who elsewhere might be useful, here would be lost sight of. This church, now the Broad street Congregational church, he succeeded in placing upon a strong foundation, while continuing to increase and strengthen his own organization. By his ability, energy, and unaffected piety, he won for himself a leading place among the clergy of central Ohio, and attracted to his church strangers from all parts. Although many years have passed, he is still remembered with reverence and affection by numbers of members in both of these churches and congregations. He is also remembered in the city of Columbus, as one of her pastors who, always actively at work in his own appropriate field, was ever ready to do what in him lay to advance the best interests of the community and city in which he lived.

In May, 1855, he resigned his pastorate, having been chosen president of Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, and was inaugurated as such July 12th of that year. In assuming charge of this institution, he undertook a work of very great labor and difficulty. The college was deeply involved. Its financial embarrassment was so great as to prevent prosperity and threaten its downfall. In every way the prospect was most discouraging. To the work before him, with his usual activity and zeal, he devoted his entire time and means. In his vocabulary there was no such word as "fail." Having left a pleasant home, admiring friends, and a large, loving, efficient church, in obedience to what he deemed the call of duty, he determined the sacrifice should not be in vain, and success crowned his efforts. His labors were multifarious. He had to raise, collect, invest and superintend the funds of the college. During term time he preached twice in the chapel each Sabbath, and taught in natural theology and evidences of Christianity. Besides these, he was subject to incessant calls to perform ministerial labors of every description, to which he always responded when time and strength would permit. In fact, he never seemed to hesitate from fear of overtaxing the latter, but was ever ready to "spend and be spent" in whatever promised good to the institution and the church. As the result of his labors, all the incumbrances of the college were removed, and over one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars were added to the permanent endowment fund. The grade of scholarship in the college was kept up to its high standard, and in the year 1869–70 the number of students was larger than ever before. Under his administration of its affairs, one hundred and forty-seven young men completed their college course, and were graduated by him.

In the autumn of 1867, under his constant labors and the severe strain upon his not over robust constitution, his health gave indications of breaking down. The necessity of rest became apparent, and for this purpose the winter following

was spent in the south of Europe and England. In June, 1868, he returned, with health apparently much improved. Resuming his college work with the old vigor and courage, it was not long before the discovery was made that the improvement was but apparent and temporary. He could no longer perform the duties of the position with the old success. By his constant and untiringlabors his constitution had been undermined, and the irresistible result could only be temporarily postponed. Two years after his return he desired to resign, and seek some easier field of labor, but a suitable person as successor being difficult to obtain, he was induced to remain awhile longer. A year subsequent to this, he found it absolutely necessary to surrender the responsibility of the presidency, but continued actively engaged, in the other departments of his old work. Two years more were spent in this manner, when, in the latter part of June, 1873, he was called upon to solemenize a marriage in the neighboring town of Atwater. On returning home in the evening, he took to his bed, and never rose again. It was just preceding the annual commencement exercises of the college, and he was very anxious to preach the baccalaureate sermon, for which he had prepared, but was unable to do so. His decline was rapid, and, after a few days, his illness terminated in death, July 6th, 1873. He fell with the harness on, at the post of duty. To some it seems, his life was cut off in the midst of usefulness, but his work was well done. His was a full and well-rounded life. Had he earlier yielded to the warnings of failing health and waning strength, he perhaps might have spent many years of usefulness in some field of less wearing labor. As it was, he fully illustrated the truth so often spoken by him, "That it is better to wear out than rust out."

Whether considered as a minister of the Gospel, president of a college, or a teacher, his abilities were remarkable. As a financial manager he had few equals. This was shown by his establishing two large churches in Columbus, on a sound foundation, and by bringing the Western Reserve College out of the embarassments which had well nigh wrecked it, and placing it upon a sound financial basis. As a college executive he had the rare faculty of being able to maintain strict discipline, and, at the same time, retain the sincere and unqualified respect and affection of the students, who loved him as a kind father. As a christian, he was earnest, active and efficient, commanding the respect and admiration of all, whatever might be their religious belief. As a man, naturally hasty and nervous, he acquired complete control over himself, so that nothing could disturb his equanimity. Patient, modest, self-sacrificing, faithful, he was beloved by all who knew him, and had not a single enemy. Few living so long, and for so many years holding important positions like his, could have had such a tribute paid to their character.

He was married December 20, 1837, to Clarissa M., daughter of Stephen Ford, and granddaughter of John Ford, elsewhere mentioned. This union proved a happy one, she being the loving companion and sympathetic sharer of his life and labors. Especially was her influence largely felt during his connection with the college, in making it pleasant for, and influencing and shaping the character of the boys and young men in that institution. She survived him a number of years, having recently deceased. Of this marriage there remain of a large family, five children, three sons and two daughters. One of the latter is living at Hudson, the wife of one of the professors. The two younger sons, are studying in the college their father labored so long and effectually to place upon a firm basis, while the eldest son and second living daughter, are residing at Michigan City, Indiana.

PETER HITCHCOCK.

This gentleman, known during the life of his father as Peter Hitchcock, jr., was the third, and youngest, son of the late Chief Justice and Nabby Hitchcock. He was born in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, January 16, 1818, and has always resided on the farm where he first saw the light.

The Hitchcock's are a remarkable strain of men, and one turns from the meagre sketches of the father, Peter, and the elder brother, Reuben, given in the Messrs. Williams' book of Geauga and Lake counties, with disappointment and regret. There is not the slightest reference to the ancestry of the family, save that the elder judge's father was unable to aid him in securing his education, nor is there the scantiest mention of the female portion of the family. Such men do not spring from accidents, and it is no violation of the reserve due to women, to give some account of the mothers who bore them. I trust that the history of Burton, to which this is appended, written from the bosom of abundant memory and tradition, will supply those omissions which the scanty data before me do not furnish the means of doing. This is due to the subjects of these sketches, and the noble women to whom they are so much indebted.

At the time of the birth of the junior Peter, Ohio was still the west, and Geauga county quite a wilderness. Burton had been settled 20 years. Troy was still a part of the township. Claridon was then called Burlington, and was severed from it the year before, as was Newbury, and many other townships. Montville received its first settlers only three years before, and Russell her first a few months after his birth. His father, at that time, represented a large portion of the State in Congress, and was elected to his first term on the bench of the supreme court the year following. Burton, one of the oldest settled townships of the Reserve, had passed quite through the wilderness, and the Hitchcocks had escaped the straits and pressure of pioneer life. The childhood, boyhood, and youth of the younger son, was surrounded with the healthy, bracing atmosphere, with all the habits of industry, thrift, and prudence, of an intelligent and enterprising New England family, and community, transplanted into the freer woods and on to the more fertile soil of the west. It was a family of education redolent of the religious faith and training of the puritans, the traces of which often become indelible lines of character. Even the youngest boy in such a family, with such surroundings, was in little danger of becoming a spoilt child. Slight, lithe, active, spirited, adventurous, with abounding good nature, full of fun and frolic, he could not fail of being a general favorite, nor did he ever quite outgrow this pleasant peril.

He commenced going to school at three. Homer Goodwin brought tobacco to school. He begged it, chewed, and was laid terribly sick across the end of a slab bench, never afterwards using the vile stuff. His education was finished, so far as schools are concerned, in "the old academy," at twelve. Considering that his father and elder brothers were graduates of Yale, this seems a little remarkable. It arose from no lack of aptitude for study. In this he was quick and precocious, and would certainly have held his own in Yale, and succeeded in any profession. That was not his bent. His father was away. His brothers were pursuing their professions elsewhere. Here was his mother, his sisters, his beautiful home, the free, delightful, stimulating life of the farm, of cattle and horses, fields, woods, birds, spring, summer, and sunshine. He chose them, and chose wisely, and his father wisely indulged him in his choice. Later, when his elder brother, oppressed with overwork, would have gladly received him to the law and taken him to his side, he preferred his farm life. There is much in this domestic home life of Mr. Hitchcook, that presents many interesting features and pleasant pictures, which the necessary limits of this sketch

preclude even a reference to. He was a true farmer and an enlightened agriculturist.

At the age of twenty-three, on the 8th of February, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Ann Cook, third daughter of Hiram Cook, of Burton, a fresh, lovely, and very interesting young lady of that day. The union is to be esteemed happy and fortunate. They became the parents of four children, three of whom are still living. Reuben Augustus, something after the pattern of his grandfather, in mold of body and mind, is now the managing head of the large business house of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., in Chicago. Ann Cynthia, the only daughter, and a younger brother, Herbert Witter, remain at home with the family. Charles Cook, entering the service in 1862, was, just before his eighteenth birthday, instantly killed in the battle of Perrysville.

Burton was a place in which the old military spirit kept alive by the memories of the Revolution and the war of 1812, was the last to die out. As soon as Peter, jr., was of military age, he became a member of Colonel H. H. Ford's "Geauga Guards," handsomely uniformed in "Kentucky grey," and a thoroughly drilled company. At twenty-four he became the captain of the same company, commissioned by Thomas Corwin, commanding it for ten years thereafter.

In May, 1862, he was mainly instrumental in organizing the Geauga Blues, of which Governor Tod commissioned him captain. This was kept alive for any emergency. One arose in 1864, and it was called into active service by Governor Brough, and saw its share of the 100 days service. It became a part of the 171st Regt. O. N. G., was at Johnson's Island a part of the time. In its ranks were some of the best men of the county, some of whom, like their commander, were then past military age.

It is needless to say that Mr. H. was one of the most ardent and active patriots. He spent his time, used his wide influence, and freely his means, in securing and forwarding soldiers to the field. Gen. Hazen recognized his active labor and influence in the formation of the 41st Ohio, in 1861, and attributed to him more than any other man, the numerous enlistments that so quickly filled the regiment, and early made it ready for the field. He declined positions of rank and honor, and his labors under the war governors of Ohio were almost gratuitous. He was appointed, by Gov. Tod, quartermaster in the 1st Ohio colored regiment, and would gladly have gone out in that service, but was prevented by paramount duties at home. From the time of the first commission by Corwin he held some position, military or civil, until the last issued by Gov. Hayes, in 1877.

In 1846 Mr. Hitchcock was elected a justice of the peace, and re-elected till he held the office 18 consecutive years. With all his family and their relations, the Fords, Cooks, and others, he was an ardent Whig, and his first remembered speech, was in the memorable canvass of 1840. This was on the return of a large delegation from one of the great mass conventions held at Ravenna, and was delivered from the platform of a four-horse wagon, in front of Pinney's tavern and brought out the party huzzas. This year his first vote for president was cast for Harrison. In 1849 he was the regular Whig candidate for representative, against A. G. Riddle, the Free-soil nominee. It has been said that Mr. H. was defeated by a coalition between the Free-soilers and Democrats. It is true, the Democrats of Geauga spontaneously nominated Mr. R., but the majority against Mr. H. was considerably more than the whole Democratic vote. It is probably true that Mr. Hitchcock ran ahead of his ticket on that occasion, and was personally always a very popular man.

He remained a Whig until the formation of the Republican party. He was with great unanimity placed in nomination for the house of representatives in 1857, and elected, and re-elected in 1859. In 1861, he was by election trans-

ferred to the Senate. He served again in the House in 1866-67, and was returned for 1870–71. He was elected to the constitutional convention, which sat through two sessions in Cincinnati in 1873 74, and was again elected to the House of 1876–77, and re-elected for 1878–79, and again chosen to the Senate of 1880.

Doubtless, Mr. Hitchcock, upon his entrance into the House, was remembered as the son of his father. No mere name, however, could carry any man and sustain him in the career so successfully pursued by Mr. Hitchcock, and his fellow-members, and the State, soon came to understand that the still young, and slightly-formed farmer, was there on his own account, and on his own merit. Modest, with pleasing manners, well informed, active, fully alive to his duties, of strong, quick mind, he soon came to be known and trusted as one of the most intelligent, useful, and reliable men of the House. One of the most unassuming of men, he gained nothing by seeming or pretense, and what he gained he never lost. Naturally fluent, he became a ready debater and good speaker. Though not a lawyer, his appreciative readiness soon enabled him to master the rules of the House, and when Mr. Speaker Parsons resigned the chair, in 1861, Mr. Hitchcock was elected speaker, a great and deserved compliment to his character and standing, He was afterwards often called to the chair, was twice Speaker *pro tem.* of the House, and also president of the Senate, *pro tem.* In both houses, and while a member of the constitutional convention, he occupied prominent places on important committees, and was chairman of the committee on finance, and came to be known as one of the ablest, most useful and reliable legislators of the State.

Among the prominent matters before legislature in his time, there was the proposed amendment to the constitution, conferring the right of suffrage upon men of African blood. As the parties were then balanced, and power distributed, the success of the measure was one of grave difficulty and doubt. Mr. Hitchcock was the recognized leader of his party, knew the men well, and all the forces to be met, conciliated and used. The result shows, in a general way, his success. It was one of those struggles and successses, however, which few can appreciate, for few can ever understand the difficulties to be met and overcome. Possessed of superior diplomatic ability, few men are better calculated to skillfully handle such a problem.

In the debates of the Ohio constitutional convention, in 1873–74, upon the question of female suffrage, he said: "Convince me that the majority of the women of the State desire the ballot, and upon my part there would be no hesitation. Say what you may, it is nevertheless true, that in conferring suffrage you impose weighty responsibilities. They cannot be thrown off, but must be discharged. By neglecting to vote no one is relieved from responsibility. Give to woman the ballot, and all women, not alone those who desire it, but all women throughout the State, will be held responsible for its use. All persons and all parties will call upon them to vote, and from the very necessity of the case, they will be forced to do it. In determing my own course, it is sufficient to be thoroughly persuaded that a very large majority of the women of Ohio, are found in opposition to this proposition. While not fearing evil to the body politic, from conferring suffrage upon woman; neither do I fear its degrading influence upon herself. My confidence in her ability to discharge this great responsibility, if imposed upon her, in a judicious manner, preserving her integrity and womanly character, is very great. For woman and a truly womanly character, my admiration knows no bounds. If there be any influence irresistible, outside of Omnipitence, that influence is hers. But I am unable to divest myself of the conviction which has thus far accompanied my life, that appropriately, in one sphere, man in the out of door, rough-and-tumble public life and labor, discharges his duty,

while in another, woman, quietly moulding character, shapes the destiny of man, and secures the best good of both. With this remains the conviction that the proposed change will not advance the best good of either."

The important subject of State finance and taxation early became quite a specialty with Mr. Hitchcock, and few men in the State better understood its resources, or are capable of devising sounder methods of realizing and applying them. So entirely above party is he, that leading democrats in the legislature of 1878–9 credited him with doing more to serve the interests of the State, upon questions of finance and taxation, than any member of the house.

So, the paramount subject of education, early and constantly received his earnest and enlightened attention. Ohio has much to be proud of, in her system of popular education. Perhaps the representatives of no county in the State have, on the whole, contributed so much to its advancement as the representatives of Geauga. Of all the enlightened men whom she has given to the service of the State, none has more steadily and intelligently contributed to this cause than has he.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, and during the war, he took very decided ground. Extracts from his public addresses will better convey his thought and spirit of patriotism, than anything that can be written.

From his speech in the house, February 23, 1861, on the "Bill to prevent giving aid to fugitive slaves," is extracted some paragraphs in his advocacy of human rights, and the support of the Union. He asks, "Must we pass laws which, if carried out in their spirit, would inflict severe penalties upon that person who should give a cup of water, a bit of bread, or bestow a blanket upon the poor, shivering, hunted fugitive? Does duty demand this of us? Because we declare ourselves ready to discharge constitutional obligations and aid in enforcing constitutional law, shall we volunteer legislation unasked? The bill before us proposes to punish, by severe penalty, that person who, under certain circumstances, furnishes aid to the hungry, naked and needy fugitive. You cannot by law prevent it. No law can do it, and the attempt is simply an effort to exercise the law-making power, in obedience to a spirit of oppression, in stifling and preventing the manifestation of benevolence and outspoken sympathy of the human heart. Laws for this purpose will, from the necessity of the case, prove a nullity.

What are the provisions of one section it is proposed to repeal?

'That no person or persons shall kidnap, or forcibly, or fraudulently carry off or decoy, out of this State, any black or mulatto person or persons, within this State, claimed as fugitives from service or labor, or shall attempt to kidnap, or forcibly, or fraudulently carry off or decoy out of this State, any such black or mulatto person or persons, without first having taken such black or mulatto person or persons before the court, judge, or commissioner of the proper circuit, district or county having jurisdiction according to the laws of the United States, in cases of persons held to service or labor in any State, escaping into this State, and there, according to the laws of the United States, establishing by proof his or their property in such person.'

An examination of the various authorities quoted by the majority in its report, shows this to be the substance of decisions of the United States supreme court, where this principle may be supposed to be involved, more concisely stated, perhaps, in that known as the Prigg case, than any other. 1st. That the owner of a slave has the right to seize and recapture a slave where, and whenever he can do so, without force or illegal violence; and 2d. That any State law or regulation which interrupts, impedes, embarrasses, or in any way postpones the exercise of this right, is void. That asserts the right of the owner to take his slave without compulsion. This statute only requires that if he attempts to take

him *by force*, and remove him without taking him before the proper authority and proving his claim, then he shall suffer a penalty, severe, it is true, but can it be aught too much so? It is a penalty for the attempt to subject a free man to slavery. Is it too much that he who attempts this enslaving shall himself be bound? Does it conflict with the second point, or with the fugitive slave law? No. It does not in any way interfere with or prevent the exercise of the right on the part of the owner, when he attempts to recover his slave without the exercise of force. But the fugitive slave law having been passed, requiring certain steps to be taken by the claimant, this law is passed imposing a penalty upon that person who comes in the State and attempts, forcibly, to remove any of its people without first having complied with the provisions of that law.

If right, justice and a proper regard to the interests of the people of our own State, demand the passage of measures like that now under consideration, then let them be enacted, otherwise not. Is aught that we have done, or may do, to accomplish anything in solving the uncertainty which hangs over us, and stay the tide of secession and disunion threatening entire destruction? What care our southern neighbors for what we may do, in the repeal or passage of laws?

Having so long, in their mind's eye, followed the "*ignis fatuus*" which has been leading them on—the dazzling prospect of a brilliant Southern Confederacy—in which slavery should be extended and perpetuated, and the cotton and sugar trade of the world monopolized—the leaders rejoice at this opportunity to take advantage of the prejudices of the masses, which had been excited by misrepresentations of the true sentiment of the north, as exemplified and attempted to be carried out by the Republican party, to accomplish their long concealed purposes of secession and dissolution. Those leaders are now in open rebellion against the laws and government of the United States, and yet measure after measure, like that before us, is urged upon us, and we are told to pass them that they may be appeased. Forcibly having possessed themselves of forts and arsenals, dock-yards, mints, and other property of the United States government, they now call upon that government to treat with them. If one now suggests the idea or propriety of making some little preparation for contingencies which may arise, we are told "Hands off! take care! you will needlessly excite the sensitiveness of our southern brethern;" and immediately, with horror expressed in every tone, the cry of "*Coercion!*" is rung in our ears. You have no right to coerce a State. But then has a State the right to coerce the general government? What less? What different are, and have been, States attempting? With force and arms, surrounding and seizing upon forts and arsenals within their limits, and with greater force, and more extensive preparation, investing other positions not yet reduced, they demand their unconditional surrender. War is, and has been for weeks, actually begun upon the part of these States, although prosecuted thus far without bloodshed; they, by the force of numbers, overcoming and carrying one position after another, and yet we are called upon to legislate carefully not to disturb their equanimity.

Yea, more, *traitors* dictating terms to that government against which they are *plotting* and *acting* treason. Shall we, frightened by the noise and confusion, 'turn, and swallowing our words, give the lie to all our previous professions? Is the position we have taken right? the principle we have advocated just? Or have we no confidence in its truth, its justice, its importance? We are told that we must compromise, that we must yield up something, or our southern brethren will continue going away as they have been going, until the Union is broken, our constitution overthrown, and government destroyed. To sustain this Union, we must concede and compromise, and surrender, and yield what? Our manhood. We must abandon long cherished, and what we believe to be correct, principles—we must consent to constitutional changes—must give guarantees—

must get down and humbly ask our southern brethren what legislation will suit them, then haste to grant it. To us the constitution is good enough—that constitution, as made and administered by its authors. We will abide by it. It requires of us duties repugnant to our sense of right, of humanity, yet those duties *shall be discharged*. But we say plainly, unequivocally, that we *do not*, can not, *will not* admire the institution; can not love it, will not cling to it, and shout around it in our self-abandonment, as a system containing the *ne plus ultra* of all that is right, lovely, and of good report. Neither can we consent to its extension. In the States where it now exists, keep it as you desire, make the most of it. We have no power, neither have we the inclination to interfere with it, but no farther extension. Thus far has it come, and no further shall it go. What is the object of constitutional change. The recognition of the right of property in man, and this in some form to be recognized I understand to be the real object of such change. It is no time to change. If we cannot live under the constitution as it is, if alienation of feeling, of interest, of purpose, is such as to prevent it, certainly in this time of excitement, we cannot change that instrument with any safety. No; let us rally around it, with it determine to stand or fall, under its ruins, if it must crumble, let us be buried; let its flag be our winding sheet; let every one of its stars go out and fade away in eternal night, rather than that it shall continue to float only as a symbol of union, for the support of a system of oppression and wrong."

Brief extracts, can but faintly outline the feeling aroused by his powerful words in support of the Emancipation proclamation, and for loyalty to the government, in the Ohio senate, March 4, 1863.

"Mr. President:—War exists. A war, terrible in nature, fearful in extent, desperate in the struggles of contending forces, fierce and desolating in its progress, and apalling in the magnitude of the consequences involved.

"It exists not on account of conflicting jurisdiction with neighboring nations—not by attacks upon the commerce of the country—not by invasion of a foreign foe attempting, in the fierce tribunal of arms, to settle long disputed questions of international comity, but by the act of traitors, rebels in arms against the government. They, the prime movers, instigators of this rebellion, and leaders in its efforts, being the representatives of the recipients of the richest blessings of the government, under which this whole people has become so great, and in time past has been so prosperous and happy.

"About two years since, in anticipation of a contingency that might arise, the general assembly of the State of Ohio, by a vote almost or quite unanimous, passed a resolution, pledging the entire resources of the State, moral and physical, in aid of the government in sustaining the constitution, and crushing out rebellion. The anticipated contingency happens. The present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the *disunionists of the Southern States*, now in arms against the government, and in arms around the capitol, and we come to the consideration of the resolution before the senate:

"*Resolved*, That it is with pain and mortification, that we hear of the propositions of either persons or parties in the North, to divide the loyal States with the ultimate design of attaching any portion of those States to the so-called Southern Confederacy.

"Starting with the proposition, which all will admit, that it is the duty of every loyal man in the whole country to give his entire energies, so far as they may be needed, to the support of the government in this struggle for its existence, and that every resource of the country should be subsidized to the same end—another inevitably follows: That there is a dividing line between the supporters and opposers of the government, upon one or the other side of which every man places himself. No matter whether, in taking any position he may, he is aware

of the fact or not—it is nevertheless true. The conclusion cannot be avoided. He is either for or against the government. There is no neutrality in this war. There can be none. All the power of the government is demanded to carry on this contest. That power rests in the people. The people are the government. The executive and legislative departments of the government, so termed, are only the agents of that government, executing its will, and the withholding the energies of any one man, rightly demanded for its support, cripples, and to that extent opposes, the administration of the government in its efforts to sustain itself and maintain its supremacy.

"He who in arms attempts the overthrow of the government—he who sympathizes with and encourages this attempt—he who attacks the credit of the government, denounces its administrations, frowns when it succeeds, and laughs at its failures, and he who quietly folds his hands, saying this is none of my concern, I am not responsible for, and will take no part in its settlement, is alike guilty of opposition. If there be difference, it is in favor of that one who, believing it right, however false that opinion may be, fights for it, rather than the one who, thinking to avoid responsibility, stands back silently praying for its success, while he waits with illy concealed hopes therefor.

"Having said thus much, I turn to examine the position taken by senators in this discussion. The senator from Perry (Mr. Finck) tells us that 'he is for the support of the government and continuance of the Union' and 'that he will never consent to any dismemberment thereof; that he sustained the administration in the conduct of the war up to the time of the issuing of the president's emancipation proclamation, but that he will do so no longer.'

"It is a little strange, however, and indicates a little remaining consideration on the part of the senator, and those who act with him, for the feelings of those with whom they have been politically associated in times past, and of whom we sometimes speak as our 'erring brethren,' that when you touch rebels where their strength lies, they should all at once have such a holy horror of constitutional violation. The leaders in this rebellion are striving to establish a government whose corner-stone is slavery. In their efforts, their great element of strength is slavery. While white men in their army fight the battles of rebeldom, four millions of slaves are at home engaged in caring for the interests of those men, and raising supplies for the support of that army. More than this, they are pressed into service and made to dig trenches, raise fortifications, and even hold arms and shoot bullets by which our brothers, sons and friends are wounded and killed. Yet, if you strike at, or in any way interfere with this system, though it be necessary to save the nation, the senator is horrified.

The senator for Ashland (Mr. Kenny), exhibits his opposition, in an attempt to discourage the people of the country, by disparaging the conduct, and attempting to render odious the neecessary results of the war. He will not encourage and sustain the administration, in the prosecution of the war for the Union. He will not go into the army unless drafted, and it will take a *strong draft* to hold *him*. His declaration sounds very much like another read by the senator from Fayette in the course of his remark, from the *Marion County Mirror*, in which the editor of that paper says: "For our part, we shall oppose the draft. If Old Abe or his minions arrest us for this, we will submit to the arrest, if the *people say so, and not without.*" These, taken in connection with telegraphic signals of approval, passing between senators upon this floor, as the quotation above referred to was read, irresistibly force upon my mind the conclusion that there is a determination on the part of some to resist the government in its attempt to add to, or fill up, its army. I will not ask, is this loyalty? Not one word as to the rebellion and the danger to the Republic from the combined attacks of rebels. No. All the danger in the mind of the senator is in assump-

tions of power and constitutional encroachments by the President. His support, like that of the senator from Perry, depends upon the adoption of a policy such as he would mark out. *All Rebeldom* would be loyal, allowing them to fix the *terms* of their loyalty.

Had I been conducting this war, my purpose at the commencent would have been, as it seems to me was the policy of the President, to carry it on without reference to slavery. When by force of circumstances slavery was recognized as an element in the war, as I believe the President was convinced it was, when he issued his Emancipation Proclamation, I would have said, said, *Slavery*, STAND FROM UNDER. Where it stands in the way of sustaining the government, *let the governmental car roll on.* My faith in the "patriarchal" institution is not great, and in its "christianizing" influence far less. On this point let the long list of heathenish barbarities perpetrated by rebels during this contest testify. The senator would have property in slaves take its chances with other property. Exactly. But when in that property is a rebel's strength, take it from him. If you need it, use it, but mind it is never returned to him again. He has forfeited all claim to it. Thank Heaven, slavery is doomed, not because the President issued his proclamation—not because, in the conduct of this war he has sought this end, or that his administration has been directed to it, only as a means of crushing the rebellion; but because an all-wise, overruling Providence has decreed it as the result of this contest, and all the powers of earth and the infernal regions combined cannot prevent it.

I well recollect, perhaps other senators can; hundreds of the people of this State have vivid recollections, of the feelings with which they have approached the long lines of little mounds, on one and another of the fields of strife, where has gone out so much young life, amid the roar of battle and clash of arms. At such a time, how little seem any and all other sacrifices, in comparison with giving up a son, a brother, a friend, upon the altar of our country, a sacrifice to propitiate this unholy rebellion. Forgetting past differences and reckless of personal consequences, let us cast away every preconceived notion of policy, and joining hand to hand, while heart beats responsive to heart, anew pledge ourselves and energies, our State and its resources, to the struggle for the Union. With unwavering confidence in the justice of our cause, and reliance in the integrity of purpose, on the part of the executive, let us yield his administration a hearty support, while we go on in united, fearless and determined effort to crush out this rebellion and perpetuate the government. If the snares set for the Union are so strong—which I neither admit, nor believe—and the pitfalls surrounding her so deep, that she cannot by possibility escape—then let her perish in struggles to extricate herself, rather than by the hands of armed assassins she has nourished and brought up."

As long ago as 1858, during his first term in the house, he was placed on the committee on charitable institutions, and came to have cognizance of the infant and feeble institution for idiotic youth, the most helpless and hopeless of the human race. He found it with seventeen inmates, while the State provided for but nine. His sympathies were at once enlisted, and from that day to the present, he devoted as much time and energy as his other duties would permit, to this noble charity. From 1863 till the present, except during the intervals when the democracy ruled the State, he has served as a trustee of the institution. This school, where the idiot, by nature so feeble that mother's love could find no rudiment of intellect in them whereon to build, and no ray of soul on which, in the measureless love of God, she could hope, have been gathered and placed under the hands of science and care, so subtle, patient, skilful and abiding, that, seemingly, minds are born and souls created, and they are built up, nursed, and sent forth with intelligence and moral faculties equal to the struggles of the

active world. More than one-fourth of those cared for, have been so helped as to be competent to care for themselves.

The kind-hearted Dr. G. A. Doren, a very young physician there, since found to be eminently practical in all the endless detail of a great institution, and a remarkable manager, now father of the asylum, found, in Mr. Hitchcock a careful but determined supporter, and the little school overflowed the narrow walls of the family house on Friend street, and the State gave it a farm on the heights, west of Columbus. The household of 1858, and its seventeen children, has grown to be the first, of its kind, in the land, if not in the world — nursing, developing, and educating 500 children, in a magnificent home of convenient beautiful surroundings, planned to admit and radiate everywhere, the brightest quildings, with side of life. No institution of the same extent has cost the State so little, and there is none of which she may justly be more proud. The doctor and his sympathetic, helping wife, in the constant care through all these years, with their two little girls, is still the head of this great family.

Years of patient, untalked of, unproclaimed, unwritten, and unknown work, in and out of office, has Mr. Hitchcock given to this problem of human charities. The opposition could laugh at, and even abuse him, for persisting in his support and care for this and other benevolent instutions, but it made no difference; he was true to his highest convictions.

In the long and varied career of a useful public life, it seems to me, no reward, however well deserved, can, on the whole, be so highiy valued as the garnered fruit of years of work thus devoted, and all the more so, as it can win no plaudit from the multitude, no ballots at the hustings, and the memory of it should always come to shield the patient worker, from the uncharitable thoughts of enemies, if enemies he has. All labors for this and the other benevolent institutions of the noble State, were without price or pay, and must ever be without thought of political reward. To the managers of caucuses, the packers of primaries, and the leaders of nominating conventions, they are as unknown and inappreciable as the prayer of a christian in his closet. Few men have remained so long in the legislative service of his State as Mr. Hitchcock. He has grown into a complete knowledge of her needs and resources, and his trained ability and experience have given him a capacity still capable of enlargement, of rendering the most valuable services to her, and which should be acknowledged by conferring upon him the highest honors within her gift. Most public men, as they gather experience and knowledge, and thus year by year become more valuable, in the triterations and conflicts of political life, produce atoms of jealousies, rivalries, and enmities, which deposited here and there, and in greater or less quantities, are kept stored for future use against him, or put in circulation to his annoyance or detriment. The very fact that he has become useful and experienced, is often fatally used to defeat him in the interest of the unknown and untried. I am not aware that Mr. Hitchcock has been accused of a grave mistake, or ever faltering in duty. This is very much, in so many years of public service. Nor are his faults those which may spring from want of moral courage, and the infirmities of integrity. And now, at the age of sixty-one, at his best, with the confidence won by so many years, the future seems quite his own.

It is fortunate and marks alike the good sense and good fortune of Mr. Hitchcock's constituents, that they early discovered his capacity and usefulness, retained him in public life until his experience and knowledge enabled him to be of the largest service, and refuse to listen to the small and often querulous complaints, that always spring up to worry the footsteps of every man in the public service many years. A man thus steadily sustained may become most valuable. No man can without it, and it is most creditable to the prudence and good

sense of Mr. Hitchcock, that he has served so long without furnishing occasion for any grave assaults upon him.

In person, Mr. Hitchcock is slight, wiry and nervous, one of those men capable of any amount of endurance; of good address, pleasing manners, and well calculated to win friends; has well developed intellectual powers, strengthened and quickened by a constant intercourse with the world, rather than with many books. Seeing quickly, is sagacious, politic, a good reader of men, and master of the arguments that will control them, having considerable personal magnetism, well liked, kind, sympathetic, and charitable, he has always been, without seeming to be, a leader of men. He has a ready appreciation of the ludicrous, a capacity to enjoy good things, and an ability to be guilty of a joke. He is one of the most sociable and companionable of men, while he is all that can be desired as a friend and neighbor. At sixteen he united himself with the Congregational church, and adds the evidence of his profession and consistent life, to the weight of authority on the side of religion and pure morals. A strong temperance advocate, few men have been more consistent or persistent in favor of the reform. A member of every organization established in his township, since he was twelve years old, he has labored steadily for the reform of men, and the suppression of the liquor traffic, ever speaking and acting squarely against the evil, in his own county and in his public service.

Mr. Hitchcock resides in the old homestead of his father, and perpetuates its tradition and memories in home and social life, as he continues that revered name in the service of the State. His public life has not, in any sense, exalted or carried him away from, and above, the ordinary pursuits of the farm. When at home, his example is that of an industrious worker, honoring the pursuit of agriculture, with the labor of his hands, and enjoying the blessings of a genial home and the good will of his neighbors, and the social regard of his townsmen, alike honoring and being honored in any position of life. A. G. R.

1807. JOHN FORD

Was born October 19, 1763, and raised on West Mountain, in Cheshire, Connecticut. His schooling was completed quickly and thoroughly. He started in, and on the third day the teacher laid him across her lap and applied the spanks. He struggled, and finally bit her knee. She set him with the girls, and he graduated—by crawling out of the window, never to return again.

He learned the carpenter's trade in Woodbridge, and when about 20 years old worked at the trade in New Haven, where Judge Daggett became interested in him. Working in the day time, he would study evenings, and recited, in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, to the judge. He was seven years, from the age of 14, steadily at work in learning his trade as carpenter and joiner, so thorough was the apprenticeship of that time. His first employment was on the recommend of Judge Daggett, and he walked eight miles, with tools on his back to the work. He was set to hewing, at fifty cents per day. After dinner his employer examined the scribe work, and found it square and smooth. He was told to take the square and compass, and go ahead. Not half a day in mastering the situation, his pay was increased to $1.00 per day, and ever afterwards he was a "boss builder." His work was largely in building bridges, mills, and meeting houses, with his brother, Elias, in the east.

His father's home was on West mountain, beside a great rock, and in the bracing air of that high region, there grew up in the log cabin, strong children, who sported in the shadow of the huge stone. This great worker—athlete in

build, and clear of head as a mountaineer—wandered down South mountain, around its eastern slope, to a house in the valley. A little woman met him beside the well, as a drawer of water. He went again and drank inspiration; still was subject to some spell which he could not break. Before the eyes of this girl of the valley, he was a captive. She bound him with chains—not grievous, but of a bondage that was sought. His trade, his axe and square, his plans and courage for the great world of work, were all before her. She said, "John, I will go with you;" and she did, ever after a helpmeet, and her name was a household word for goodness and right, through all the generations of a new country. Easter Cook was this girl at the bucket and the well. She was born in the same township, March 22, 1769, and they were married September 20, 1790. She was a sister of Marimon Cook.

In 1804, with broadaxe on his shoulder, he set out for the west. Asa Wilmot, an apprentice, came with him. His first stroke with that broadaxe in the new empire of woods, was for education, in the building of the academy, of which he took charge that year. He looked out the lands, and, with Deacon Marimon Cook, purchased Mr. Street's interest in the township, in all, some 3,000 acres. The year 1805 he remained east, and worked on a mill north of Cheshire. This year they sent to Jonathan Brooks, and he cleared the field north of H. H. Ford's present residence, and sowed it to wheat. The next year, 1806, he and Cook walked through and harvested the crop, and he worked again on the academy, which was not yet complete, and both Cook and himself built houses, preparatory to their families coming the year following. His house still stands, southeast of the larger dwelling on Cheshire street, on lot 26, north of the fair grounds. They returned east again in the fall.

To the large wagon, covered with cloth, were yoked two pairs of oxen, and a horse hitched on lead, and in this was stored what goods they had, and the wife and children took their places for a journey upon a long road. As in the march of life, so then, it was never to be retraced by all that company. Those children—Lydia, Stephen, Anson, Seabury, and Eliza—whatever might be their destinies, their faces were forever set westward. In their tears was said the "good-bye," and the last fond look caught the sunlight's gleam upon the great rock by the grandfather's door, of their New England home, as they passed away. This was April 20, 1807, and June 2d they were on Burton hill. They had come by way of Harrisburg, and at the foot of the Alleghenies stopped to shoe the oxen. From there on to Pittsburgh, Beaver, Poland, and Warren. Cook took his mouse colored mare, "Old Blue," and came on to Burton for teams. At Warren, the party that had traveled together being Ford, Cook, and Patchin—were met by Calvin Williams, Ebenezer Hayes, and Daniel Dayton, with three pairs of oxen to help them on through the woods and mud. At Farmington they stopped over night, and did not reach Burton until midnight of the next day.

As noted, his trips to Ohio were made on foot, and the journeys were swift as if he had the power of the "Indian lope" through the forests. Eighteen times he traveled the whole distance between Ohio and Connecticut on foot. On one of these journeys he had a large amount of money in saddle-bags, that were slung over his shoulder. His only weapons of defense were two scythes, which he was bringing into the country. At night he was followed to the tavern by a suspicious looking man. He carelessly threw the bags behind the bar, as if of no value. The next day this stranger rode past him, then turned in his saddle and looked back, and finally wheeled around and came by, as though he was mistaken in the man he had followed. Ford's rough and uncouth dress, it is thought, threw the highwayman "off the scent."

The expense of "livery rig" was light as early as 1818. Ambrose Perkins

had a horse and wagon to New Haven, a long trip from Ohio then, but Ford only charged him eight dollars for it. The characteristic tow frock of the day was all the coat he needed. His robust health enabled him to defy cold, and in winter he worked or walked in the sharp days, in his shirt sleeves. In the earlier day he followed his trade, and was a good manager at a raising. With the timbers in order, and each man in his place, he commanded, and all the frame went together and up, like "clock work."

His boys were early trained to the logging camp, and he was often with them in "rolling up and burning." They spent weeks on No. 9, where Anson afterwards lived, going there Monday morning and remaining until Saturday evening or Sunday morning. Several farms were, by his camps, cleared up. Not tolerant of a lazy motion, his impetuosity was illustrated on the son, who was afterwards Governor, one day in the logging field. Blackbirds settled on some wheat near by, and he called Seabury to run. The boy's steps were not lively, until overtaken by the father's stroke with an ox whip, who hit him, and at every jump cried, "Run, you dog, run."

Somewhat gruff, he used to startle the boys that came around where he worked on buildings. Always willing to lend tools, he wanted them returned promptly. Jacob Hutchins came to borrow a chisel. "Yes, Jake, take it, and when you are done, whip it, and send it home." Jake returned it with the handle slivered in pieces. "What, what!" exclaimed Ford. "Well," said Jake, "you told me to whip it, and I did." The wit of the boy brought a smile to the man's face. He could take a joke. After that, he called Jake Dr. Goodwin's devil. Rough as he was, and abrupt in speech, beneath such an exterior was a kind heart. The force of early habits increased with him, in later years, to an excessive use of stimulants.

His lands advanced in value, and he bought, sold, and exchanged with success, as a financier, and amassed a large property. When the youngest son, Henry, reached the age of 20, he decided to divide his lands among them, and sent them all into the ball-room chamber, with instructions to work out the division among themselves, saying, when they were agreed he would deed them the land. A week's figuring finished the work, and the land was divided.

The spirit of humor overflowed with him, and when Brooks Bradley drove the cows up the lane at night, they would dash back past him, heads and tails high in air, and run clear to the woods. Brooks, as he chased back after the frightened cattle, did not see "Uncle John's" old hat down in front of his bent form, shaking out from behind a stump in that lane. He played some trick on David Tod, afterwards governor of Ohio. David sawed the top bar over which "Uncle John" leaned, when he poured the swill to his pigs. "Dave" and his companion watched, the next time "Uncle John" fed, and when well on the bar, it broke, and he fell, with pail and contents, among the hogs. A suppressed laugh from an adjoining fence corner, hinted to "Uncle John" how it happened, but he climbed from the mess and said nothing. He saw only one thing in Tod that he called mean; that was when he tore leaves out of the old Bible. His kindness to the sick, and readiness to aid the poor, was known throughout the country, and his hospitality was so thoroughly endorsed by his amiable and ready housewife, as to be remembered by hundreds of travelers and by many families.

For several years he served as justice of the peace. When the Western Reserve bank was started, he was one of the first subscribers to its stock, $12,000, in all, and was an influential director. Being at a meeting of the stockholders, before dinner-time, he went into the tavern. His rough and unshorn appearance was not favorable to much attention from the landlord. Asking if he could have dinner, he was told, with some importance, dinner has been pre-

pared for the stockholders of the bank. When they are through, you can have a seat. A-hem! hem's! well, was Ford's response, as he walked out of the door. When the stockholders gathered at the dinner-table, inquiry was raised where's Ford. Saw him on the street, said one. Send the landlord to call John Ford, said another. The landlord was called, discovered his mistake, and sought his neglected guest on the street, with liberal explanations. No, no, said Ford, needn't apologize. Will go in when the stockholders are through. When he came in afterwards, his friends gathered round the carpenter from Burton. Hem, hem! said he, landlord smart. Want a man to have on gloves, and carry a cane. Don't like tow frock and shirt sleeves. Didn't know as much as he thought he did, hem, hem! His religious views took the Universalist way. His wife, "Aunt Easter" was a faithful member of the Congregational church, and her influence over the family comes back from that period of years, as the stars that shine in glory. Her life was to all, as gentle as the dews of heaven. From another pen, that of the Hon. Peter Hitchcock, comes this fitting tribute. "She was one of those women who had very much to do in forming the character, and shaping the destiny of the infant settlement of Burton. Small, frail, yet she had wonderful power of willing and accomplishing. With quiet purpose, patient in bearing and doing, and a kindness of manner felt by all within her reach, she is well remembered by those who knew her intimately as dear "Aunt Easter." From choice, as well as force of circumstances, her life was almost entirely spent in the home circle. Emphatically was she a stayer at home. So true was this, that although early a sincere christian woman, and loving to meet with others in her chosen place of worship, it was only occasionally that her seat was filled, other duties seeming to her sensitive mind as urging a prior claim. For these reasons, the circle of her immediate acquaintance was less than it would have been. Upon her descendants for successive generations was the influence of her life and character most effective. The Ford family is well known. Rugged strength had they from the father, but largely may it be attributed to the precept and example of this good woman, that its members are so certainly found on the side of sobriety and good morals. May memory of her live and grow green in the coming years. Certainly with those who knew her personally, forgetfulness will only come with the termination of life." He went first to the long rest beneath the hill, dying August 6, 1842, almost 79, and at the age of 83 she was laid beside him, her death occurring December 26, 1851.

Lydia,—the oldest daughter, was born September 11, 1791. She married Uri Hickox who died early, leaving her the care of a large family. She was a faithful mother, and toiled bravely through the lonely years, training her family to respectability, and well enduring the hardships of pioneer life. She died April 5, 1871.

A son, Stephen—was born July 6, 1793, and died February 7, 1795.

Esther Eliza—was born July 4, 1806, lived to be sixteen, dying August 29, 1822. Hers was a superior nature, attractive to all, and her death cast a gloom over the whole community. Lovely in person, and charming in manners, her sweet experience led captive her friends. Julia Chase, a companion with her in school, taught by Ralph Cowles, writes of her now, as one of the most gifted and best of girls.

1807. STEPHEN FORD.

Eldest son of John and Easter Ford, was born January the 28th, 1796, in Cheshire, Connecticut (New Haven county), on West mountain. Attended

school higher up on the mountain, northwest from his father's house, at the age of four years. His teacher was Jessie Ford. He ran away from school one day to find a pond on the north side of the mountain, and his mother switched him for it. Sallie Curtiss taught two winters east of Elam Cook's, and he attended. In the winter of 1806–7, his last in that State, he was at school, south of his grandfather Ford's, in a frame dwelling house. The schooling was mostly in the spelling book. Summers he drove plough among the rocks and stones of that rough country for Nathan Ford, his uncle, who taught him how to hold the whip and drive oxen well. One summer he ploughed for Elam Cook, his uncle. Starting off one day from Cook's on a homesick trip, he stopped over night with Ephraim Cook and his aunt, "Sukey." He was cured of his homesickness, and went back next morning to Joseph Cook's, where he worked two or three weeks.

Leaving Connecticut in April, 1807, with his father's family, after a trip of 42 days, he reached Ohio May 31st. At Youngstown he found Harry Umberfield, who was coming on from Poland with a stallion horse. Harry wanted him to be company, and he started on. They rode and walked by turns, and reached Parkman, where they staid over night, and came on to Burton next morning. The winter of 1807–8 he attended school in Hickox's store. Hickox taught the school. Esther Johnson was a large and frolicsome girl. He was one of the big boys who delighted in seeing her blush, when her face was well rubbed with snow, in some of their noon-day sports. The winter, 1808–9 he attended a school taught by Judge Peter Hitchcock, in the log school-house near Eli Hayes'. After that, he was a pupil of the judge and of Gilbert Ferris in the academy. Ralph Cowles taught in Bradley, the hatter's house, near where John Punderson now lives, and on the corner, where Lyman Durand lived. He attended both these schools, and at last he was at the school-house on the northwest corner of the square. He only studied the common branches.

Eunice Brooks, a daughter of Gideon Brooks, born in Cheshire, Connecticut, October 12, 1796, had come on with the family of Hiram Cook, and was visiting Jonathan Brooks and the Cooks. She was a sprightly girl, with light hair, blue eyes and sweet face, a winsome body, just the age to captivate the western boys. One night at a singing school, taught by Brooks, in the school-house, David Taylor and Stephen passed out together. Taylor saw Miss Cook and Miss Brooks, and said to Stephen, "go with those girls and help them home, I have a horse or I would go." The orders were obeyed. He spoke, the girls separated, and the gallant young Ford took one on each arm. On arriving at the house of Brooks, he was invited in, staying longer than was expected, but no doubt expectations were aroused, for he afterwards took Miss Brooks for his life companion. They were married August 19, 1816. The bridal trip was made in a two-horse lumber wagon, over logways and by wood routes, fording and ferrying streams, 600 miles back to old Connecticut. They drove ten miles in the mud of the Cattaraugus woods, with no house along the way. The company of this bridal party was Asa Wilmot, a carpenter, going to visit his friends. They were sixteen days going, and returned with her outfit of wooden bowls, pewter platters and blue dishes, to a log house which stood east of the spring, in the present old orchard on his farm. She was one of those patient, even tempered women, whose home was a blessing to all who crossed its threshold, and, as in this log house, so it was in the latter one—a special hospitality in her care, to all comers in the early time and the later day. An orchard was set out in 1815, which surrounded the house and covered part of the nine acre lot that was cleared before that time. The balance of the clearing on the farm, in all about 80 acres, he did. The farm was a gift from his father—about 140 acres on lot 37. He took pride in raising red cattle. Grain for feeding the stock was part

of the agriculture of that day. The first barn was built, where it now stands, in 1817, and the same hemlock siding covers it now that was nailed on more than 60 years ago. He was a superior hand to manage a team, and was often with the teams on the road. Captain Patchin drove with him the first loaded teams through from Painesville, by way of Chardon village, over a new and very rough, hard road. (No one living at the village then, about 1811.) He took two pairs of oxen and went to Simeon Moss' landing, on the Cuyahoga, east of where Perry Reed now lives, for lumber. Returning with his load, when he came into the pinery, on Oak hill, the wolves began to howl. He sat with an axe, ready for defense, on the load, but no wolf came. Going across the woods from Page's to his brother's, he heard the brush snap, in the path just ahead, and thought a bear was ready to pounce upon him, when one started off with a snuff, and ran away.

He learned to write well, and one of his written notices for election day was taken to be that of Ralph Cowles, the master. He was first elected constable; afterwards, served as justice of the peace for a time, and resigned; was elected township treasurer, and held the office 30 years, his accounts being carefully kept and with fidelity. In 1816, he was chosen lieutenant of militia, was cap-captain two years, and, in 1819 or '20, was elected lieutenant-colonel. The militia musters were held at Burton. At a revival meeting held in Claridon, he was converted, and joined the Congregational church in Burton. His father was friendly to the masons, and, about 1835, they held a meeting in the big ball-room of his father's house, when he joined them, and has been more than 50 years a mason—perhaps the oldest living in the county. His wife died October 31, 1856, and rests in the yard east of the village, only a little way west from the home of which she was so many years the light and the joy. He is living with his son, Henry, on the old farm—now past 83, able to mount his mare and ride well in saddle, until last summer (1878), when on mounting she started and his foot slipped. The fall injured his thigh. He recoved slowly, and is able to walk with a cane. His recollections have given may items for the history.

Clarissa M.—their eldest daughter, was born August 20, 1818; married to Lawrence Hitchcock, at Burton, December 20, 1837. She was one of the brightest of girls; an amible, even tempered, and patient christian woman, known only to be loved. Her death occurred at Michigan City, Indiana, September 20, 1868.

S. Burdett—eldest son, born November 11, 1820, married Julia, a sister of Frederick Thomas, at Hartsgrove, November 8, 1849. She is well remembered as an assistant teacher, with her brother, in the 3d academy. Burdett and his family enjoy a quiet life, on his farm, lot 76, across the river.

Seabury—born September 16, 1823; died April 18, 1825.

Eliza E.—born June 9, 1826, was married to Thomas Brotherlin, at Burton, August 24, 1848. She was a gentle lady, and a faithful companion of a christian husband. He died in Columbus, May 18, 1864, and her death occurred April 1, 1865.

Eunice M.—born February 17, 1829, a girl of prepossessing qualities, and all the genuine kindness of heart, so manifest in the life of her mother, resides with her sister, Mrs. Johnson, at Michigan City, Indiana.

Henry E.—born December 25, 1836, married Fanny E. Dayton, at Burton, June 16, 1858. He occupies the old homestead, and is devoted to the pursuit of agriculture. He has taken great interest in the county fairs, and has served several years as secretary of the agricultural society.

Ellen Annette—born February 22, 1839, became first a teacher, and, after the death of her mother, was with Mrs. Brotherlin, in Columbus. Their home was her home. In her school days, she met Henry W. Johnson, of Middlefield.

When the stormy years of the war had passed, this gallant soldier of the 41st Ohio, sought her, and they were married in Columbus, January 1, 1867. Surrounded with an interesting family, they reside in Michigan City, Indiana.

Ada M.—born September 18, 1844, lived to be a sweet girl and a much-loved teacher. She died at Burton, September 8th, when the shades of sorrow began to darken on the land, that memorable year of 1861.

JOHN S. FORD,

Third son of Stephen and Eunice Ford, was born September 16, 1831. He went to school as other boys, caring something for books, and as much for wooden swords and guns, painted with scokeberry juice, and the departing flocks of geese, charged upon by his command, as he did for the spelling class and the fifth reader. The military spirit of the "gineral trainins" broke out with the boys of his age every summer, and the paper hats so loftily worn, with pants striped with white, fell into line, at his call, as readily as drilled soldiers. He was captain of the boys' company which mustered on the old square about 1843. It was no task for him, about 1844, to wade the winter snows, from his father's house to the Welton district east, to be trained by Mary Clark, one of the most amiable and instructive teachers ever in a log school-house. With his cousin Wallace, from west of the village, he walked the path to that school and returned daily, and they advanced rapidly in the common branches.

The slow years of anxious boyhood went quickly by, and there was no waiting for study of more than Adams or Ray, or of Kirkham's grammar. Employment was before him and close by. Farm work in summer, and schooling three months in winter, was the ordinary way. The intention of his parents was to give him a thorough college training, and under Joel T. Case he received academic instruction, but a visit with friends in Columbus, Ohio, the fall of 1848 determined his course of life, accepting there a position in the store of Stanton & Lee, at the remunerative price of $60 a year, and board. With a brave spirit he set in to the duties of a boy, advanced to the position of a man, and the head clerkship of one of the oldest and largest business houses in the city, that of D. T. Woodbury & Co., and received the highest salary.

In the spring of 1856 he went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, as partner of Mr. Lee, his first employer, in a general store. Returning to Columbus in the fall, for a most special and important affair of life, he found many friends gathering at the house of P. T. Snowden, on the 15th of September. It was astonishing the number of friends he had, and how rapidly they were coming in. The first of society, of city quality and tone, filled the mansion, and a pleasant party was in waiting for the event of the morning. Sarah M. Starrett was a charming girl. The smiles of nineteen summers came as the rose tint of joy, in the blush of her face that beautiful morning. All eyes rested on her. She was the center of interest, when standing by John Ford, their vows for life were made, each to the other, and solemnized by the minister. It was a happy company, and the years that have followed have been happy to the united ones.

In June, 1857, he returned to Columbus, and became a partner in the first furniture house in the city. The firm was Brotherlin, Halm & Co. Changes occurred, and he succeeded these partners and became the head of the house of Ford, Stage & Co. His foresight and experience enabled him to obtain the contract for the making of chairs in the Ohio prison, in 1860. This led to a change, and, in 1865, the firm of Ford, Johnson & Co. was established—and engaged in the manufacture of chairs—and became large contractors of prison

labor. The years following the war had so filled the prisons in some of the western States, as to render labor unproductive. Finding something of this in northern Indiana, the whole concern was moved, and sat down on the white sand banks of Michigan City, in the fall of 1868. A few years later, all the families followed to this shore of Lake Michigan. In 1872 a branch house was opened at Chicago, and took the name of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co. Henry W. Johnson, who was major of the 41st Ohio, in the war, is the home director of the concern in Michigan City. R. A. Hichcock is chief in the Chicago house. John S. is at the head of both houses, and general manager of the whole.

This boy, set to trimming lamps in the store, at $60 a year, by determined purpose to do well everything set for him to do, with no word of complaint, and only a pleasant smile for all, went bravely down to duty and up to high position. He became first clerk, partner, head of the house, general manager of two great concerns, doing the most extensive business, in their branch, of any house in the great west.

Religious in thought and education, he is a firm but liberal Presbyterian, as is also his wife. Short, stoutish, with easy carriage, eyes and hair brown, light of skin, pleasant-faced, generous in thought and in deed, given to be mirthful, to tell well a good story, he has hosts of friends, and is held in high esteem at home and abroad.

JOHN ANSON FORD.

1807. In a little log house, on the southern slope of West mountain, near Cheshire, Connecticut, September 18, 1798, the same year that the settlers began cutting away the woods of this far-off west, was born to John and Easter A. Ford, a second son, whose hand was to grow, as if bred to the stroke of an axe, the muscles of his arm had a fibre, that the on-coming years wove into power, before which great forests passed away. Strong in the resolute will of his father, yet kind as only could be the boy of such a mother—early the imaginations began their flight to the far-away country, where the father was at work, and the mind soared beyond the shades of the mountain, and in the wondrous paths of the sunset, led on to the golden future; but the heart came back to the home, to the sweet-faced mother, the evening prayer, and that most blessed of all rest, the pillow of youth. Away below these high lands of the little State, where the sea waves beat forever on the sands of the shore, at East Haven, March 30, 1804, six years later, in the family of a sailor, there came a child.

In 1807, with the family of John Ford, his father, this boy came to Ohio. Working in the clearings and fields summers, his schooling was confined to the winters, but he soon was teaching in some of the log school-houses of that day, one being just west of where Uri Hickox lived. Clearing away, logging, piling brush and burning, he was set for a house on No. 9, and often his brothers camped with him for weeks, as they cut over that lot.

Asahel Barnes had come, and in his family was a child of ten summers, called Eliza. She loved flowers. That she caught up, ever so delicately, for this youth, Anson, the blue violet of the woods, or that they plucked together the wild rose of the forest, I do not know, but this is true; he afterwards surrounded his house with the beauty of bloom, and made the pathway to his door, smile with the opening bud and the unfolded flower, through all the years from April to November. He found her in the father's home, by the spring

and the rocks. They were married April 1, 1820, and this boy of the mountain and child of the sea started on the journey of life together. Esquire John Ford performed the ceremony. On horseback, behind her husband, she rode away. They went by Deacon Cook's, turned into the lane north of his house, and followed a winding road to a clearing, near where Mrs. Hale now lives, and on down to a spring on the eastern hill slope on No. 9, and to a log cabin, the fire stones of which remain to this day, marking the spot where they began. The next winter they had an invitation to a ball, in the hall of his father's house, and this is the style of it, written on heavy paper cut square just the size to contain the words:

"NEW YEAR'S BALL."

The company of Mrs. Eliza Ford is requested at John Ford's hall on Monday, the 1st day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon.

S. Ford,
F. Fleetwood, } Managers.
L. Millard,

Burton, Dec. 19, 1820.

Their nearest neighbor was "Uncle" Hull Bradley, about a mile distant. Ford was a good hunter, and "jerked" venison was often smoked by the jams of the chimney, while a patridge was broiled on the coals. Half a mile east of where stood this cabin, now runs the trestle work of the Painesville and Youngstown railroad, over the east branch of the Cuyahoga, and crosses at the same point where the farmers' boys used to wade with pants rolled up, driving the cows home from the lower pasture.

One day, a little way from the door, a pet cat circled around, and drew close to a charming rattler. Mrs. Ford called her husband. With a stick he aimed for the neck of the deceitful reptile. The head stood about six inches above the coil, and the blow broke the neck of the snake, saving the mystified cat from death. He wore the hunter's shirt, a sort of tow frock, and often the buckskin pants. His rife was sure aim. A big bear had climbed into a high tree, and the quick shot tumbled him down. He had a Canadian horse, Pomp, so trained that when riding through the woods, if a buck started up, the horse stood firm, and the leveled rifle flashed, dropping the deer. A rifle company was organized early. He was elected captain. They were well drilled, and very alert in their movements. At his funeral, June 25, 1878, he was said to have been the last, having outlived all who were with him on that muster roll. On inquiry, it was found that two of the men still march the shores of time in 1879—Joseph Tucker, of Montville, and Barclay Johnson, the trapper, of Middlefield.

Henry and Caroline Barnes came to live with them in 1822, and others of the family from time to time; these orphan children always finding there a welcome and generous home. At a later day, as the lands cleared, they built by the road, where Horace Hale now lives, and here, as by the cabin, the beauty of flowers opened up from the new made beds among the great tree roots of the yard. His house was open to the poor, and "Aunt Newell," an old lady not of kin, lived many years in the south room, which was made comfortable for her.

Somewhat troubled with the mystifications of doctrinal teaching, he found it hard to accept the creeds of any of the religious societies. Hearing the gospel preached at a meeting held in 1835, on King street, in Chardon, he, with his wife, confessed Christ as their Saviour, and took the Bible as their rule of faith and practice, and untramelled by any dogmas, started in a christian life.

In 1838, they moved to the first house west of the square. Here, for some years, meetings were held. The Scriptures were searched, and a "Thus saith the Lord," became the ready "sword of the Spirit," from the lips of those who there heard Elder William Collins preach, and were turned "unto the Lord." In these meetings the hymns often sung, beginning with the words, "I would not live always," "Oh, Land of rest, for thee I sigh," and "How firm a foundation you saints of the Lord," were sweet forecasts of a faith that led the friends, who gathered there, above the difficulties of this life.

A church was here organized, the year 1838, known as Disciples, and he was chosen one of the elders and Joseph Woodward the other. He continued in this office of the church, teaching the Word both in private and in public, until 1857—almost 20 years. In the building of the church for the Disciples he paid a large sum, and always carried the heavy end of the burden in the church's support. Being first to espouse what was then called a new and dangerous heresy, but which has stood the test of time and trial, in this country, as a religious faith, is reason for full mention on this point. Some friends were for a time estranged from the family, and even relatives looked with distrust upon this independent action of a house whose members had dared to investigate the Scriptures, and decide the "way of life" for themselves. His house was the place where the preachers rested, and always had a home, and the quick perceptions of his faithful wife, whose kind ways made visitors easy, put things in readiness for their comfort. It was here the young people of the village delighted to come, and often gathered to enjoy the freedom of the house. Now, many, older grown, recall with pleasure, the social ways of "Aunt Eliza." This was the home in which the family grew up, and from which they went out.

He was elected justice of the peace, succeeding John Cook, esq., in 1838, and the first case on his docket was Noah Hall vs. Ambrose Potter, June 15, 1838, and the last he entered was Johnson D. Ensign vs. Simeon Hayes, March 4, 1850. His successor was James Peffers, esq. Many times elected assessor, he served the people faithfully, and he was so often called to settle estates, that it became burdensome to him. In 1854, he was elected commissioner of Geauga county by a vote said to be one of the largest ever cast in the county.

In 1857 he removed, with his family, to Newburgh, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and from there to Wilmington, Illinois, the spring, 1860. Some time in 1862, there being no Disciple church in Wilmington, he and his wife united with the Presbyterian church at that place. Here, upon the bank of the Kankakee river, they lived upon a farm, and the two youngest boys, Eugene and Cyrus, came to manhood. The second daughter, Mrs. Emily L. Lacy, lived near them. Tuesday night, January 5, 1875, Eliza Ann Ford passed away in the good old age of 71. On the New Year's just passed, day the little children of the neighborhood had a little party with these old people. Now, they came, bringing flowers, wet with their tears, and laid them on her cold breast, saying, "She had been so good and kind to them." These flowers were a wreath immortal, from the affections of those children, laid as a crown above the pulseless heart of that good mother, and that kind tribute is sacred in the thought of her own children. The remains were brought to Burton for burial. Mr. Witter preached from 1st Corinthians xv: 26th.

The 23d of June, 1878, only a few months short of four score years, Mr. Ford died at the house of his son, Cyrus, on the bank of the river. He was brought for burial, to Burton, June 25th. An active and useful man in his day, and exemplary through a long life of christian service, it was said at the funeral, by the old pastor, Mr. Witter, who had known him longest;" He was a man, upon whose character there was no stain." His strong faith was sublime. There was no doubt in his mind. A neighbor christian called in before his death,

and they shook hands at parting, the dying man quoting the line of the hymn:

"When in that holy, happy land,"
"We'll take no more the parting hand."

The children were all born in Burton.

Esther Lovilla—born May 3, 1826, died October 31, 1830.

Martha Eliza—born February 5, 1829, was married to

Alvin L. Tinker—December 31, 1846. They settled in Unionville, Lake county, where he began the practice of law. A man of generous spirit and very marked ability, he soon became known. His sarcasm and ridicule were sometimes as merciless as was his power in logical conclusions hard to overcome.

In 1851 they removed to Painesville, where he took and maintained high position, and now stands at the head of the bar. Of marked traits and decided character, true to friends, he has many who are life-long, and trust him to the end, holding him in the highest esteem, while some whom he has disturbed, in a varied and extensive practice, are bitter opponents. Such a character is worth more than that of the half way easy body, who is the friend of all. The students in his office have found him a ready help, and admire not only his legal, but general knowledge and literary culture. He has been a fearless defender of the poor, and many times gained for them justice in the courts, without reward other than their thanks and friendship.

Her kindness of heart, and care for those in affliction, has been often manifest in deed, in the community where they have so long lived.

3d daughter—born May 26, 1831, died a few weeks after.

Wallace John—born November 21, 1832. [See sketch.]

Emily Lovilla—born October 15, 1835; was at school in Hiram 1850–51. May 22, 1856, she married Dr. Charles B. Lacy, and settled in ———, Steuben county, Indiana, where he was successful in the practice of medicine. In the spring of 1860, they removed to Jackson, Will county, Illinois, and afterwards to Wilmington, in order to be near the father and mother. Dr. Lacy died there. She lived a widow and cared for the old people, and is the last of the family remaining in the place where their last days were spent.

Altha Esther—was born on the old farm, September 2, 1837. The family having removed to Newburgh, Ohio, she was married there February 2, 1860, to Orlando B. Hoadley, and came to Burton, where they afterward lived.

Elias A.—the second son, was born at the village home, April 15, 1840. Mr. Riddle, in the Williams' History, has kindly written something of his record. [See sketch.]

Albert Eugene—one of the large-hearted boys, and afterwards the kindest of men, was born August 1, 1842. He married Miss Cornelia L. McIntosh, in Wilmington, Illinois, August 23, 1867. He was in the passenger department of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad, as traveling agent, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. He died there suddenly, July 6, 1876. His face was impressive, and the large, brown eyes, full of tenderness. Tall and erect of form and prompt to duty, he carried always with him a certain easy dignity, that was an unconscious possession of power. Industrious, and strict in integrity, he quickly gained and held the respect of his superiors, on the road, and the strong friendship of the men with whom he was associated. He died too soon, and rests near the home of his youth, on the bank of the Kankakee river, in Wilmington, Illinois.

Cyrus Charles—the youngest son, was born June 24, 1844. He grew up in Illinois, and stayed with the family at the old home there, until his mother died. He was married in Wilmington, to Cynthia A. Smith, January 23, 1876. Of a mechanical turn of mind, he sought an engine, and soon learned to run the steam power. In the fall of 1878, he removed to St. Louis, where he is now

actively employed as engineer on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad.

WALLACE JOHN FORD,

The eldest son of John A. and Eliza Ford, was born on November 21, 1832. Although Mr. Ford is still a young man, comparatively, yet, when the almost wonderful changes in the region of his nativity are considered, as well as the vast strides taken by the country, generally, since the day of his birth, that event seems to recede to the earlier of times in the history of the country. His child and boyhood home was on the northeast corner farm of the township, and he was subjected to much of the rigid discipline of a boy born in the later margin of pioneership, and grew up under the tuition of constant daily labor. Although his family were well off for the time, he, and all the young Fords, were reared as were all the boys of that day, under the reign of a pure democracy, that took no heed of distinctions, save such as were made for themselves by personal endeavor. Belonging to a family of unusual intelligence, he had all the advantages of the district-schools of that day, as well as those secured by spending some time in the academy under Joel T. Case and Frederick Thomas. He remained steadily on a farm until he was 18, when he became a clerk in G. Boughton & Co's. store (Joseph R. Johnson was the co-partner), where he remained a year. His parents were among the early acceptors of the ancient gospel, as preached by the Disciples, which commended itself with such force to his understanding that in May, 1851, he united himself with that church organization, and grew to be regarded as one of its widely known and influential members. This association naturally led his attention to the new Eclectic Institute, and academical school established at Hiram, Portage county, Ohio. Here he remained for a time, and was associated with Hazen, afterwards General, Everest, Garfield, and others, who since have reflected luster upon the school. Selected for that purpose, at the close of his last term, he delivered the valedictory address. Going to Cleveland, during the summer of 1852, he was head clerk in the store of A. S. Gardner, on Superior street. In 1853 his health had become impaired. In hope of gaining stength of constitution, and securing a fortune, he determined a trip to California. On March 2d, of that year, in company with young Dr. Colbert A. Canfield, of Chardon, he started for the "Garden of the Hesperdes," going by New York and Panama. Horace Greely gave him a letter of introduction to Postmaster Moore, of San Francisco, and this "Go west young man" amused himself a long time in trying to decipher that remarkably written letter. On arriving at San Francisco, he entered the service of James Mills, formerly of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and took merchandise to the northern part of the State.

Here in the Sacramento valley was erected a large canvass store, seeming in the very shadow of Mount Shasta, though its snow-crowned peak was 120 miles away; so near on the vision, from the awful distance, come the majestic mountains of that country. The next January, in company with Canfield and others, he went south to the Los Angelos country, to purchase cattle for the San Francisco market. In the wildness of that day, this was somewhat hazardous, though there was little fear that Indians, or banditti robbers, would be encountered. When started, the trail of the drove lay along the coast, and at one point on the sandy beach of the Pacific, the rocks of the coast range of mountains come down to the sea, and could only be passed when the tide was out. When the ebb left the solid sand of that shore, the drove passed the point, and was led

away, far up into a clover-grown valley, for feed. The tent was pitched, and camp fires burned into the night. One man, with saddled mule, watched the cattle. The others slept. Canfield was on watch from midnight until morning.

At day dawn, March 19th, a strange thing happened to young Ford, exceptional in its features, and taken altogether, it has ranked with the wonderful. In the early gray of the morning light, he left the tent, its sleepers undisturbed, and passed along a little brook running down the valley. In the shadow of its bank he was discovered by Doctor Canfield, who mistook him for an Indian or an animal, without even a suspicion that any one was so early away from the tent, and without hail, he promptly leveled a Colt's revolver and fired. The supposed native fell. On reaching him, Canfield was horrified beyond measure to discover in the victim, his friend. This was in no way diminished, when he found that his bullet had entered a little behind the ear, traversed the base of the head, passing directly through, making an exit at the orifice of the right eye, which it carried away with it. The distracted doctor bore his friend back to camp, and washed his wound. Ford seems to have been no more than stunned. "You will not live more than half an hour," was Canfield's declaration to him. "I shall come out all right," was the resolute response, and he did. He was placed on horseback, and rode two and one-half miles to a Spanish ranch, where he lay the rest of the day, on the earthen floor, with a folded overcoat for a pillow. The next day, Sunday, he rode with the drove 5 miles, and camped. On Monday he rode 15 miles, and slept that night with his saddle for a pillow; and thus he went on with the party, by day and night, until Thursday, when he left the drove, and rode 24 miles, accompanied by Thaddeus Mills, to San Luis Obispo, where he took a steamer for San Francisco. In two weeks the wound was healed, with no other treatment than frequent washing and application of wet cloths. It is but just to say, that Mr. Ford attached no blame to Dr. Canfield (since dead), for the accident, which came so near taking his life, and, as before, they were ever afterwards firm friends.

For the twenty-six intervening years Mr. Ford has experienced no inconvenience from this injury, other than the loss of his eye and impaired power of his left ear. The case is hardly paralleled by that mentioned in the sketch of his brother, Captain E. A. Ford, who was shot through the lung in the battle of Stone River.

Mr. Ford returned to Burton, and in 1855 he opened the first exclusively hardware store in Geauga county, which business he conducted until 1857, when he sold out. The following year he became a trustee of the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, now a college, which position he has continued to occupy until the present time, 22 years. Soon after becoming a trustee, he was appointed financial agent of the Institute, then depressed and in debt, and went among the churches and friends of education to solicit aid. In this service he spent much time for the next ten years, going from church to church, from neighborhood to neighborhood, and often from house to house, in the pulpit, on the platform, in the school-house, by the fireside, in the field and by the wayside, telling the story of the infant school, its importance and necessity, opening out the general grand subject of education, its measureless importance to individuals, and its crowning necessity to the American people. Such labors, in such fields, are, in their tendencies and far-reaching results, beyond estimate. By his effort the debts of the Institute were paid. He was instrumental in securing to the Eclectic, the first course of Biblical lectures delivered before the class of ministers in the summer of 1866, in charge of the Rev. Isaac Errett, and labored efficiently to establish the *Christian Standard*, now the largest paper of the Disciples, which is edited by Mr. Errett, at Cincinnati. In 1867 the Institute was re-organized into a college. His successful labors in behalf of education had secured sub-

scriptions to the amount of $80,000, for an endowment fund, the major portion of which is already paid.

A fearless advocate of his convictions, he always held to them against friend or foe. At one time it was designed to accept the resignation of President Shepherd, and substitute a younger man. In Ford's judgment, this was neither right nor expedient. His strongest friends in the board meeting sustained the motion for a change. In the debate he stood alone, and in closing the argument, so defended the right, and portrayed the dangers threatening the college, that the vote was close, although the motion was sustained.

So much of interest centered in the "old Eclectic," when the board had decided to make it a college, that friends from various sections gathered at a meeting, held in the chapel hall. A resolution ratifying the change was to be passed. So vividly portrayed in his correspondence to the *Herald*, was the closing scene of that meeting, and the historic characters in it, that it is inserted here:

"Dr. Robinson, the author of the resolution, with paper in his hand stands up. The decisive moment approaches, stillness is over the convention, save the breath of the wind through the open windows. In gravely impressive tones, the Doctor asks that only those shall vote for this resolution who are willing to, and in voting, do pledge their *influence and their means* to its support, and those who are unable to give money, shall pledge their hearts and prayers to its success. The vote is taken, and every member of the convention rises unanimously in its favor. Pledged without reservation, stand all that convention, and the work is begun. In the joy of the moment, a most beautiful and touching speech came from the great heart of Gen. Garfield. Tears stole silently on the cheek as he carried us back in the memories of the past. Last night Dr. R. had told of a sunset on Lake Erie. To-day, the General stood in the vestibule of the past. Before him was the great ocean of busy life. Wrecks here—wrecks yonder—ships stranded—ships sailing gloriously. Behind was the old shore, where his young heart-hopes waited, gaining the vigor of early manhood. The Eclectic was there. Was it receding now, and he drifting away from the old landmarks? Were the ties that bound him there, to be broken? Might he not cast anchor and rest near that old shore, ere he turned to the dim vastness of the great future, and sailed to the eternal beyond? It was well to express the wish that the balance of his friend's, the Doctor's, life-work might be such, and so we say of his own, that when the sunset came, it should be like the scene on Erie.

The great sun hung just above the waters in the blue of the west, the clouds floating purple and scarlet and gold, rolled high heavenward, and the scimitar flashing blades of light cut across the waves of water, and circled around a ship, with canvass full-spread, sailing directly into sunset. Every mast was a towering spire of solid heat; every spar a beam of light; all the sails sheets of flame blazing on the sky; the decks a burnished plane of glittering fire, and the whole a magnificent palace ship, radiant in the splendid glories of the hour, went sailing from before the vision straight into the sun, and all, in the same sight, went down beyond the waters into the evening. A grandeur like this could only come to close man's voyage, after a life of noblest effort. The work that day begun, will live to bless the world, when we have all passed beyond the sunset of life's evening."

In these ten years of active and important college work, is covered the war period, a tale so often told in the lives of our patriotic citizens. Mr. Ford shared to the full, the fervor of feeling and firmness of determination, which hurled the armed north upon armed slavery. He was early appointed a lieutenant, and assigned to recruiting, did volunteer duty in Kentucky, and was at Green river bridge in 1862. But the loss of his eye and impartial hearing so incapacitated him for active duty, that he did not long continue in the service.

On the expedition from Columbus and Cincinnati to Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, on the steamer Tycoon, May 9th, 1862, after wounded soldiers in charge of Doctor S. M. Smith, medical director, Mr. Ford acted as secretary, and received the special commendation of his chief and honorable mention by Gov. Tod, in his report to the legislature. During the years 1861–2 and part of 1863, he was a legislative correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*. On the battlefield of Shiloh, near the famous peach orchard, where occurred the terrific closing struggle of the 2d days' fight, one morning, in the spring of 1862, he rode with Gen. Garfield towards the Washington battery captured from the rebels in the edge of the wood. The whole field was one continuous record of wreck and carnage, and the value of human life seemed small in the presence of this awful desolation. The young general might go down in the next onset, as quickly as had gone the thousands in that field. His life seemed worth too much. There were too great possibilities before him. The nation had need of such heart and such brain for counsels, in the fearful perils through which she was passing, more than she had need of his sword in the battle. So impressed was Ford with this thought, that he broke a moment's silence of the ride with words of this purport. "General, you ought to leave this army life. We have need of you in congress; your district will send you." Garfield answered, "No, I must go through the war." Ford returned home, went down the Mahoning valley, counselled with friends, wrote of the trip in a regular letter to the *Herald*, mentioned James A. Garfield for congress, and the publication of this in the *Herald*, is believed to have been the first press notice of his name, in that connection. He was that gentleman's private secretary during the first session of his remarkable congressional career. From that time to the day he received the unanimous nomination of the Republican members of the Ohio legislature, for the United States senate, in his presence, and to which he effectively contributed, Mr. Ford has been one of his steadiest, most zealous and able friends and supporters.

In 1870 he entered the service of the Climax Mower and Reaper company, of Corry, Pennsylvania, and in 1872, became its general manager. The continued strain on his energies, in the interests of this great company, brought him to a sick bed. Recovering, he labored on, until the extensive works, with all their varied interests and departments, were sold. He removed to New Castle, Pa., in 1873, and became interested in the oil business with Phillips Brothers.

In 1875, he returned, permanently it is hoped, to his native Burton. Here he purchased the old Hickox place, at the southeast corner of the public square, fronting on the Parkman road, which he entirely renovated, surrounded it with a neat fence, planted trees, shrubs, and vines, laid out and improved the grounds, and, from one of the dreariest places in all of that region, he changed it to one of the most attractive.

In 1876, he was chairman of the county Republican executive committee, and served well the party interests. The past year, he has devoted much of his time to the pioneer history of the county. He was one of the earliest and most earnest promoters of the historical society, and is an enthusiast in everything pertaining to the pioneers. At all of the gatherings and meetings, he has been one of the foremost of the devoted contributors and efficient workers. When the Messrs. Williams began their canvass for their history of the county, he early became satisfied that the scope of their proposed plan, as well as the hasty and ineffective gathering of material, and working it up, precluded their accomplishing what, in his view, ought to be accomplished by a history. He therefore determined to stand aloof from that enterprise, and, in the meantime, devote his attention to a work different in some features, and, as is hoped, more minute, more extensive, and more accurate in its history proper. To the writer

of much of that work, however, he contributed such local knoweledge as he could then command, taking for that purpose, considerable labor upon himself. It is impossible to make a work of this character perfect, no matter by what hand it is performed, and how exhaustive the research. Little of it can be found in books or papers of any sort. A few accurate dates, a few entries in private books, a few paragraphs in newspapers, some inscriptions on tombstones, some old letters, and for the rest, the fading memory of the few who remain, who were too young, when the things happened, to observe and know certainly, and are too old to remember and narrate, when they tell their stories, and then —only tradition and hearsay, usually contradictory. These beginnings of history are always set down imperfectly and inaccurately. All these difficulties Mr. Ford has met, and, in a large measure overcome in his history of Burton.

The whole work contains matter equaling 1,000 pages of ordinary history size, and all furnished at the astonishingly low price of $1.50. For this, it is said, the people of the county are largely indebted to Mr. Ford's exertions. Many will grumble even at this cost, as many will be found to complain of the work, and many will be thankful that so much of fact has been preserved.

He is now forty-seven years old, with the years of his best work before him. In person slightly above medium heighth, slenderly and wirily built, square in the shoulders, of good carriage, and easy, graceful manners; dark brown-eyed, and black-haired, as are most of the Fords. I think the habitual pose of the head is now due to the loss of his eye, and the years it must have cost him to accustom himself to the loss, and seem unconscious of it. Few men are able to so overcome such a loss, as to wear the same manners as were theirs before. In ability he is above the good average, cultured more, perhaps, by a wide, varied, and constant intercourse with men, than with the reading of many books. He is an easy, graceful, forcible public speaker. Has evidently had much practice, and writes well. He understands men well; knows how to deal with them. In the world of men he has contented himself with laboring for others, in which he has a capacity of making himself very useful. This is often a thankless task. The good goes to another. The evil of men's speech, if such there is, falls to the share of the faithful friend. Mr. Ford certainly has contributed much to advance others. They are men who are not built up by indirect means, and thus far his support has reflected nothing but honorable credit to himself, and in its results, widely useful.

In the Murphy movement he early took high ground for temperance, and has stood firm in its advocacy and practice. In this, as in all else he undertakes, Mr. Ford shows a persistant determination that staggers at no obstacle in the way of success. This trait in itself so valuable, it is thought with him, in some instances, to be unduly developed, at all events, so much so, as to bring him in conflict with those more time serving and politic. In justice to him it should be said, however sharply he may antagonize, no one is more ready to meet pleasantly and treat kindly his bitterest opponent, or to acknowledge an error when convinced. With determined perseverance, he accomplishes by hard work, what others would lack courage to undertake, comprehending quickly, in general and in detail, whatever his mind lays hold upon to plan, and his power to execute is equal to any need.

The same purpose and will, which has directed him so well in the service of others, it would seem, should have held him steadily to some one aim or purpose, giving larger reputation for solidity, and greater personal success. With him changes have occurred, yet this summing up shows more of success in his life, than with many who "jog along the even tenor of their way."

At Lubec, Maine, June 7, 1868, Mr. Ford was united in marriage with Mary E. Staples, only daughter of Samuel Staples, esq., a ship owner and merchant

of that sea-coast town. From the rocky shores of the wave-beaten State, and the fog clouds of its bays, she came to the fertile lands of the west, when the clearing work of the pioneers was done. Here she has earnestly and faithfully supported and aided her husband in his arduous labor of placing their names and deeds upon the page of history. A member of the Disciple church, she is a lady of cultivative, genial manners, decided convictions, frankly expressed—sincere and abiding friendship, and makes their happy home the center of a pleasant circle. They have three children—Samuel E., Lida L., and Elias E. Here, with the family, he will certainly gather and enjoy the fruits of a varied, active early life and experience.

A. G. R.

ELIAS ALONZO FORD,

Second son of John A. and Eliza Ford, born in Burton, April 15, 1840, was educated at Hiram, and taught school, just before the outbreak of the Rebellion, in Missouri. In the spring of 1861 he assisted in raising a volunteer company, in Geauga county, for the three months' service, and reported at Chardon with the company, but was too late to be mustered in. He returned to Burton and raised a company of "Militia of the Reserve," under the Ohio State law, and was elected captain. He drilled and kept up the organization until President Lincoln called for three years' men, when he stepped out from the State company, with seven others, and formed the nucleus around which company B, "Hitchcock Guards," Forty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, was formed. Mr. Ford drew up the enlistment roll himself, and was the first to sign it. The company formed, an election of officers was had by calling the roll. Mr. Ford's name being first, he nominated William R. Tolles for captain, W. W. Munn for first lieutenant, and H. W. Johnson for second lieutenant, who were elected, and commissioned by the governor of Ohio. He then took his place in the ranks, but was at once appointed by the three officers to the highest place in their gift—that of first sergeant. The company went into service in the fall of 1861, and early in 1862 he was promoted to second lieutenant, and soon after to first lieutenant, of the company. At the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, he had command of company B, Forty-first Ohio volunteer infantry. The regiment had been the pivot upon which that day's battle turned, as they had fought steadily, swinging around face to front on almost every point of the compass during the day. The terrible artillery fight, which began in the afternoon, brought the brigade in range of the enemy's shot and shell, and to save them, every regiment had been ordered to a new position. After fighting gloriously, the order came for the Forty-first Ohio to "fall back" and get shelter across the pike. His company rose up in good order, and as his sword waved in the light, and his voice shouted in the roar of that awful cannonade, "Steady on the left!" a minie-ball struck his right shoulder, and, passing through the right lung, was afterwards cut from under the skin of the right breast. Giving the command of his company to the sergeant, he started for the field hospital, feeling as if a cannon-ball had passed directly through him, but not knowing what the wound was. One of his sergeants, C. P. Bail, seeing that he was likely to fall, being weak from the loss of blood, hurried to him in time to support him across a corn-field and to the hospital. The ball being taken out, by Dr. Cleveland, surgeon of the Forty-first, he was removed to the division hospital. The route back to this midnight acre of the wounded, and its surgeon's tent, that last night of December, 1862, and the journey on to Nashville the next day, was so vividly described by the pen of Mr. Ford's brother older (W. J. F.), then the

daily correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, that the letter was widely copied, and is given here:

"Sergeant Bail, a private, true to duty, as he told the story, let me tell it:"

That *awful night!* Words will not paint it, yet may give some faint idea of what sad experience a day of carnage brings. The moon shone out—traveling towards midnight in all the splendor of her majesty through a clear sky. The stars look in the beauty of their brightness from the heavens, as if to mock man and the dark, blood-stained earth.

At 9 o'clock of the evening of December 31st, an ambulance left one of the hospitals of Rosecrans' army, moving in the direction of Nashville. Two soldiers lay upon the mattresses of the carriage. The life blood of one, following the passage of a minnie ball through the breast, was oozing out from the right lung, staining the blankets beneath. The other, Private Wilder, suffering from a crushing shot through the left leg below the thigh, lay beside his fellow, scarcely conscious. Along with the carriage walked a private soldier—going to care for his wounded companions.

Three miles along the stony pike, literally guarded with the dead, lay their route. Here an artillery wagon had been swept by a bursting shell—its gun dismounted, its wheels shattered, the horses and men fallen together, lay mixed as they had gone down. The neck of a horse lay across the body of his rider, and the hub of a heavy wheel, broken from the axle, lay crushing upon the breast of the gunner. Still tangled in the harness, hitched to the caisson, lay the hind parts of a horse, his breast and fore legs swept away, while the lifeless body of an artillerist rested with an arm over the dismounted gun.

Slowly passed the ambulance by the destruction at this spot, the hard breath of the men inside telling of suffering. Yonder a cavalry man had fallen, his drawn saber reflecting in the moonlight against the dark earth where he lay; and beside him, his comrade and his horse, all keeping the same watch of death. Here a headless body, gave no face to the moonlight, and near by was all that remained of one—the entire breast being swept away.

Just out of the rut of the wheels, lay rows of dead men, friend and foe together, hastily thrown aside in the heat of battle, to save them from the crash of rolling wheels and tramp of flying horses rushing over the field.

The sharp frost of a clear night spread its white drapery over the clothes of the dead, and on the locks of many a veteran brave gathered its icy breath, offering to all alike a common shroud; while the moonbeams, robbed of their paleness, gave ghastly stare to the faces of these sleepers of the last day of 1862, save where these beams fell on the faces of the fallen rebel foe—to go out in gloom; for invariably the faces of the rebels had turned black, the effect of gunpowdered whiskey, given to inspirit them to rush with the fury of demons, in the mad charge to death.

All along the road, for more than two miles, were these scenes of horror before the weary soldier. Still on rolled the ambulance past broken wagons—by strewn baggage and wasted stores—lost muskets and dismounted artillery, to the great general hospital of the fourth division.

Here, at midnight, lay the wounded and dying, covering an acre of ground around the great building, of which every room was filled, every outhouse crowded, every floor wet with blood. Close by, lay a man with an arm gone—next to him one with a leg smashed—there a part of a face was shot away—another had his scalp torn open from ear to ear by a ball glancing over the skull—and farther on, one had his back carried away by a shot, leaving a cut in which you might lay your arm—one shot in the cheek, the ball passing into the mouth through the throat and down the neck, lodging between the shoulders. Yet all these hundreds living, many waiting the dressing of their wounds with

patience. The two soldiers were taken from the ambulance into the building, and with hundreds of others closed no eyes to sleep that last December night.

Another soldier, having his foot shot away, had confiscated a horse that he found hitched on the field the day before, and climbing into the saddle with the remaining foot, rode back, and, with the guidance of one of General Hazen's orderlies, had found the hospital.

At 9 o'clock that morning this soldier, Lieutenant H. P. Wolcott, and the one wounded through the breast, were put into a strong army wagon, drawn by four horses, upon a bed of corn leaves and a mattress, and with the sergeant, and a "*will of a driver*," Charley Stantial, started over the pike for Nashville. On rolled the heavy wagon, jarring and jolting, with a hundred more, passing ammunition caissons, among the dashing horses, by dead mules and flying wagons out to a bridge. Here the crowd halted, as only one team could pass at a time. Just as they reached this point, the enemy, sweeping around our right, had brought a battery to bear upon the. The shell came whizzing through the air over the pike. Panic seized the teamsters, and crowding upon the bridge a pell-mell retreat commenced, our driver pushing across and putting his horses upon the run, the enemy sweeping down in the rear with a fearful yell. Now came the ammunition caissons, each drawn by six horses—thundering over the road in swift retreat—army wagons full of wounded—flying on, sometimes six abreast, crowding upon the pike. Fearfully whirled our driver on, as if careless of the dying men in his charge, and only seeking safety in flight. Full three miles the race continued, when on came dashing a battalion of the rebel Wheeler's cavalry. The race opened again with fearful speed. Past our driver hurled the ammunition caissons—any moment they might lock wheels, and crush his wagon to atoms. Yet on past the ruins of wagons already down, and blocking the way; amidst the flying fugitives on came the rebel cavalry, yelling and firing upon the teamsters and the wounded. Our sergeant tore the red lining from his overcoat, and hoisted it as a flag, hoping they would respect it, as they were capturing the third wagon in the rear. The breast-wounded soldier lay gasping, and ordered the other soldier, who held his footless leg in one hand to keep it from pounding upon the wagon bed, and a revolver in the other, to shoot the driver, if he did not stop, that they might surrender before they were murdered by the now near foe. But on, on, heedless alike of threats and enemy, dashed the driver—now coming against a wagon, completely blocking the road, yet wheeling with the fury of a madman, and cracking the whip upon the horses, rode into a close cut in a cedar thicket, and, whirling among the trees, emerged again on the pike, to find the 4th Michigan cavalry formed in column, awaiting the coming rebels, who, dashing around a bend in the road, met the sharp fire of the 4th's revolving rifles. Half a dozen rebels fell from their saddles. The Michigan cavalry charged with a shout, and the rebels fled. Nine miles over that stony road had the race continued. The determined driver had brought his team through and escaped, with the suffering load.

A long road to the city hospitals yet before them—the roar of booming guns far in the rear echoing along the hills, telling that comrades still struggled for victory—the sun descending would soon set and shut his glories from that New Year's day—and night close in upon the exhausted and dying men, too weak now to whisper. Yet on they rode. The excitement of the *race for life* was past, and the last miles of weary travel dragged far into the evening hours. So exhausted that life was despaired of—at 9 o'clock that evening they were taken from the wagon at the Planter's hotel in Nashville, and placed upon good cots, receiving close attention at the hands of skilful surgeons.

Poor Patchin, now gone to rest, was brought in the same day. Lieutenant Beebe and Captain McCleery, wounded, rode over the same route in the wild confusion."

Thirty miles they rode that day, the oozing blood jolting out from Ford's lung, through the wound, until the mattress was covered with gore. This fearful ride over the stony pike, so cleared his lung as, without doubt, to save his life. He was the regular army correspondent of the 41st, to the *Cleveland Herald*, and from the date of his letter to the *Herald*, which is before the writer now, it appears that he was able to write on the 20th of January, twenty days after the ride, and on the 21st was started for home on a furlough. His recovery was slow, and his physician certifying that it would be a long time before he would be fit for field duty, he resigned, and was honorably discharged in May, 1863. His lung healed, but, on taking cold, the scar feels tight on the lung, though no serious difficulty has been experienced. Colonel Wiley, of the 41st, says of him, at Stone River, that he "commanded his company with coolness, and steady and cheerful courage, until disabled by a wound in the body." He was made captain by brevet. His company passed resolutions complimentary of his service as a soldier and officer, and forwarded them to the press for publication, at the time of his discharge.

April 15, 1863, he was married to Miss Lucy J. Jeffery, of Cleveland; was agent in the Union ticket office in Cleveland, one year, and at Union depot six months. His abilities were recognized by the superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad, and he was employed as general western passenger agent of the road; was promoted to general passenger agent of the Bellefontaine railway, in the fall of 1867, with an office at Indianapolis. On consolidation of the latter with the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati road, he was made general passenger agent of the whole line. May 15, 1871, he was promoted to general passenger and ticket agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, at St. Louis, and salary raised; was with that company until September, 1876, when he was offered a better position, and pay, which he accepted, and was made general passenger and ticket agent of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad, controlling the passenger department of six hundred and eighty-four miles of railway. Great energy and executive ability, with steady perseverance, have given him success. In the fall of 1879, he accepted the position of general passenger and ticket agent for the Vandalia route, being the western department of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, at an increased salary, and still has headquarters at St. Louis.

SEABURY FORD.

1807. GOVERNOR OF OHIO IN 1849 AND 1850.

With a sense of sadness, in writing of him, one comes to a duty, which should be most impartially done, and yet, the sketch should be portrayed, with all the gentle delicacy of loving hands. Sad, because it requires the drafting of an unfinished work. The writer sees before him a column, resting upon a solid foundation, built of purest material, of artistic proportion, but incomplete. For some mysterious reason, the Great Architect has veiled from human eyes the perfection of his work. Again, abler pens have made record, in other pages, of the prominent events of his short life. It is the unwritten history, the things unrecorded of men, that furnish the true criterion by which they should be judged. Oftentimes, as men are known at home, and, in their private life and daily walk, are estimated, is their real value of character and qualities fixed, with more correct judgment than in the public ways. Eminently true was this of Governor Ford. As his neighbors knew him best, to be a true man in that broader sense of home kindness, and high citizenship, so was he.

He was the third son of John and Easter Ford, and was born at Cheshire, Connecticut, October 15, 1801. Hon. A. G. Riddle, in his admirable sketch for the Williams History, says: "The Fords were of good Scotch extraction, and trace back their pedigree through two or three centuries. His father, John Ford, was a man of large and vigorous mould, and great enterprise. His mother, Easter Cook, was daughter of Elam Cook, and sister of Judge Peter Hitchcock's wife. This branch of the Cook family were from Kent, England, and settled at Plymouth prior to 1640." Earlier than this date, there came, in one of the ships landing at this "Port of the Pilgrims," a widow Ford and her children.

The story of his infant journey of 700 miles, through an almost unbroken wilderness, in 1807, has been often told in sketches of himself, as well as of others. Of his youthful days in school, some things have been related, whether correctly or not. It is the writer's opinion that until sixteen or seventeen years of age, his school facilities were very limited, and that almost his entire life had been spent with his brothers, in clearing up the large tracts of land owned by his father, John Ford, and in ordinary farm labors, a portion of each winter only, being spent in school. At eighteen, he determined upon a collegiate course of study, which in those days was considered very much more of an undertaking than now. At the academy, in company with Rev. D. Witter, under the tuition of David L. Coe, he prepared for college, and in the summer of 1821, bade farewell to associates and home, for an absence of four years, and with his companion, Mr. Witter, started for New Haven, Connecticut. Their "sleeping car" was a one-horse wagon, with baggage piled in the rear, and motive power ahead in shape of a good stout horse. After a journey of many days, the events of which are not recorded, the classic shades of "Old Yale" were reached, successful examinations were passed, and the two were the first students from the new State of Ohio, in that historic college, Mr. Witter entering the sophomore class and Mr. Ford the freshman.

He early took a prominent position in his class and in the college, and was chosen commander of the college forces and presiding officer in "Bully's Hall," which position he retained during his entire collegiate course. The "Bully," so called, was not only commander of the college forces, in all matters of warfare between

Yale and her ancient enemies, but he was the arbiter or judge, before whom all matters in difference between students were tried, and his decision was held by their laws to be final. Among his classmates, were men who have since adorned the ranks of every profession, some have been prominent as lawyers and statesmen. The southern States were well represented in Yale at that time, and in a "Libellus Memoralis" in possession of the family, are found sentiments written by men who were prominent on the Confederate side of the late civil war. His room-mate, during the college course, was William Rutherford Hayes, of Brattleboro, Vermont, afterwards United States consul at the Barbadoes. He was the uncle of President Hayes (after whom the president was named).

Ford spent the long summer vacations with Hayes at his Vermont home, and a warm friendship existed between them, which the lapse of years, cares, affections and ambitious of after life, served not to abate in the least, as their frequent and voluminous correspondence, up to the date of the death of Mr. Hayes, is witness. Hayes died at Barbadoes only a year prior to the death of Ford. In 1847, twenty-two years after graduation and parting, they arranged to meet again at New Haven. In a letter, dated, Barbadoes, June, 16, 1847, Hayes writes to Ford: "We shall, if we meet, no doubt see great changes in each other, produced in the course of 22 years. I *feel* as young as I did then, and must say, that, so far as *this* world goes, I have been more prospered than I ever expected to be. I long to see you and yours, and shall feel as proud of *your* honors, as though they were my own. However *others* may regard you, to *me* you are my dear old chum. May God bless and keep you, and may we be permitted, ere long, the great satisfaction of looking upon each other's faces again." The long desired and looked-for meeting took place as arranged, at New Haven, in September, 1847.

Graduating in 1825, he returned to Ohio, and immediately began the study of law, in the office of Samuel W. Phelps, esq., at Painesville. Mr. Phelps died soon afterwards, and Mr. Ford returned to Burton and completed his studies with his uncle, Judge Peter Hitchcock. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, at about the same time that Edward and Benjamin F. Wade began practice, and two or three years preceding the admission of his cousin, Reuben Hitchcock. Mr. Ford opened an office at Burton, where he always continued it. He paid more especial attention to chancery cases, than to general practice. As a counsellor he was regarded safe and conscientious, always avoiding litigation at the expense of his own pocket, rather than encouraging it. His love of home, early associations and country life, prevented him from yielding to urgent solicitations to form partnerships in larger places, where the practice would be of a different character and more remunerative.

His love of military affairs led him to an active and prominent part in organizing and disciplining the militia. The "general trainings" of those days called together the people of several counties, and they were considered never-to-be-forgotten grand affairs. He attained the rank of major-general. Of his public life Mr. Riddle has written:

"He had from the first a relish for politics, and an aptitude and ambition for affairs. His bias, surroundings and training were with the friends of Henry Clay; and although not a mason, he was not of those who deemed it advisable to organize a party in opposition to masonry, and the anti-masons defeated him in his first canvass for the legislature. He was necessarily a Whig, and the party took final form and name in 1834. In 1835 he was elected a representative to the legislature, and, with the exception of a single year, served in that body until 1848, when he was elected governor. He served two or more terms in the senate; was once speaker of the house, and twice of the senate, as the presiding

officer of that body was then called. [Under the old constitution, representatives were elected yearly, so a campaign had to be fought each season.]

"Few men in Ohio had so long a period of service in the legislature. No one was, on the whole, so useful to the State. Within the limits of a sketch which cannot be passed, one can hardly bring within the intelligent appreciation of the newer generation, the extent and value of his labors in this field. At his entrance upon public life, the State was groaning under an enormous debt for extensive, unfinished and generally unproductive canals. She was without any system of finance, either as to banks or taxation, and her scheme of common schools was hardly rudimentary."

A matter of great interest and importance to her people was, in his judgment, that the State should establish and maintain a banking system that would furnish a uniform currency. He mastered all the known sources of information, and studied with care various reports relating to finance, and was conversant with the rights of the people and of the banks. In 1839, when the bill to prevent the banks from issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars, was before the legislature, he took the floor against the measure. Extracts from his speech, here given, not only illustrate his comprehensive knowledge, and his power as a debater, but are similar to ideas used in the present day, and show how history is repeated. He said:

"SIR:—I am for bank reform, I am for securing bill-holders, protecting the rights of the people and restricting the issues, and bringing the banks within the limits to which they may go and do business with safety—whenever and wherever it can be constitutionally done—and in no instance would I give power to corporations to work an injury to the people. Take the gentlemen upon their own ground, that there is issued three dollars in bills for every dollar of specie. What are the consequences which must inevitably follow? If the specie be taken out, the banks must curtail their discounts in proportion, because you will not allow them, and they ought not to issue more than they have a sure basis to sustain. You then withdraw from the State, a circulation of one million, five hundred thousand dollars and supply its place with five hundred thousand only. Thus, the capital of the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the farmer is reduced two-thirds, and just in proportion as their capital is reduced, so is their business decreased, and in proportion to the destruction of business, so is reduced the demand for laborers. But it is said that this measure is for the benefit of the poor and laboring classes of community. It is not so: when you have destroyed two-thirds of the business done in community, by taking away the capital which sustained it, you throw out of employ so many of the hands engaged upon your canals, in your manufactories, and in every other branch of business, and deprive them of the means of sustaining themselves and families, and thus take the very bread from the mouths of the hungry. Shall we be told that the banks will yield to this restriction, and when their means of doing business are taken away, that they will procure a new supply? From whence and how shall they procure it? Does not every one know that he or they who would have money, must buy it, and must have something to buy it with. It is a well established fact that there are but $800,000,000 in all Europe and America, of which the United States have their full proportion of $80,000,000, all of which is circulating in the hands of individuals, and must of necessity remain there, except the amount heretofore shown to be in the vaults of the banks. Whence can this additional supply of specie be obtained? Not from Europe, because we have not the means of purchasing it. But suppose that our exports should for a time, so far exceed our imports, as to produce a large increase of specie in this country, this would only destroy the just equilibrium in Europe, and some reversion of trade must take place which would again withdraw it, because money,

as naturally as water, will seek its proper level. I now pass to the other branch of the subject, in which I propose to show, that the legislature has not the constitutional power to pass a bill of this description. If the dangerous doctrine, which we so often hear advanced in this place, that the legislature is omnipotent, and cannot be bound or controlled by any precedent or law, and that every man shall construe and be bound by the constitution, as he understands it is to prevail, you have no anchor of safety, but are left to the fury of political faction; or if the doctrine, that every man shall construe the constitution as he understands it, be recognized, then you may have for the government of this house, in its duties, seventy-two constitutions of this State, and seventy-two constitutions of the United States, and according to the number of voters at the last election, you may have two hundred and seven thousand constitutions, for the government of the State, and anarchy and confusion uncontrollable would inevitably follow. Sir, this will not do; power must be vested somewhere—there must be a fundamental law for our guide, beyond which we ought not, and cannot pass, without revolution. Have we no such fundamental law? We have. Our ancestors formed the constitution under which we have so long existed as a government. By this instrument, in the 3d article, the judicial power of the United States is vested in the supreme court, and such other courts, as shall, from time to time, be established, and this power is expressly declared to extend 'to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the constitution.' Thus, then, we find where the constitution itself has placed the power of deciding upon constitutional questions, as a last resort, which decision must be binding and final. The tenth section of the first article of the constitution declares, that 'no State shall pass any ex post facto law, or laws, impairing the obligation of contracts;' and the same is the language of the constitution of this State. A contract may be defined to be an agreement between two parties able to contract, willing to contract, and having subject-matter about which they contract. How is the case here? A part of the people of the State (for the stockholders are a part of the people) have made a proposition to the other part of the people, through their agent, the legislature, which proposition was duly considered, accepted, and the agreement entered into, with all its terms, and conditions, fully expressed, in form of a charter. Here, then, are all the ingredients of the contract—the parties, the ability, the subject-matter, and the assent of the parties. What is the consideration? may be asked. I answer, the subject-matter is the consideration; that is, the objects for which the corporation is created. * * * * If the banks have been guilty of the enormities, with which they are charged, on the stump, and elsewhere, take the legal course to bring them to justice, and I will go along with the foremost. I stand here as the advocate of the rights of the people who have placed me here; and how can I better sustain their rights, than by defending, against inroads, that constitution which I an bound to support. Sir, the vandal hand of the destructives must be stayed. If these pernicious doctrines are suffered to prevail, the mighty fabric of free government, reared by the sacrifices and wisdom of our forefathers, will crumble into dust, anarchy will succeed to law, and despotism will eventually usurp the place of constitutional liberty.

Of this speech the Columbus *Journal and Register*, of January 9, 1839, said, editorially: "Our first page is occupied by the clear and forcible argument of Mr. Ford, against the 'Small Note bill.' We deem this speech conclusive of both the constitutionality and expediency of the measure. It should be circulated widely by the Whig press of the State, to the end that the people may see and know how they are being humbugged by the pretended Bank reformers."

The greatest known period of financial disaster fell on the American world in 1837, during Mr. Ford's third term as representative, and the financial ruin of the

State seemed almost inevitable. Under a law which was then called the "Plunder Act," the State had been obliged to be a partner in the building of canals, railroads and turnpikes, with private and public corporations. The southwest portion of the State was checkered by public improvements, that the entire State had been, and was being, taxed to pay for. Geauga county, without a railroad, or canal, or turnpike, or public institution of any kind, within miles of her borders, was paying equal tribute with those who received the direct benefit. In 1840, this act had enabled the manipulators of Locofoco legislatures to incur a debt of over eighteen millions of dollars, with the immediate prospect of its being increased to over twenty-six millions. The interest of the debt alone exceeded the entire revenues of the State, which could be lawfully applied to its payment.

One of the traits of Mr. Ford's character, not generally known, was that of self-depreciation and despondency. He had introduced in the house his bill to repeal the "Plunder Act." On Saturday, January 7, 1840, he writes to an intimate friend: "I am fully sensible of my own weakness and deficiency, and am consequently gloomy and despondent, and am aware, too, that this feeling destroys my self-reliance, and makes me timid and hesitating. While I know that this is my own character, I am sure that the public do not know it.

No one knows how much I suffer from this feeling. My fellow-members suppose I arise to speak with the greates ease, and without fear or hesitation, when, in fact, nothing but force of circumstances could drive me to it." On the following Monday, the bill being on its passage, he made a speech, the report of which is before me, and fills an entire page of the tri-weekly *Ohio State Journal* of that date, and of which the Columbus correspondent, in the Cleveland *Herald*, of January 18, 1840, said: "I wish that every man on the Western Reserve could read this argument. It is clear, analytical, argumentative and convincing, and shows beyond all cavil, the inequality and absurdity of the operation of this law. It shows, too, that Mr. Ford is a treasure to the State in these times. Mr. Ford (although young in years) is an experienced member, talented, industrious, of the most unbending integrity, and possessed of a most determined and unflinching spirit of opposition to all demagogues and their measures. His enemies fear him as much as they also respect his talents."

Parts of this speech, so widely published, have been copied here, giving briefly his views upon so important a measure, and, in his own clear and forcible language, leaving the impress upon the page of history, more perfect than any one can write. His words were as follows:

"What, when some large portions of the State have been benefitted and enriched by the construction of public works, wholly at the expense of the State, then say to the other portions, if you will still pay taxes for the interest of the costs on these works, and contribute one-half or two-thirds out of your own pockets for the construction of your works, the State will then contribute the other one-third or one-half, according to the kind of work in which you wish to engage! Such is the equal and exact justice proposed by this law, which it is now sought to repeal. Sir, the law itself bears upon its very face, the impress of inequality, injustice, and wickedness, in too glaring a manner to be mistaken. It needs only an examination of the map which I hold in my hand, to show that its operation has been most unequal and worked the most flagrant injustice. A small portion of territory in the southwestern section of your State, is almost entirely covered with turnpikes, railroads, and canals, in which the State is a partner under this law. Yes, it has even become proverbial that farmers are becoming alarmed, lest there should not be any lands left for them to cultivate. And here it is, that the beauties of this boasted law of equality and justice are most clearly developed. That portion of

the State which you had contributed by your public works to enrich, has only done what others of our people would have done under similar circumstances. The uniform tendency of the law is to place additional burdens upon those who have before paid heavy taxes, to add additional wealth to those whom your works had before made rich; or, in other words, to make the poor poorer, and the rich richer. * * * As I have before said, the period has arrived when absolute necessity compels us to enter into a system of retrenchment with regard to our public expenditures, and this law is one of the most fruitful sources of expenditure, and that of the most extravagant kind, and its repeal is loudly called for from all parts of the State.

The prospective debt, if we continue in our present course, is $26,995,350. Let us then look back to the debt of $18,431,900, which we must have hanging over us without any new State works, or new subscriptions under the plunder act, and see if we are in a situation to increase that debt. The interest is $1,105,914 per year, and to be paid semi-annually. The means for the payment of this interest must be provided. How is it to be done? Can you pay it by borrowing money, thereby adding to the principal to pay the interest? So far as we are now informed, even *this miserable resort* has failed us. Your commissioners, during the past season, have traversed not only the United States, but England, and perhaps Europe, to procure the fund required, but they have failed, most signally *failed* in every attempt. What then is the next and last resort. It must be raised by taxation. How shall the installment that becomes due on the first day of July next, be met? Near $300,000 must be paid for that purpose; the plighted faith of the State must be sustained; I repeat it, the faith of the State must be sustained. I ask, has any member devised a plan by which this payment can be met, unless it be raised by taxation? Sir, the prospect is gloomy. In this town, where, last year, there were twenty thousand barrels of pork put up, and sent off on the canal, there will not, in all probability, be three thousand this year; equally so throughout the State. Look along the whole length of your canals—see the storehouses, where, last year, at this time, there were hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat waiting for the opening of navigation; now, you may safely say there is scarcely thousands. Why? Because there are no purchasers, for the want of means to purchase. But another and an alarming difficulty meets us here. In what funds shall it be paid? It must be specie. Brokers and money-shavers are also carrying out specie for the purpose of selling it at a premium. Add to this the amount necessary to pay the interest on our public debt, and it will drain every dollar of specie from the State. Let this process continue till the first of July next, and it is a matter of doubt whether there can be obtained convertible funds in the State, sufficient to pay the installment then due. Who, from present appearances, can predict any better times? A debt hanging over the nation to foreign countries, exclusive of mercantile debts, on State bonds, canal and railroads, and city corporation bonds, to the amount of $200,000,000—drawing away, for the payment of interest, the very life-blood of the whole country. Grievous taxation, with the prospect of increasing burdens, stares us in the face. Near $400,000 is now due to contractors and laborers on our public works, and who are now suffering for the want of what the State justly owes them for their labor, and not a dollar in hand to cancel the debt. The anticipated reverse has fallen upon, and affected alike, the finances and policy of the State—and our extended business, deranged our money matters, reduced the value of our lands, our labor, and the products of our agriculture, which must still further decrease, as thousands of hands are thrown out of employ on the public works, and become producers instead of consumers. Sir, the times and circumstances demand that every one should come firmly to the work, discarding all selfish motives, and, meeting the

crisis with a patriotic desire to protect the interests of the State, promptly adopt such measures as will relieve the people, or at least prevent the increase of the burdens under which they are laboring."

He had acquired a fund of information, relating to public affairs, equaled by few men of his time. His public standing is well expressed in the words of another: "In the house he was recognized as one of the most valuable members, and was placed on the most important committees. He shrank from no labor; avoided no task. He seldom addressed the house, and then only on thorough preparation and upon some matter of business legislation, and, as he invariably had some much-needed information, he was always listened to with interest and close attention."

The Whigs having obtained possession of the State government, the objects of legislation, for which Mr. Ford spent his time, strength and energies, from 1837 to 1842, were accomplished, namely: "A new system of banking upon secure foundations was constructed, a new scheme of taxation created, and the common schools were placed on an enlightened and liberal basis. This gave to the State the form and structure of policy, under which she began and continued to prosper, and from which she has never departed. And it is no more than just to Mr. Ford, and no injustice to others, to say that Ohio is more indebted to him than to any other one man, for the fashioning and adoption of these wise measures. The discussions which they gave rise to, contain no abler or more forcible productions than the speeches delivered by him while they were under discussion—speeches widely read, justly admired, and which largely contributed to the success of this policy with the people."

In 1838, he was the rival of Joshua R. Giddings, for the Whig nomination for congress, and failed by one or two votes only. In 1844, he was returned to the house. It was during this year that the memorable presidential contest between Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee, occurred. Mr. Ford was a conspicuous supporter of Clay. He entered into the fight with a full determination to carry Ohio for his favorite leader. He spoke day and night for many weeks, in all portions of the State. Although the Whigs were defeated in the general election, Ohio was carried for Clay.

In 1845 he was again sent to the senate from his old district, and was chosen speaker of that body. In the session of 1847, he took a prominent part in remodelling the tax laws of the state, "so as to levy taxes upon all property in the state according to its true value, and the same as to bank capital." The papers of that date speak in the highest commendatory terms of his efforts in this work. Mr. Ford had twice been widely named as a suitable candidate for the chief executive office of Ohio. The time was approaching when a successor to Governor Bebb was to be chosen, and the eyes of the Whigs were at once turned to him as the man to lead them in the campaign of 1848. The Whig convention of February, 1848, recognized his great popularity and strength, and placed him at the head of their ticket. That was the fatal year of General Taylor, of the Buffalo convention, the secession of the Whigs of the Reserve, and the formation of the Free-soil party. It was mainly by the efforts of these Whigs that Mr. Ford was nominated. They controlled the new party, so far as to prevent the nomination of a Free-soil candidate for governor. They knew and trusted General Ford.

Among those brought into notice by the Free-soil movement, was the Hon. Albert G. Riddle, then a young lawyer of recognized talent, who had studied law under General Ford, and who felt as devoted to him and his cause as he could have done were he a son. His influence among the leaders of the party of his adoption, secured to Mr. Ford a strong support from its ranks; and when the result of the election disclosed the small majority by which the Whigs had pre-

vailed, it could almost with certainty be said, that an absence of Mr. Riddle's efforts would have left the majority on the other side. The canvass of votes in the legislature was an exciting affair, and has been often referred to in the public press and by public speakers, during the late Tilden vs. Hayes presidential contest; but, as it is a matter of record in so many other places, further mention of it will be omitted here.

Of Governor Ford's inaugural address the Cleveland *Herald*, of January 20, 1849, in an editorial, says: "The subject matter of the inaugural is in excellent taste, and every word falls into its proper place, like a block of granite, from the builder's bands. General Seabury Ford is a true representative of that glorious race of pioneers, under the influence of whose sound judgment, profound sagacity and moral excellence the Buckeye State—this young Hercules of the west—has reached its present commanding position. He sets up no claim to empty, superfluous accomplishments, but in the more solid virtues of prudence, foresight, integrity, and strong practical common sense, he is pre-eminent. We commend the address to the careful attention of our readers as a model in every essential particular."

Mr. Riddle says of him in that connection: "His inaugural and annual messages are among the clearest and ablest of the Ohio State papers. His discharge of the duties of Governor was among the most useful and honorable to the State, of all the able men who have filled that position. The old constitution left but a narrow field to the executive; every part of it was fully improved for the public good."

In 1849 the cholera made its appearance, in a malignant form, at the State capital, and amid the consternation and flight which ensued, Governor Ford went to the capital and devoted himself, with all his individual faculties and executive powers, to the arrest of the disease in the city, and the numerous and crowded public institutions of the State. On this subject, the writer quotes the following from an article written by Hon. Charles B. Flood, formerly editor of the *Ohio Statesman* (and a bitter opponent of General Ford), and published in a recent number of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"Seabury Ford made many friends. He was a man of sound sense. While Governor, the cholera broke out in the Ohio penitentiary. The governor was absent. To be used in extraordinary cases, he had left a small number of blank pardons with Mr. Galloway, the secretary of State. The scene in the penitentiary and in the city was fearful. Galloway could not withstand the piteous appeals for liberty, and he soon exhausted the pardons and wrote to Ford for more. This the governor refused, but wrote Mr. Galloway that he would visit Columbus immediately. He did so; went to the prison, examined the hospital and patients, and assembled the convicts and told them that no pardons would be issued while the cholera was in the prison; that to those who behaved well, nursed the sick and aided in cleaning the prison, pardons on the recommendation of the officers would be freely granted when the danger was passed. Even those who had homes to go to, could not be half as well nursed or attended as in the prison hospital, and that the appearance of a single man in a neighborhood who was known to have been in prison and pardoned because of the cholera, would create alarm, and perhaps produce the much dreaded disease. The men were satisfied. The effect in the city was good, and the heroism and good sense of Governor Ford were much commended. He left office with the kind feelings and good will of the entire community, as a sensible and honest governor. It is pleasant thus to speak words of deserved praise of one who was a life-long political opponent."

Upon resignation of Thomas Corwin of his seat in the United States senate, to take a place in President Fillmore's cabinet, Mr. Ford at once tendered the

position to Thomas Ewing, between whom and himself a warm friendship existed.

Soon after the expiration of his term of office in 1851, he was stricken down with paralysis, a dread disease. The physician's art could not restore life and vigor to the palsied frame, but possessed of an iron constitution and resolute will, he fought it by sheer force, for four years before he yielded and passed over to the "silent majority," May 8, 1855. His grave is in the little cemetery east of the village. During that four years he realized that death had fastened his hold upon him, and he sought to make amends to his estate, by personal attention to its affairs. The great State of Ohio at that time, paid its chief magistrate eighteen hundred dollars a year and "no perquisetes." His entire public service was comparatively unremunerative, and he found that in a pecuniary sense his life had been thrown away. His advice to his oldest son—Seabury— in a letter written while he was Governor, is in the following words: * * * "Avoid politics and public life, until by a careful and industrious attention to a legitimate and honorable calling, you have accumulated a fortune sufficiently large to entitle you to the respect and confidence of your fellow-men, as a business man and a man of integrity, and sufficiently large, to render you thoroughly and entirely independent of any offieial salary."

Attractive in person and manners, with intellectual forces well trained, it is not strange that he was a great favorite with the girls, but among them all,

Harriet Cook—was the one favored with especial attention. She was a daughter of John Cook, esq., was born August 20, 1807, and raised with many early advantages. She was scarcely fifteen, when the young student left for college, was just budding into womanhood, with much promise of rapid development and early maturity. He carried with him the young girl's fancy, and though in the years of his absence she matured to a tall, slender woman of much beauty and grace, and was much sought after, her maiden ear remained closed until he should return to speak words he had not hinted, but which when his course was ended, he was not slow in uttering. In 1824, Seabury came home during his junior vacation. He was to visit Warren, Austinburg, Harpesfield, and elsewhere, and he invited Harriet to accompany him. He was near twenty then, and she seventeen. The consent of her mother obtained, and each well mounted, with a small portmanteau attached to the saddle, in which were the needed changes and finery, they rode away. What a preparation was this for visiting the aristocracy in Warren, by this young girl, hereafter to be the wife of the Chief Executive of the State. What a magnificent wardrobe must have been hers, all packed in a small valise? It was early September, when, full of spirits, those two pushed their horses down through Parkman and the big, dense woods of Southington, reaching Warren the first night, where they remained two days. Harriet stopped at R. P. Spalding's, while Seabury staid at Parkman's. They remained two nights, and had two parties made for, and much attention paid to, them.

From Warren they rode to Austinburg, forty miles or more, in a single day, and remained a week, the guests of the Austins. The eldest of the Austin sons was a great stage proprietor, and one day a four-horse coach bore them to the lake, and afterwards to other points. At the conclusion of their visit, they again took horse for Burton hill, riding through the fearful swamps of Windsor. While trailing along in a quaggy wallow of mud, the saddle of the young maiden turned, and to save herself from a worse mishap, she sprang from it, alighting upon her feet. The gallantry of her companion was put to the test of pulling her from the mire, readjusting and aiding her to remount. This was done with grace by him, and acknowledged by her with many blushes. At the same time the incident afforded both parties much amusement, as they rode. After this excursion. Seabury returned to Yale, and wrote a minute account of the trip, but said noth-

ing ere he went. There was no need, though seventeen, and mature of her age —an age when girls are eagerly sought for, her heart taught her what, and whom, she might wait for, and trust.

They were married September 10, 1828, and there is abundant evidence that their married life was a happy one. Mrs. Ford had a loyal admiration, as well as true love, for her husband. He always to her, remained the one man to look up to, and be ambitious for. She was always ready to do all in her power to aid his advancement, and sat at his side, when chief magistrate, with just womanly pride. She still survives him, a widow, cherishing his memory with a true and christian loyalty. She lives at the old family mansion, in Burton, surrounded by loving friends and children, patiently awaiting the message, which, as she firmly believes, will reunite her to her beloved husband. There are elements in his home life and character which ought not to be overlooked. Ambitious, and fond of public life, as he was, yet, at home was given full play for all the best traits of his character. Both he and Mrs. Ford were of Puritan stock, and at their home were kept alive and vigorous many of the lovely virtues, charities, truths and wisdoms coming from that ancestry. Mr. Ford was much admired by his home friends and neighbors for his kindness of heart, his obliging manners, and his readiness to aid any needing it, and especially to give his personal assistance in caring for the sick and suffering.

The words of Hon. A. G. Riddle who knew him well, and who was intimately associated with him during much of his public life, seem fitting tribute with which to close this record:

"Seabury Ford owed nothing to accident or luck. He achieved nothing which he did not earn twice over, and nothing ever came to him that was not overdue. He made no proclamation, or assertion of himself, and was no seeker of high places. He began, and, with intelligent labor, patiently constructed every step of his way in open light, from his own door, through years of hard, faithful and valuable public service, to the head of a great State, at the age of forty-seven; and except his uncle, the late Chief Justice Hitchcock, whose career his own resembled, few men have rendered more intrinsically valuable services to the State, with so small a return of emolument and fame.

"The monument to his memory is the solid, enduring, useful work of his own hand so unostentatiously placed in the working machinery and structure of the State, as scarcely to be identified, and so long ago as not to be within the memory of the younger generation. In person he was about five feet eight, deep chested and heavy shouldered. He had a remarkably well-formed head, brow and eyes, with a striking manly face; in manners unaffected and simple, a man of wide and varied reading, especially in early American history, familiar with all current politics, well versed in the studies of finance and political economy. The characteristics of his mind were clearness and force; rather slow, but with a power to grasp and fix a subject, until its utmost secret and quality were mastered. His mind was logical, and he came to be a capital good speaker. Master of his subject, master of a terse style, and nervous language. Speaking from intense conviction, without a suspicion of insincerity, he never failed to command attention and respect, and never left a subject without enlightening the minds of his audience. Of warm temperament, his passions, though ardent, usually lay powerless under his will. A sincere, uncalculating friend, a good deal of a partisan in politics, he was a most sincere and devout hater; a hater of all things mean, sinister, or indirect; a hater of all manner of shams, with which he classed the Democracy of his day. With them it was bitter, utter, interminable war. He was reared an orthodox Congregationalist, and his religious sentiments partook of the sincerity of his nature and character, finding expression in life and action, rather than profession and creed.

"At fifty-three, his death was untimely; just at the maturity of his faculties, at a time when he could be most useful, when the State was full of his name, when he had rounded a most complete and honorable career—second to none in value to the public—when he might have successfully looked to higher fields, in the broader arena of the nation, he was stricken down, leaving his sons in their unformed character and lives, and a country, which needed his head and hand.

"It seemed like the economy that shatters a strong, well-formed column, just as it is completed, leaving a public edifice unsupported that required its strength."

The children were five sons—

William R.—the eldest son, was born July 5, 1829. He is remembered as being a noble-hearted youth. In mind, as in person and manner, much like his father, he was greatly beloved by his associates. He died April 19, 1847.

Samuel M.—second son, born December 6, 1831, died march 9, 1835.

Seabury C.—third son, born September 6, 1834. A boy of vim, used to love a four-horse team of boys and the Jehu crack of the whip, and likes a good horse now. The "old family mansion" stands next door to the store so long occupied by George Boughton. He had no children, and after the father's death, interested himself in the rearing of these boys. Seabury had a fair academical opportunity for schooling. His tendencies were to business, and he was bred to it by his uncle George, soon becoming a partner with him in trade. September 19, 1859, he was married to Mary A. Gilmore. In 1864 they removed to Cleveland, where he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business, with A. E. Adams, under the name of Adams & Ford. After a time they manufactured goods for their trade. Mr. Ford attends to the buying, and to the financial part of the business. From a small beginning, with untiring energy and care, he has seen their trade increase until their house is one of the largest in the city. His wife, an intelligent and social lady, always light of heart in the home circle, wasted, under the winds of this lake shore region, and passed away September 5, 1867. His second marriage, with Miss M. Estella Barney, occurred June 13, 1878.

George Henry—fourth son, born March 10, 1842. [See sketch.]

Robert Neil—the youngest son, born May 7, 1846, was a hearty boy, and when he came to study, went down to it with a will that would have placed him in the front rank as a scholar. He was in the classes of the Eclectic, at Hiram, in August, 1861, and remained two terms. Going from there the following April, he entered the preparatory department of the Western Reserve College, in Hudson, and afterwards was in the college class nearly a year. The older brother, Seabury, going into business in Cleveland, gave opportunity for him to be with his uncle Boughton in business. The college course was abandoned. With his brother, George H., he entered into partnership with George Boughton, in the mercantile business, in 1864, in which they continued until 1872. This year a banking business was commenced under the name of Boughton, Ford & Co., and he became the working member of the firm. Under his care it has grown to cover an extensive field. His genial face smiles on the patrons, who always find him at the counter ready for deposit or loan. Of solid body and cool head, his ambitions will lead towards wealth. In music he is an enthusiast. Work pertaining to it is recreation to him. His marriage with Mary A. Tuttle occurred September 16, 1867, and with his mother, they still keep up the warm glow of hospitality in the old Ford home.

GEORGE HENRY FORD.

This gentleman enjoys the rare good fortune, as it is thought, of being usually spoken of by all three of his names. The first and second he derives from, his uncles, his senior partners. The third he inherited from a man to whom his native State is as much, or more indebted, than to any other of her public men. He is third son of the late Governor Seabury and Harriet Ford, born at Burton, Ohio, March 10, 1842, and now (1879), thirty-seven years old.

Of such parentage, and reared in a town quite as New Englandish, as any in the section of that name, deriving from his parents, as he did, a vigorous and healthy frame, and a vigorous mind, he grew through a vigorous healthy child and boyhood, to a vigorous and healthy manhood, bodily, mentally and morally. I am not certain but that the rather strait orthodoxy of his native atmosphere, may not, in his case, have produced a natural recoil, resulting in views, if not original with him, certainly not taught in the religious pale in which he was reared.

Of the course of his early education, as, indeed, of his whole life, the scanty data before me, do not permit me to speak. That it was largely the district school of Burton, is undoubtedly true. That his facilities were ample, is shown by the fact that he entered Western Reserve College at sixteen, where he graduated in 1862, at twenty years of age. I have not a scrap of his college course.

During the late war, he served several months as a volunteer in the 85th Ohio volunteer infantry. On his return from the war, he became a law student in the office of Messrs. Hitchcock & Estep, of Cleveland, where he remained for a year, and then became one of the present firm of Boughton, Ford & Co., of Burton, where he has since resided, He afterward finished his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1864, and re-elected in 1867 and '70.

In 1871 he was elected by the Republicans to the old seat of his father, in the Ohio house of representatives, and re-elected in 1873. In the house he was at once recognized as one of the most thoughtful, practical, useful and modest members of that body, seemingly unambitious, and rather avoiding occasions which would bring him into favorable notice, such as his talents would naturally command. Among the measures advocated by him, was a bill which he introduced, for the creation of the Ohio State University. This proposed to consolidate the three weak State institutions, and produce one large, strong, liberally endowed university. The scheme attracted the favorable notice of liberal-minded educators, and had it been adopted, would have placed Ohio by the side of Michigan, in this respect. Mr. Ford has always been an enlightened and most pronounced Republican, liberal, but not tolerant of those who would work miracles by other than the true faith.

He has usually been on the committees of his county, senatorial, and congressional committees, has been several times at their respective heads, was a delegate in the national convention which nominated President Hayes, and made himself felt in that body. Frank and outspoken, he has left no doubt as to his estimate of the president's course and policy. He has been more liberally endowed by nature, than the majority of his fellows. Finely formed, of manly symmetry, a large, well developed head, unusually good eyes, large and lustrous, and well featured, he has manners and address, especially wining, when he cares to please. He possesses a singularly, well balanced mind, of large capacity, and well developed faculties. Quick in perception, able and logical, a good speaker, and he puts himself well on paper when he will. He never cares to be showy. He is a man to be liked, and is largely, personally popular, though he never seems to think it worth his while to care much how he

he stands. This very indifference may be one of the sources of the general liking for him. It often wins with women when active court fails. Of course, he has the full measure of the Ford personal integrity.

There is something a little puzzling, not to say exasperating, in Mr. Ford's career, to many of his friends. With his ability, personal popularity, the prestige of his name, and having opportunities, he appears quite indiffent to the openings to a man's ambition, and instead of reaching forth his hand and grasping what seems within his easy reach, he leaves them to others. This younger generation of men may be wiser, and set less value upon the ordinary objects of pursuit than their fathers. They may have less faith, less self-sacrifice, do not care to pay the price in hard work and self-devotion, which alone win, and are quite content to have it thought that they could if they would. He is still quite a young man, not yet at the maturity of his powers, stands well at the bar, in the legislative halls, is becoming widely known and trusted in the higher business circles. Is still laying, extending and solidifying his foundation; has a long, useful and, if he wishes it, a conspicuous career before him. That it will be full of individual honor and integrity, is already assured.

In 1866, Mr. Ford was united in wedlock with Corinne E., daughter, and only child, of Carlos and Electa Williams, of Burton. On her mother's side, the descendent of a race, the women of which, are distinguished for their beauty of person, and possessing the qualities which go to form excellence and perfection in the feminine character. This favored woman fully sustains their high character in all those respects. Of this fortunate union five children have been born —Seabury W., Helen R., Louis Jay, Carl Boughton, and George H. Seabury W. died October 10, 1868, and George H. died August 4, 1879. Their cottage home, in the village of Burton, is one of rare felicity; was it less blessed, its master might be more actively ambitious.

A. G. R.

HENRY HINE FORD,

The youngest son of John and Easter Ford, was born February 27, 1814. His first recollection dates back to the story of being rocked in a cradle made out of a hollow log, in the old red house that stands southeast of his present home. It is said that he was so good natured as to go to sleep without rocking, and that trait of good feeling is strong at the age of 65. Neri Wright – afterwards Judge—taught school in a log house just over the line in Claridon, north of the brook, and his tact kept this boy advancing in reading, spelling and arithmetic three winters. Wright was justice of the peace, and left the school in charge of his step-daughter, Adiresta, one day, while he went to hold court at his house. Some big boys asked to go out. Full of mischief, they beset a flock of geese, and caught a white gander. One climbed the logs and stood on the roof by the big mud and stick chimney, while the others handed up the gander, which was dropped down the chimney, flapping the soot and ashes with his wings through the room, and, "squawling" loudly terrifying the teacher and children, who thought a ghost had come. His schooling was finished in the academy under the instruction of Reuben Hitchcock and Mr. Witter.

At the age of 14, a singular accident occured, and even in the far away distance of years it brings the tinge of sadness. It was so strange an event it should be recited here. In the road south of the house, with a smooth-bore rifle, loaded with a loose ball, he stood and aimed at a turkey in the garden east, shooting its

head off. The ball struck a frozen stump and glanced to the left, on a quarter angle, and passed through two half-inch pannels of a wagon box, grazing the felloe of the wheel, and struck Heman Truman, a boy 13 years old, in the abdomen. He died from the effects of the wound. It was a great sorrow to the young Ford.

Manifesting more interest in steers than books, at the age of 16, he was put in charge of his father's farm, 160 acres, and also looked after the Griffith farm of 160 acres, over the river, where Albert Tuttle now lives. Of this, 50 acres were cleared. Here they kept about twenty head of cattle, and, in the winter mornings, he would get up, put a string of sleigh-bells on his horse, get into the saddle, and ride before light, awaking the sleeping neighbors with the rattling bells, and sometimes would blow a horn to awaken the people along the way; feeding his cattle, and returning "from over the river," to breakfast at home, at six o'clock. A cheery nature, like his, made fun of the snow and storm. He had no need of a soap-stone for his feet, nor a white bear robe to protect him from the sharp frosts of 1830. This early care kept him, and after he was 12 years old, he had but little schooling, except in winter. In the division of his father's property, lot 66 fell to him, and he went on and cleared 100 acres, on the farm now occupied by Leander Taylor. The frame house, with its two rooms, on the side hill, where Thomas Brown now lives, was of more than ordinary interest to him, and a mile by the wood-paths was very short, when, regularly, of a Sunday night, he had jumped the logs by the way, and appeared at the kitchen door, and the latch was lifted by a keen-eyed maiden, of 20 years, who smiled when he came. Pretty and charming, with a face expressive of refinement, she had a power over the rolicksome ways of this youth, but the heartiness of his laugh would get beyond her bounds sometimes; nor has his ludicrous storying been quite controlled since. The visiting was not always done by two in this kitchen, while the old people slept. Frederick, a brother of the girl, used to amuse, as well as annoy, this young couple, by sitting up, and talking about steers, until 12 o'clock, when she was obliged to politely request Henry to go, and not stay later. However, these interruptions did not break the attraction, and a wedding took place, at the residence of Rev. Dexter Witter, February 2, 1836. Miss Sarah Welton, youngest daughter of Johnson F. Welton, was the bride. Charles Warren, with two horses and a sleigh, accompanied them to Warren, and to Cleveland, on their wedding tour. Having lived together two years, they were prepared to enjoy the pleasures of a journey, and appreciate, in company with each other, the ways of travel, and in the spring of 1838, started on a real wedding visit, accompanied by Mrs. Welton, then 70 years of age, and Esquire Merriam's oldest daughter, Mary, afterwards Mrs. Thrasher. Going by Pittsburgh, they crossed the Alleghenies to Harrisburg, and, by Easton, went on to New York, and Waterbury, Connecticut; being three weeks on the way, going 600 miles. Their conveyance was a light two-horse lumber wagon, with seats resting on suspended poles for springs. The team and wagon were sold, east, and they returned by stage, to Albany, taking the first railroad in the United States from Albany to Schenectady. The cars, built like stage coaches, ran on flat bar rails, spiked to stringers, and carried twelve persons each. From there, by canal, they came to Buffalo; thence, by lake, to Fairport, and home, a trip of nine days.

He was greatly interested in raising fine cattle. The first Durham bull brought into Burton was bought by him and "Amy" Beard, in 1835, of Bushnell, of Hartford, Trumbull county. He weighed 2,200 pounds. From Blish's herd, of Mentor, the Devons were added, and the choice red cattle so famous in Burton were bred. The great bull, "Zack," was bought by him and Peter Hitchcock, afterwards sold and went to Minnesota. Andrus Durand, an old

friend of Ford's living in that State, went a hundred miles to see the animal. Oxen from this stock sold for $225 and $275 a pair, and cows from $60 to $90 each.

He was elected lieutenant of the first company of independent light infantry in the fall of 1833, and continued until elected captain in 1835, at the age of 21. This company, uniformed with red coats and white pants, was very showy, and their drill was superior. He continued captain about six years. In 1844 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the first light infantry regiment, first brigade, and twenty-first division Ohio volunteer militia. He kept account of men subject to military duty, and reported to the adjutant-general at Columbus up to 1850. He was then made captain of a squad of light artillery, and a cannon awakened the people of the county, on public occasions, for years up to 1856. In the winter of 1857–8, being the highest officer in command, he received orders from Secretary Floyd, of treasonable memory, to deliver up the arms in the county. The cannon was shipped to New York, and went into the hands of the Confederates in their preparation for rebellion. At the outbreak of the war in 1861, being familiar with the tactics, he began drilling men in Newbury, Chardon, Middlefield and Burton, finally organizing a company known by their uniform as "Yellow jackets." This company was in three drill contests, and won the prize each time. The prize sword, presented by the people of Chardon, to the company, was accepted from the hand of Judge Milton Canfield, and the company made it a gift to Colonel Ford, and it is now in his possession. It is a bright reminder of those war-preparing drills. In August, 1863, he was elected colonel of the 2d Ohio militia, and that fall they went into camp on Willson avenue, in Cleveland, eight days. His list of volunteers, and men from Burton, is valuable in making up the history. All through the war he was active in raising volunteers, and paid largely to save the town from draft, and in genuine patriotism, he gave of his money and time, all through those terrible years.

A worker for the public good, he, with Thomas M. Bayard, of Chagrin Falls, secured the carrying of the mail, and, a passenger hack, ran three times a week from Cleveland, via Burton and Kinsman, to the Pennsylvania line. In 1864, with the aid of Peter Hitchcock and S. C. Ford, a daily mail was established from Chardon to Burton and Garrettsville, and he, with George Boughton, put on the hack and teams from Burton, to connect with passenger trains.

In 1871 the town was half destroyed by fire, in the business part. With a spirit determined to re-build, he subscribed $3,000, being one-eighth of the stock for the entire block of 7 stores. In 1872 a partnership was formed with George Boughton, G. H. and R. N. Ford, in the banking business, which is still continued.

When the Painesville & Youngstown railroad was being built, competition along the line for depots caused anxiety, lest the road, being laid so far east of Burton, should pass by and leave the town without a depot. In the storms of that fall of 1873, he mustered men and teams; they hauled all the timber for a building, and some ties, and laid the first rails of the track in Burton. When the building was finished he paid $1,000, and cleared it from debt -leasing for 99 years the large spring of George Adams, to fill the tank for the benefit of the company. When the track was laid, his promise to President Wick was, that he would have a hack there to meet the first train, or would be there himself with a cart and four oxen. This rapid work, pushed through in sixty days, in much bad weather, told upon his health. In 1875 the Carlton grist-mill was burned, J. S. Cook being owner at the time. Joining with George Boughton, they furnished about $8,000 in money, and what is now known as the "Center mill," was built on the old site.

He has been a religious member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, and one of the first in paying to the Congregational church, all his life, which, with his wife, he joined in 1854 liberal, however, in his theology. He was one of the founders of the Odd Fellows lodge in Burton. A man friendly to everybody, kind in thought to the poor; a good neighbor, with his social wife, makes the John Ford homestead, which he has always occupied, a genial mansion to all visitors. It has been the home of eight orphan children, who look back to it with memories of kindness. They adopted a daughter, now Mrs. Edward Johnson, of Middlefield. They had only one child, a daughter, Annette Virena, born December 3, 1836, and died February 19, 1838.

He looks after the farm, but is growing old, and, in his own words, "Neither holds nor drives," and knows the first of that old proverb of the plough: "He that would thrive." As a public benefactor in the use of time and means for the benefit of his town, he stands pre-eminent—has always aided those who needed help, when called upon. Of him the Hon. A. G. Riddle, of Washington, D. C., a life-long friend, writes:

On quite my first witnessing a regimental muster at Burton, the old fashioned "general trainin," of that early time I was struck by a small squad of boys, from 7 to 10 or 11 years of age; in uniform, armed with neatly painted wooden guns, and to my militia eye quite perfect in equipment and drill. At their head was a fine spirited lad of the age of the seniors, in person, bearing and action, every inch a soldier and leader. I followed them about for two or three hours, and while they were at ease approached and addressed the captain, whom I found very accessible and pleasant. On inquiry I found he was Captain H. H. Ford of light infantry. Several years later, on a similar occasion, and when he was 17 or 18, I saw him again, then, with a bass drum in the drum corps, in a rifleman's uniform, and as I think, belonging to Capt. Ira Hoadley's company. Of this last I am less certain. In the spring of 1838, I began the study of law under the late Governor Ford, and boarded at the Brooks', opposite Deacon Cook's, just below the old homestead, and became acquainted with Cheshire Street. Col. Ford was then married, a thriving and driving young farmer. Charles Warren, a nephew of Mrs. Ford, worked with him that summer, and he and I quite at once became warmly attached young men, friends of the callow and plastic years of 21 and 22. I then, for the first time, became acquainted with Mr. Ford, an acquaintance that grew into a confirmed friendship, to continue unwaveringly to the end. For, among these years, when in Ohio, he has been the standard and type of excellence used by me in the estimate of other men I know, but few to be thus compared with him, of some I have said, "he is a Col. Henry Ford, kind of a man," and esteem this the best praise I can bestow. To me he always seemed the frankest and most transparent, natured of men. A man about whom no questions were ever asked, who never had to give references, who never had to contradict or explain things, who never had to take affidavits to support any statement of his own. In short, *a man* through and through every hair and fiber, a man one does not have to study to find out, nor to learn to like, but to be liked and trusted offhand and forever.

Nature was kind to him in the uncommon gift of rare, common sense, and in good measure. He might have enlarged its scope by more study. It could hardly have been more vigorous or more useful, a strong, tenacious, healthy natured man, who took hold of life with an honest, vigorous grasp, wrought and moulded things to good purposes, and applied them to good uses, who had an abiding faith in God, human nature and in doing right. A sagacious man, with enterprise and courage, kindly, just and generous. It has seemed to me that he is a type of men never too numerous, who are growing scarce and are

passing away.' The men of my years are apt to look with distrust on those of the new generation—men of new thought, new views and new methods. They will, doubtless, grow, develope and meet all the requirements of their time and in their way. The cities, the railroads and the new enterprises have robbed Geauga county of some of the choicest of them. Of those who remain, how many will reach the standard, fill the place and do the work of Col. H. H. Ford?"

1811. DOCTOR ERASTUS GOODWIN.

This gentleman was born in the town of New Hartford, Connecticut, about the year 1786. He only had the benefit of a common school education, and he studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas Brinsmade, and emigrated to Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, as we think, about the year 1811, for the practice of his profession. At this time the country was almost an unbroken wilderness, and he was compelled to thread his way through the wilderness, only guided by marked trees, and, as he said in after years, when night overtook him, he would often be compelled to dismount from his horse, lay down on the ground, with his saddle-bags under his head, and thus await the morning. During the earlier years of his practice, his ride was very extensive, being frequently called as far north as Painesville, and as far south as Warren, and about the same distance east and west. The worst enemy to encounter in pioneer life was sickness. It was much worse in Ohio than it has since been upon our western prairies. Ohio was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and as it was cut down, and the sun let in onto the ground, and the soil upturned and exposed, it caused about the worst kind of malaria for the generation of diseases. Almost everybody was sick, and must have a physician, and the result was that Dr. Goodwin was compelled to visit almost every house and hamlet. He was compelled thus to endure a great amount of hardship and fatigue, and this told fearfully upon his vital powers in after life, during the last few years of which, though not so old as to have caused any very great amount of mental decay, yet his mind was much impaired. In one of these long rides, he was one night lost in the woods west of Punderson's, but worked out to that hospitable house, rested, and went from there home in the morning.

At the breaking out of the war of 1812, there was a great call for volunteers, and a regiment was raised and started out about the month of August, 1812. It was commanded (as we believe) by Colonel Hayes; the brigade was commanded by Gen. Simon Perkins, and all under the command of General Wadsworth.

Of this regiment, Dr. Peter Allen, of Kinsman, Ohio, was the surgeon, and Dr. Goodwin, surgeon's mate. The regiment marched up into the vicinity of Sandusky, and was there for a time, but did not join Harrison's army. Dr. Goodwin was in the vicinity of Sandusky for some time, located at Judge Abbott's, which was at the old county seat of Huron county, a few miles above the mouth of Huron river, near where Milan now stands. He was there at the time of Hull's surrender of Detroit. After that surrender, some of Hull's soldiers, released on parole, were sent down the lake in open boats, and they landed at the mouth of Huron river. Some of the settlers there saw them landing, and mistook them for hostile Indians. The news that a large body of Indians had landed at the mouth of the Huron, was speedily communicated to the settlement at Abbott's, and they all prepared to flee. Dr. Goodwin was at the time lying sick of fever, and unable to go. Lyman Farwell came to him in the evening, just as the inhabitants were about leaving, and asked him what

they should do with him. The doctor told him they would have to leave him, and let the Indians have him. He remained there that night, and all the next day alone—the only human being in the settlement. Towards evening, he heard the cows lowing, and the calves bleating, and he got up and crawled out to turn the cows in with their calves, when a man came along and told him of the mistake, and soon after, the citizens returned. At another time, he was riding across the prairie in the vicinity of Sandusky, and a shot was fired by an Indian, from the tall grass, and the bullet whistled past his ear. He turned his horse, and rode to the spot from where the firing came, but the Indian had gone.

It was while in the vicinity of Sandusky that he became acquainted with his wife. She was a Miss Dotia Gilbert, the daughter of Judge Gilbert, who had emigrated to Newburgh, in Cuyahoga, county, from Vermont. Miss Gilbert was teaching school at the time, and was the first female who ever taught school in the town of Milan. They were married at Esquire Ford's, in Burton. She died on the 11th of November, 1846, and he afterwards married, as his second wife, Miss Lucy Wilder, of Painesville, and with her he was living at the time of his death. Dr. Goodwin had not the advantages for a medical education that are now afforded to young men, but he had what, at that time, was considered a good medical library, and always took some medical journal, by which he was enabled to keep abreast of the times, in medical knowledge. He was always considered one of the first physicians of the country, and was sent for, far and near, in critical cases, both as attending physician and counsel to other physicians. He had been practicing over thirty years before he ever lost a case of parturition, puerperal fever. One of the ridiculous stories told of those marvelous days, is that a colored man died, was a good subject, and the doctors pickled his body in Edson's pond.

Dr. Goodwin had six children by his first wife;—

Sherman Goodwin—who studied medicine and practiced in Burton, until 1848, when his health failed, and being threatened with consumption, moved with his family to Victoria, Texas, where he has since lived, practicing his profession.

In the office, as this goes to print, is a gentleman, W. H. Chapman, of Troy, who was at the post-mortem examination of Truman Allen, of Montville, in 1845, and then, a medical student. He says that Sherman Goodwin was regimental surgeon of the Geauga militia, and, in that capacity, conducted the autopsy. Allen's body was taken to Jonathan Brooks' harness shop, where the post-mortem revealed an ugly wound in the heart. The cut was one and a half inches deep. The excited crowd had to be kept from the building by a strong guard. At the preliminary trial, held in the church, which was packed with spectators, the excitement was intense. At the autopsy, Dr. Goodwin acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all parties.

Erastus L. Goodwin,—the second son, now resides in Cleveland.

Homer Goodwin and Lewis H. Goodwin,—third and fourth sons, both of whom, after going through college, studied law, are practicing together in Sandusky.

His eldest daughter, Marry, married Porter Peters, and lived in Wabash, Indiana, where she died in the summer of 1875.

Margaret,—his youngest daughter, married E. S. Ross, and is now living at Wabash, Indiana.

1814. ASAHEL BARNES,

Sold his property in East Haven, Connecticut, fitted out a wagon, often called a stage, when on the road, hitched to it three dark gray horses, and on the 18th of September, 1814, set out for the west. Being first to start from that place, near New Haven, some of the wise people, who had not enterprise to go themselves, called him crazy.

The maiden name of his wife was Patty Ives. The children, Eliza, 10 years old; Julia, 8, and Elias, 6, walked much of the way, while little Charley, 3 years old, sat in the wagon, and oftentimes sang the hours away. Henry was a baby in his mother's arms. On the mountains the quakers helped their team, and when offered pay, said "Nay; when thou seest thy brother in like condition, help thou him." At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, they found Judge Kirtland with his wife, who was sick of consumption. In the house opposite where they stopped she died that night. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes went to render the Judge all the aid they could, and brought the sad news back to Poland and Burton. From Warren, it was woods, and the teams mired. A pair of stags, from a cabin in the woods, pulled the wagon out, and the family staid with the owner, a Mr. Walden, at the cabin, that night. Coming on to Young's, six miles from Burton, the next day, they put up, and on the day following were met by a team, from Burton, to help them through. Ephriam Cook and his wife came to meet them, and Julia rode behind her "Aunt Sukey" on horseback; one of the hardest rides of her life. They visited with "Uncle Ephriam's" people a while, then moved into John Ford's old house, for the winter, and finally settled, in the spring, on the Dr. Miner place, lot 55, towards the West branch and Oak Hill. It was also called the Noyes place—where T. Brown now lives. The log house had part of a floor laid in it, and no chimney, so they cooked by a fire, on stones, and the smoke went out at the hole cut for a chimney, until after plowing and planting, when there was time to finish the house. They set out flowers, and soon had bloom on the hillside. Julia remembers hearing that Dr. John Miner, who was killed at Chester, often said he hoped to die suddenly.

It has often been told, that the children saw so few white people in the west, that when a stranger came, they hid away under the bed. Samuel Hughes and Mr. Atwater called at the open door one morning, on their arrival from the east, and began looking under the bed. Mrs. Barnes understood their motions, saying with a laugh, as she met them, you won't find *my* children under the bed.

Mr. Utley and Mr. Riddle are mentioned as men of fine appearance, and very intelligent, with whom the family formed friendships. Esquire Riddle worked in harvesting for Mr. Barnes. Grists went to mill those days, with two of the girls, holding the ends of the bags, and walking beside the horse to balance them, 5 miles in the woods to Punderson's. So they would go with wool cardings to "Hauchet's" in Parkman. Harriet and Meritta Cook often went with them.

The little boy, Charles, shelled some rye in the field one day, and swallowed a beard, choking badly. Everything was done for his relief, but it was only for a time. He coughed, and a year afterwards, in August he died. He would say, "Don't feel bad. I'd rather die now. If I lived to be a man, I would have to die then."

Other children were born here—Addine, Caroline, Charles and Lucius.

Mrs. Barnes was a woman of fine, social and intellectual qualities, and the children's love was great for her. In the sickly season of 1823, she fell ill, and died September 16th, and was carried to rest by the river, east of their house.

Henry and Caroline went to live with Eliza, who had married Anson Ford,

whose house was always a home to the children. After a time Mr. Barnes married again. He did the first shop work in coopering, in town, in the ground floor, side hill part of his house. Elias was a manly youth. He went with Esquire Hickox as clerk, to Coshocton, where the canal job was being worked. He died there. Henry became a millwright, finally moved west, and was lost on a steamer he was taking to St. Paul, being blown up on Lake Peoria, Illinois. He was much loved by all his friends. He was a fine mechanic, and obtained a patent on tools for mortising and tenons on timber, in 1838.

Lucius fell from a building in Munson, and was killed.

Charles was a captain on the Ohio river boats, and went into the war of 1861. He was, at one time, a colonel of the famous Pennsylvania Bucktails, a regiment of athletic men, and was breveted brigadier-general for gallant service in the eastern campaigns. His body carries scars from the fields of battle. A brave soldier and a generous hearted man, he resides with his family in Pittsburgh.

Julia married Langdon Chase, of Concord, and moved to Painesville. She now lives with her daughter, Rosalie, in Hastings, Minnesota, and has, at the age of 73, furnished valuable written memoranda for history.

Adaline married Merwin Hoadley, and they live in Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa.

Caroline married Andrus Durand, a blacksmith in Burton, for some time, but who finally moved to Minnesota, where she survives him. He died in 1864.

Mr. Barnes died at Mottville, St. Joseph county, Indiana, March 29, 1851.

1816. ROBERT EDSON

Secured the endorsement of his townsmen, before setting out for the west, and, in accordance with custom, had the signature of the justice, to be understood, in effect, that there were no debts or judgments against him, of the selectmen, that there were no charges, and of the inn-keeper, on fair, and gentlemanly conduct. It reads as follows:

"We the subscribers—having been acquainted with the bearer, Robert Edson, for several years past, do certify, that he has served a regular apprenticeship at the blacksmith business, and acquired a handsome knowledge of his profession; that he has hitherto supported a character fair for honesty and integrity, and is a young man of regular and correct habits.

"We therefore recommend him to the public, as a young man who merits public patronage.

"Rockingham, May 11th, 1816.

"STATE OF VERMONT, }
WINDHAM COUNTY. }

"Joseph Weed, }
"Daniel Kellogg, } Justices of Peace.
"Mansell, Brent, Selectman.
"Assa Blair, Inn Keeper."

This strong recommend is given here, as an interesting document of the "old-fashioned" days, when such a paper was good capital to a young man.

He was born at Bellows Falls, Vermont, in the year 1794, and learned his trade in Chester village. On arriving in Burton, he started a blacksmitd shop —the year 1816—and went at the work of building a grist-mill, in company with James Gilmore. He afterwards had a saw-mill, and also a distillery. A man of great executive ability, and of untiring energy, he could carry on the different branches at the same time, looking out for the feed in the hopper, then

crossing the race to the saw-mill, "set a log," and go on to the distillery, across the road, then to the shop—set a shoe, or "pint nails."—then again to the mill, attending all at once, and for himself. The first blacksmith shop was under the first mill, and the family lived up stairs, over the mill. With the new mill, built about 1835, was used the ox-tread power, when the water was low. The mills and the shop, worked by the enterprise of this active man, were blessings to the people of that early day.

He married Polly Umberfield. The first house was a log one, north of the east and west road, and near the bank above the creek. A large frame house, built later, stands by the spring, south, and is now occupied by Caleb Johnson's family. Here his family of four daughters was raised.

Flora A.—who married William Ballard, and, afterwards Lewis A. Brown, now living in Chicago.

Emily P.—married John R. Briggs, of Iowa, is a widow now, and resides in Washington, D. C.

Augusta—married Martin Paulson, and survives him, living in Chicago.

Leonora A.—married Dr. Truman W. Miller, a surgeon during the war, and now conducting an extensive practice in Chicago.

Mr. Edson was an uncommon governor of his family, never harsh, but in kindness having obedience. His parents died when he was 11 years old, leaving him to struggle on alone in the world. He came to be a reader of books, a clear-minded thinker, and debater of public questions in a friendly way, with those who came to his mill. In politics a Democrat, he is spoken of by Ellison Sperry, then a strong abolitionist, with this kindly feeling and memory, as a man who was too much of a gentleman to ever get angry when discussing with his opponents.

Watching the advance westward, in 1840 he set out for Chicago. With broad views, he went north of the city, and obtained an eighty-acre farm, about one mile north of what is now Lincoln park. His first house was on the corner of Clark and Superior streets, being almost the only house between that point and the bridge. Now, the city extends three miles beyond. He spent much of his time on the farm, and kept there a blacksmith shop, with tools, while he lived. When a young man, he made, with skill, a long hunting rifle, mounted with silver figures of deer, etc. It went, as a trusty companion, to Chicago, but was lost in the great fire, which swept down some of his buildings. In 1854 the family moved to Chicago, where Mrs. Edson died March 17, 1857.

Exercising a clear business judgment, he bought and sold real estate, and did something in the loaning of money. At one time he had property where the court house stands. His purchases and sales amounted to millions, and were conducted with profit.

He died in Chicago, May 21, 1870, and was noticed by the press "As a man of marked and peculiar character, of great energy and resolution, and came to be called eminently a peacemaker, a man of remarkably clear and just judgment." He became, without doubt, the wealthiest man that ever migrated from Burton, his estate being valued at more than half a million dollars. Thus, the youth, starting out with a simple paper of character, gained a great capital, and the respect of men.

A more complete sketch, from another pen, was hoped for, but it did not arrive in time.

1818. ABEL CRAMTON

Came from Guilford, Connecticut, to Batavia, Genessee county, New York, in the year 1811. The spring of 1818 found him with pack on his back wending his way on foot to Batavia, Ohio, now Middlefield, where he took up eighty acres of land, at $1.25 per acre. His location was near where Harvey Robb now lives, and afterwards in Burton, east of Erastus Johnson's, on lot 70.

In raising his log house, he had three fingers cut off. In the fall he returned to "York State," and sent his wife and four children, with their goods, through in a lumber wagon, while he stayed and worked all winter, to pay the teamsters for moving the family to Middlefield. The spring of 1819 he came on the "Walk in the Water," the first steamer on Lake Erie, on her first trip, and was four days from Black Rock to Fairport. The next spring he made 400 pounds maple sugar, which was sent to Buffalo, and sold for three cents per pound, bringing $12, $10 of which was paid for a barrel of salt. Nails were worth 25 cents per pound, and wheat 25 cents per bushel.

Mr. Cramton was a joiner by trade, and also an undertaker, and made coffins for one dollar each. In fastening the lids, he nailed them down, as screws could not be had. In building his second log house, he took a novel way to get mud for the chinks. He shoveled up the ground, penned it around, threw on water, and turning in his hogs, gave them shelled corn, The hogs rooted the mud, and mixed it. He raised hogs to work.

He donated 45 days' work in building the Congregational church, and his family came often to church with cart and oxen. The children were: Truman, Marcus, Garry, Abel, Fanny, and Eunice Ann. Marcus still lives across the river. Garry, always an active business man, resides in the village.

In the academy, southeast of the square, Priest Humphrey preached Garry's funeral sermon, about 1825. The story was told by one Blinn, to annoy a girl living in Madison, Lake county, that an ugly black horse had kicked and killed Cramton. It was not contradicted, and the sermon was preached. Garry came home, after a while, and his mother sprang up, saying, "Garry, are you alive?" When traveling in Mississippi, with a menagerie, the end of the lion cage was smashed in, by the wagon upsetting. Garry sent on the proprietor, for the lioness' cage, and he stood in front of the broken cage, with a black whip, and kept the lion in until the other cage came. He rode the horses to water one night, and when in the deep gulley, he heard a panther scream overhead. The horses were frightened, and went out quick, escaping the beast after it yelled. Garry says there were but six frame houses when he came here (1818), and of all the men who were of age at that time, only Colonel Stephen Ford is now living in Burton. Teachers were paid six shillings a week, and taught in log school-houses.

1827. JOHN L. FOWLER

Came, with his wife, to Willoughby, and rented Wert's mill; afterwards moved to Mentor; thence to Burton, the year 1827, and located on the Ferris farm, lot 84, on Oak hill, where he remained most of his life. Their children were: Phebe Ann, Margaret, William, Eliza Jane, Andrew L., Simeon, Cordelia, Jenette, and Wheeler. For many years members of the Presbyterian church, they now both rest beneath the hill.

Andrew L. the second son, was born in Willoughby, July 12, 1821. He was on the farm to the age of 20; then, in March, 1841, went to Cleveland, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade. In the Carltons' shops, on the

corner, he carried on the trade for several years, and was successful, doing at one time quite an extensive business. Having a large interest in the cheese factory at Andover, Ashtabula county, his time is now much engaged there. His musical talent was utilized by the church several years.

The grandfather of this Fowler family was Andrew L., and he lived in affluence, on a large estate, at White Plains, in the time of the Revolution. Washington's headquarters was in his house. The general was at breakfast, when the bugle sounded for the battle. He said to his officers: "We are to have a hard fight to-day," and surely they did. The Federals used everything in the house, emptying feather beds and taking the ticks to use in dressing the wounded. The fight waged fiercely. Mrs. Fowler went to close a door, when a cannon ball struck the post, and carried it into the room, the ball falling spent upon the floor. The farm was large, and the battle swept up towards the house. The negro servants in charge of the "plantation," confiscated what the soldiers had left, and one, mounted on Fowler's own horse, rode to the door, and, in a commanding manner, inquired "If Andrew L. Fowler was at home?" The old man leveled his rifle, but the darkey dashed off. The hogs, from a large lot, were driven into the cellar, and were all killed for the troops. His daughter had married a British officer, and while Mr. Fowler was, in principle, with the Colonies, the relationship caused him to stand neutral, and, between the Continentals and red-coats, his property was sacrificed.

1829.

JAMES PEFFERS.

The men who early took hold upon this land, to possess it, were of strong will and unflinching courage, brave in lonliness, in resistance to suffering and disease, determined to overcome and to enjoy. Of such was this comer to Burton, in 1829, James Peffers. Born in Kingsbury, Washington county, New York, September 4, 1800, at the age of 21, he packed all his effects in a handkerchief, and with 50 cents in his pocket, started west. With his brother Michael, they pitched upon a tract of land, near Chautauqua lake, cut a field, and sowed it to wheat, were dissatisfied, sold the crop, and moved on towards sunset. Relatives had preceded, and gone on to Illinois. He traveled on to the great prairies, and in several of the western States, but finally returned to Warren, Ohio, about 1827. He taught school one winter in Champion. A wagonmaker by trade, he worked at building plows, and April 15, 1828, went into Mr. Adams' employ, at $12.00 per month, in the store in Warren, and in buying stock. With the family of Mr. Adams his attachments were strong and life-long. November 26, 1829, he married Julia Boughton, a lovely lady, sister of George Boughton, and soon after moved to Burton. In company with George Boughton, he set up store, in the house where Dr. Lawyer now resides. "Eb" Stickney thinks he could have transported their entire stock in trade, that early day, in three wheelbarrow loads. Small beginning upon which to build a competence, such as these men both acquired. His wife died August 15, 1834, leaving three children; Julia, who married E. J. Estep, a lawyer of large practice, in Cleveland; died there December 2, 1878; Emily, married to D. J. Merriman; and Ellen, married to James Herendeen, both living. In October, 1831, at Franklin (Kent), O., he married the second wife, Amanda Wright, a lady highly esteemed, who now survives him. Lucy, their only child, was marrred to W. P. Russell, in 1863. They remained with the old people, in the care of the farm.

His family occupied a frame house, where the Hickox brick now stands, during the building of the present home on the five acres southwest of the square.

He continued in merchandizing about 25 years. Through the influence of Elisha Whittlesey, he was appointed postmaster, successor to Peter B. Beals, and continued 16 years, through four administrations, beginning in Jackson's time, 1830. Eighteen years he served the township, as justice of the peace. On Rocky run, he built a saw-mill. Long after it went down he tilled his farm, along the bank of the stream. Part of the Rose property, and finally the Hickox farm, was his purchase. In later years, his time was much given to agriculture. He was an interested supporter of the county fairs, served as chief of police several years, and always had cattle or something to exhibit. From Maryland, in 1858, he brought a full-blooded Devon heifer, and bred the stock. Since then, he has also raised Ayershires and Alderneys, doing much to improve the breeds. A man of integrity, and good judgment, the esteem of his townsman was expressed by his long continuance in office. In the State militia of New York he was an ensign. In that State he had membership with the Baptist church.

October 21, 1879, suddenly, in the night, scarcely awakening him, the lungs were paralyzed, and death came, claiming another of the early pioneers.

His funeral was attended, October 23d. Many citizens gathered at the house, to pay their last respects to the dead. Had he been sleeping, the face could have worn no pleasanter look than it did in this last rest, at the age of 79. In the closed hand were leaf and blossom, and on the coffin, a cross of flowers. Old men came to look upon him, who had long been one with them. Tears expressed unwritten words, "passing away."

The old pastor, Rev. Dexter Witter, conducted service. To this home had come the angel of death, and at the midnight hour the shadow had fallen, bringing sorrow and lamentation to the household. Text—Psalms, xc : 10. After service, beneath the hill, the young people sang sweetly, when he was laid to rest.

1829. GEORGE BOUGHTON.

In Danbury, Connecticut, a trading town, a trader was born April 6, 1808. This was the merchant whose name heads the page. His father, Eli S. Boughton, moved into Canfield, Mahoning county, in 1809, and carried on tailoring, employing several journeymen, and finally went into general merchandising. At the age of 10 years, George was clerk in the store, and at 14, book-keeper. Thus early he developed the talent of managing, which afterwards brought success. With one of his father's men, he crossed the mountains, at the age of 18, taking to market fourteen horses. When the country was yet rough and wild, the girls were equal to many a brave performance. The Hon. Judge Newton's wife, now living at Canfield, used to aid George most heartily in breaking colts to ride. In the stable, she would hold a colt for him to get on, and in time, he would quiet and pet the 3-year-old, while she mounted for a ride. She took a seat in a wagon behind a wild Kentucky horse, and he began rearing. She was told to get out, but naively replied: "No, not until the horse gets in." A quick and active youth, he took delight in training young horses. One winter, his father had 40 horses in keeping, and a large number of cattle. George took two droves east, for market, encountering the rough life and exposure with vigorous energy, and doing the business well. In December, 1829, he reached Burton. In the store, then kept in Dr. Lawyer's present house, he was in company with James Peffers about two years, when they were joined by Richard Beach for a year. About the close of the year, Mr. Peffers sold out to Boughton, who continued on with Mr. Beach some ten years in the old Beach store. Finding reason for change, a cabinet-shop was bought of David Hitchcock, and in the

small front room of it, Boughton opened store. Diligent and obliging, his trade increased, and he built up a fortune in this same store, which he enlarged to be a very convenient and roomy concern.

Lola Cook—born February 25, 1814, a lively girl, tall—with prepossessing dignity and wondrous eyes—attracted the young men to John Cook's, and among others, Henry Ford, whose mischief and fun were irrepressible. Boughton, dressed with taste, and a Sunday neatness of style, wandered that way, of an evening, with some show of regularity, and visited at "Uncle John's." The owls, when the evening grew long, hooted and disturbed Lola. He took down the old gun, and the woods echoed with reports of burnt powder, and the "ter-whoots—her-whoo," were echoed again and again. The boys charged that Henry needed no more night sleep than an owl, and Lola *knew it.* Boughton continued his attentions, and they were married September 10, 1834. With him, much in the store, when he was east for goods, she used to direct affairs at home, and often tried lard, and worked the butter, in those days of a cash and barter store. She foddered the cow, milked, looked after the chores, and did anything to help him along, but he did the breaking of colts. It was no less a credit then, to do all these things, "to make way in the world," than now, to make embroidery, and delicately touch the piano, to aid the husband along. She remembers the deer jumping the logs on the square, when she was a school girl, in the second academy. The pine trees, standing in front of their pleasant home, and opposite from the Dr. Goodwin brick, they brought from Oak hill, in 1835, in a buggy.

Somewhat of a hunter, he shot deer on the Umberfield lot, west. Harry Umberfield called him early one morning, and, east of Burton hill, his rifle brought from a tree a hen turkey. Imitating the call of the mother, he decoyed four of the young ones from their hidings, and the unerring rifle added them to his morning count. Under the old militia system, he was aid to General Ford, and, on the staff, did duty in the "general muster days."

In the saddle, he was master. No horse, though often it was tried, dismounted him. Many will recall those times, and his style, as a fine rider and good officer. On one occasion he and the general made a brilliant display, both mounted and dashing away on cream-colored horses. The trips East for goods were long and tedious, taking four or five weeks to get around, and were made by boat on the lake, and by stage. On one trip, the stage was 12 hours making 14 miles, in the Cattaraugus woods. He handled all kind of produce, pork and cheese. In the early making of cheese, he paid 4 and 4½ cents per pound for it. After Mr. Beach, Silas Gaylord was in company with him; then Joseph Johnson, afterwards S. C. Ford, and then Marcellus Cook, and lastly, G. H. and R. N. Ford. He was postmaster for some time. The position of secretary and treasurer of the agricultural society was tendered him, and, on acceptance, he found 18 cents in the treasury. When he retired, the debts of the society were paid, and there was a balance of $500 on hand. The only suit ever brought against him, was by a railroad company, that came to be known as the "Clinton Air tight." He defended twice, and was sustained, but did not appear in court, only by his attorneys.

Members of the Congregational church, both he and his wife are its liberal supporters, and they gave quite a sum when the building was remodeled, in 1876. Having no heirs, they live quietly, in the enjoyment of a liberal income, and are much interested in the two nephews with whom he is associated in banking. He closed business as a merchant in 1872. With others, he has done much for the upbuilding of the town.

1831. MATTHEW D. MERRIAM.

In the seashore State of Connecticut, at Watertown, this unpretending man was born August 26, 1801. Beginning with the century, in his quiet way, he has lived up to the front of its advancement, in that he has seen some of the early purposes of his heart accomplished. He has known the resistless sweep of the oncoming tide of human events, bearing high on its waves, all races and classes of men, however proud, or however humble, to a common shore and common level, and thereby made equal before the highest tribunal of his country, and so recognized before all mankind.

Far back, when the doctrines of abolition began fermenting society, and pulpit and bar were hurling anethamas on the "Old Advance Guard" in the days of Garrison, Gerrit Smith and Douglass, he was on the picket line. From his house acrosss the way, he brought candles, got fuel, and "lit up" Carlton's wagon shop for the first Abolition meeting. Rev. Isaac Winans is said to have been the speaker. Men came miles to hear, and they began to think. A newspaper, published at Oberlin, came to his house, and to two or three other families who were inquiring for light. The matter was serious, and excited his church to discussion. In one of their religious meetings, these Congregationalists debated the advent of the Oberlin papers in town, and charged that the "Devil with his cloven foot had come." The old Whigs stood off with dignity, and went "by on the other side," fearful that a Free-soiler might stain their garments, and the Democratic party laughed at so weak a thing.

Elder Peepoon came and spoke of the nation's sin, admonishing that the year of jubilee was coming. He went home with others of the then despised few, and dined with Esquire Merriam and his family. In some sense the family felt ostracized from society by the stand they had taken, but it was right, and they stood firm. Willard Beals, of Troy, was early with them in the work. Squire Benton, Mansel Wicks, Sperry and Taylor, with him, made a vanguard of strength, in the new debate that was finally to silence all opposition, and at last, to still the cannon's roar on the field of battle. Along the ways of his neighbors, when they met, the squire argued for man, equal before God, and at the shops talked of wrongs, oppression and fugitives. The suns rolled on, and a score of years went by. The squire's hairs were grey, and the bloom of youth had faded from the patient face of the wife, but the victory had come. The sword and the shield of the Union was the black man's weapon, freedom his boon, and the ballot, the right he had won before the world. The early Abolitionists were often sneered at in this intelligent town of the Reserve.

His wife, Emeline, a daughter of Johnson F. Welton, was born March 14, 1803. The marriage occurred January 1, 1823, and they emigrated to Burton in 1831, settling in the woods south, on lot 67, where M. Adams now lives. After a time, they moved from this farm to the Seth Hayes place, east of Russel's, and afterwards to the Beal's tavern. He built a commodious house, and now resides there. He had the contract of rebuilding the lower bridge over the Cuyahoga in 1853, doing a large job that summer. Always held in high esteem by his townsmen, he served them, in the office of justice of the peace, from 1837 to 1846, and several years as assessor.

One night Elisha Carlton hitched his oxen to a sled, Merriam, Marc Dickerman and Marc Cramton each a pair on a head, and, with their wives, drove to town and attended a temperance meeting held in the old academy. Squire Merriam was called to be president of the society when organized. The pledge was circulated and signed by the women and others. Dickerman and Cramton would not sign, and the women refused to let them ride, but the two "Marcs" guided the team off by Umberfield's tavern, and went in to get the drinks, and

"steam up." The other drivers started the team on, and left the thirsty ones to overtake them as best they could. As they were left behind that night, so the influence of the tavern has ever held men on the road of life. Write it now, on the finger-board by the wayside, to be read of all men—the bar-room walk is the way of ruin to every young man who seeks it. In the various efforts favoring temperance, he was always ready, and opened the "upper hotel" without a bar, and kept it strictly on principle, a good and well patronized house, a public benefit and honor to his town. The children are:

Mary A.—born November 28, 1823. She married Arthur H. Thrasher [see biography], December 19, 1850, and to them was born a son, Albert J., May 3, 1858.

The second daughter was born November 26, 1825, and was named

Martha K.—Girls at home, in the unrestrained freedom of the farm, these two sisters grew up bright of eye and light of heart, with a natural ease of manner to which culture gave the tone of gentility. Firm in their opinions, they came to the support of the father in his decided stand for human rights, and were not ashamed to be known as abolitionists.

Joseph R. Johnson, son of the old hunter, John Johnson, of Middlefield, came to be a clerk in George Boughton's store. A young man of larger views than many of his friends knew, he was too broad, in mind and disposition, to be cutting ribbons and tape, but he had stepped into the work, and how much ever he might have dreamed of the wide world and the walks of higher cultivation, his duty must first be well done here. His bold, heavy pen stroke, still drawn on the store books, denotes how strong a man he was. By and by he became a partner with Mr. Boughton. Martha might have deftly culled the newest styles of prints, the gay patterns of which he was happy to show to so pleasant a customer. I don't know as to that, only the record is, that one of those balmy days of spring, they were married. It was May 24, 1849, and this is true, that in one of the coziest little homes, next south of the store, they were happy and content. To them was born Anna, February 24, 1853, now grown to womanhood, a young lady of culture, and possessed of the good sense inherent in both father and mother, and that rare independence of the grandfather, which held him to principle rather than policy. Joseph Johnson was a friend to the youth of his time, and ever ready to aid any one, having pure motives, to rise higher. Sickness came, and he died, when his work had just begun, alas too soon. The day was September 9, 1856. He sleeps east of the village, and the afternoon of the maple tree's shade falls on the grave of one of the best of men, who went down in the morning of life. The widow is at home in the house of her father, and the granddaughter enjoys the old mansion and its stories of yore.

WILLIAM CAY.

Yes, sir! "Grandpap" Umberfield brought the first pigs into town from Warren, and the first cat. Getting up early one winter morning he found seven Indians lying on the hearth. They had crept in, and said they didn't want to "sturb white man Umberfield." One of them claimed to be pious, and said "grace" at breakfast that morning. On a hunt, they shot a bear and he fell into the crotch of a tree, one Indian tied his feet together, and climbed up the tree like a squirrel. He poked away with a pole, and the bear was so fat as to split open when he fell. "Pos-*t-i-v-e* fact." One day the lightening struck a cherry tree with scythes in it, and dashed things flying, knocking Harry Umberfield into the mud. Grandpap came hurrying out and saw the young man before he

had come to—singing out in his peculiar way, "Swear, could stand more of a knock than that myself."

Mr. Cay was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, August 3, 1803, and Mrs. Cay in Watertown, September 17, 1804. The children, Frederick and Willis, were born in Cheshire, and John in Burton, whither the family arrived June 28, 1833. The goods were put in a one-horse wagon (weight 1,100 pounds), and with the family came down every hill to Albany, Buffalo and Painesville without locking a wheel. In crossing Grand river the water ran into the wagon. With $163, less expense of journey, buying one meal a day, at taverns, and bed at night, they made the journey in 16 days, sound and right, and stopped at a house just north of Deacon Cook's. In early winter he moved to a log house by a spring, half a mile east of his present home, on the Bently farm. His first purchase of good land was a farm of 60 acres, at $5 per acre, and afterwards upwards of 40 more at about $20, or 100 acres at $1,200. Present value of 140 acres, he estimates at $9,000. He cleared, by means of his own hand-labor, 75 acres of his farm, and some 100 acres for other people.

With his wife, who had ague one season, he went east in 1837, by lake and canal, and returned in September. Working by the day, he was at Deacon Cook's early in January, called him up in the morning, threshed out 9 or 10 bushels of wheat in a day, with a flail, bound the straw, and at sundown, would walk home, 3 miles, and feed his cattle. What would some of the hard worked laborers of this day, who begin at 8 and quit at 5, say to 50 cents a day for such work. In his early morning calls, from his house over the river, he was mortified in disturbing Deacon Cook at family prayers. At the age of 64 he dug from one-third of an acre, in one day, 92 bushels of potatoes. "Pos-*t-i-v-e* fact; leave it to Fred." This was in 1867, and the potatoes sold for $1 25 per bushel.

Hunting was fat on his side of the river. Mr. Stull killed 15 deer one morning, and in all he shot 1,100.

Mrs. Cay was a respected member of the Congregational church. She died July 30, 1878, and was buried in the village cemetery.

1833.

CALEB JOHNSON

Rested, on the 26th day of May, and gathered his family about him in Burton. How much of misgiving laid clouds above the green wood of that day, or how much of hope was in the sunshine and rainbow of promise that came with the passing showers, it matters not. In the high noonday of his life, this great worker, strong in experience, changed from the business of the East to Ohio, with a large family, determined to raise them well, on that noblest field of development, the farm. One hundred and sixty acres of lot 68, where Albert Tuttle now lives, was bought at $8.00 per acre, and on it he settled. In "old Worcester," Mass., that beautiful city of the grand New England hills, he was born, in 1779. Thirza Tredway's birth was ten years later—1789. Their wedding took place in 1804. In Rutland, Jefferson county, New York, they owned a large farm, and, in connection with it, he conducted an extensive trading and store business. He was a "cutter" by trade, and "did away" with piles of goods, busying several hands at the tailor's bench. He did something at it here, and careful was the clip of his shears, even in the coarser homespun of this new country. In the society's rooms is an illustrated "fashion plate," of the styles used when he was in trade. The fit of a gentleman was drawn as closely then, as now.

Some 20 years he served as magistrate in New York State, and was a high

Mason in the time of the excitement created by the mysterious disappearance of Morgan. A faithful and attendant member of the Methodist church, and a strong leader, it came about that the brethren decided he must give up Masonry, or be cut off from the church. He did neither, but demanded a letter from the church, which could not be refused to him or his wife. On coming to this country, it was not presented to any organization, but he kept his religious faith firmly to his death, which occurred December 5, 1846. He had reading of the Bible and family prayers. Mrs. Johnson survived him many years, dying April 16, 1874. They sleep by the river.

The children of the family were: John T., Benjamin, Caleb B., Daniel L., Garry C., Henry S., Sarah C., Levi L., DeWitt C., and Thirza Maria. Ann was married to Dr. Buckley and remained east.

Daniel L.,—the 4th son, married Minerva Brown, March 1, 1846. He began the cabinet business, and worked first in what had been Jonathan Brooks', jr., harness shop, on the spot where Slitor's store now stands. What changes in life. Two sons were born to them—William, athletic like his grandfather Brown, and Charles, a bright boy who died young, and the mother, a few years later, April 10, 1874, followed him to the long rest. The father married her sister, Harriet Brown, January 22, 1877, and now the shop in which he first worked, stands across the street, north of the brick block, remodeled into a neat little cottage house, and in it he finds the quiet of home.

He continued in the furniture business, with success, for 16 years; was 12 years postmaster, coming in after Mr. Sherwood, who was a partner in the cabinet work; elected justice of the peace in 1874, he served three years. At one time he conducted a flourishing trade in general merchandising, but in the depressing times after the war, troubles came. A fair-minded man of high tone, he has held the respect of his fellow-men and their suffrage, more than once, as justice and trustee. His time is now engaged in one of the brick stores, in the employ of S. Ehrlich & Co. With the first band, he was ready to do his part, as now he is with the Citizens' band, and was always a lover of music. His step behind the great bass drum, is always with the tremendous beat of its heavy resound. In the service of his country, with the 100 day men, he was ready and prompt to duty, in the 171st Ohio national guards. He holds his certificate from Abraham Lincoln, expressing the thanks of the president to each of the members of the regiment for their patriotism in the days of the nation's great peril.

1833. OBED WARREN WICKS.

The middle name of this man, dates back to the blood of the revolution, shed on Bunker Hill. General Warren, who fell in that battle, was an ancestor on the mother's side. His great-great-grandfather was one of the original settlers at Providence, Rhode Island, and lived in those dark days when houses were supposed to be "bewitched." He was captured by the Narragansett Indians and burned alive. His wife's father, Edward Ellis, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and recollected seeing Putnam ride back and forth, urging the raw militia to cross the neck onto the hill. Mr. Wicks was born in Halifax, Vermont, December 15, 1786. He emigrated to the Blackriver country in New York, and volunteered in defense of Sackett's Harbor, in the war of 1812. Going to Massachusetts about 1808, he found Miss Sabra Ellis in Deerfield whom he married, and the newly made pair rode to the Blackriver country on horseback. In the fall of 1832, he came to Bundysburgh, Ohio, and during the month of March, in the following spring, settled on lot 40, in Middlefield, just east of, and near Abel

Cramton's, and was considered a citizen of Burton. He began clearing the deep woods, and was helped by his youngest son Obed, in turning the wilds into a well-improved farm. From the woods north of Eli Fowler's, the deer had a run-way to the south woods—a heavy body of timber lying east of Monroe Moore's, Jolly's and the Bartholemew's farms. This run-way was about sixty rods east of Wick's house, and the beech trees now standing by the roadside, were used by the hunters to hang the deer on. One day James Pierce, from the east, went out with John Johnson, who had loaded Caleb Johnson's shot-gun with seven balls. Pierce was no hunter, but took the place assigned him, to wait for the deer when started up. Obed, then a boy, who was with the party, took the hounds away north, and drove out the deer in a herd. When they came in sight, along the run-way, Pierce was told to fire. The flash of the gun blinded him, and its kick laid him on his back. Getting up, he growled out something about his shoulder being broken, but John, at this moment sang out, "you've killed a deer." His shoulder was well in an instant, and he ran to the fallen animal. He felt extremely proud of the gun that brought down game at both ends.

Mr. Wicks left the farm in the care of his son, Obed, and was for some time in the employ of George Boughton. A quiet man, full of stories, and a smoker, his pipe will be remembered in that store.

His trips, of 1,000 miles, to visit his sons, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, were often made; and on the last round, returning from there the twelfth time, he stopped at the call of a Higher Power than that of man. From the wilderness of Ohio to the wild prairies of the west, by boat and by river, he went, and when railroads were built, he took the trains. Returning home, to see his youngest son, at Cleveland, he left the cars, on the night of July 3, 1866, and becoming bewildered, walked off the dock, near the old depot, into the lake, and was drowned. The body was found on the 7th, and the writer, then living in Cleveland, was called, with S. C. Ford, to identify the remains, which had been placed in a room on Water street. Word was immediately sent to his son, Obed, at Burton, who came quickly on the sad errand, and returned with the remains, which were buried in the cemetery, at Middlefield, on July 10th. He was a generous man, and always kind to his family. His wife died February 10, 1837.

Stuteley Wicks—the oldest son, went with the Pottawattamie Indians, as agent, to Council Bluffs, and was the first white settler there.

Mansel—the second son, went to the same place, in 1847, and still lives there. He was one of 'Squire Benton's converts to the Liberty party, and stood, a first and fearless advocate of equal rights. He was prominent in the building of the Union Pacific railroad, and is now quite well off. When here, he worked at tailoring, over Boughton's store, and could argue, with his legs crossed, as well as sew, and the boys used to go in and beg him to tell stories of whaling voyages, and the sea.

Obed—the youngest son, was born January 11, 1825. He kept the old farm for many years, and cultivated it in an intelligent way—reaping profits therefrom. Finally, after having sold, he located on the place where Ira Hoadley so long lived, on lot 49, where he now resides. The clearing of this lot was commenced by Deacon Fabian Beard, who had worked for 'Squire Law until it was paid for. Obed has cleared up the swamp part of the farm, which was utilized by hunters and trappers only, and has made of it a large pasture field.

Probably the biggest day's chopping ever done in this township was by Obed Wicks. It is remembered by William P. Russell. Wicks having bought a pair of fine boots from Russell's father, which were to be paid for in chopping, he started for the woods at sunrise, chopped until noon, and, without stopping for dinner, concluded he could finish the job in one day. When night came, he

had cut, split and piled seven cords of stove wood. He was a very tired youth, but the fact was, the boots were paid for by one day's work.

1834. JOHNSON F. WELTON

Came this year and located on the Barnes place, and afterwards moved where Corlos Williams lives, on the square, where he died in 1844. He did considerable business in the loaning of money. Frederick occupied the farm many years. Lewis J. lived on lot 18, near the gulf, where he died in 1846. Mr. Welton was married to

Sarah Bronson—the year 1794. She was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, December 15, 1767. At the residence of M. D. Merriam, esq., December 18, 1867, there was a family gathering to celebrate her centennial birthday. She was active and lively, enjoying the occasion, in good health, and having a clear eyesight. Sixty friends sat down to dinner with her, and beside her sat Susan Bronson, a maiden sister, aged 84, who had come on from Connecticut to be with her at this centennial gathering. Many letters and sentiments were sent in and read on the occasion. At so advanced an age, a few days later, she rode one day comfortably in a sleigh, with her son Frederick, from Chardon to Colamer, a distance of some 22 miles. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom survived her. Mrs. M. D. Merriam and Mrs. Sarah Ford, two of the daughters, live in town. Her death occurred March 23, 1870, at the remarkable age of 102 years, 4 months and 8 days, the oldest person ever dying in the township. Her age was exceeded by Mrs. Waters, mentioned by Judge Taylor as dying in Claridon, at the age of 104 years and 10 months. At the time of her death, the oldest of her children was 72 years, the youngest 55. Her grandchildren were 40, great-grandchildren 56, and great-great-grandchildren 3, making, in all, living and dead, 109 lineal descendants. She was a member of the Episcopal church.

1834. SILAS GAYLORD

Came this year, in the fall. Edward Griswold was first on the ground, and built a shop, where Mrs. Cleveland's house now stands.

Mr. Gaylord was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in the year 1812, and at the age of 22, was married in Cheshire, October 8, 1834, to Miss Mary, a daughter of Capt. Stephen Tuttle, who had decided to share, with this well-proportioned, fine looking and resolute young man, a wedding trip to Ohio, and help to build his fortunes in the west. How the days of the honeymoon went swiftly by, as they journeyed on the "Old Canawl in York State," with a gay and social party, in the cabins, and on the decks of the famous regular line packets. When past Erie, the woods and rough staging, had in it much of adventure, while hopes for the future, kept bright the pathway of the young couple. They went east the next spring, and he traveled and sold goods in New York. In 1836 he was again with Mr. Griswold, and they carried on an extensive tin business, keeping several teams, busy selling through the country. Jamison, of Warren, worked for him, and William Gaylord learned the trade in their shop. His brother, Raymond, built the house, afterwards owned by John A. Ford, west of the square. Silas and his wife boarded there.

There was great demand for brass kettles, and this enterprising firm sold them extensively. The Mormon settlers at Kirtland were large purchasers, and paid

for the kettles in Mormon bank currency, the sum of $500. This was presented at the bank counter, and the coin demanded. It was paid, and the bank soon failed, creating great excitement in the country. Gaylord found it convenient to be in the east until the storm was over. He always claimed that this $500 gold, removal, "scooped the bottom rock," of that famous institution.

In 1841 he lived in Chardon, and conducted a tin-shop. On account of health, he went to Maine, and off the coast in a cod-fishery excursion, and also went south. Returning, he employed Mr. Miller, an Englishman, and set up the tanning business in John Cook's shop. To compel out-door labor, as he needed, for some years he bought and kept stock on the farm north of Chapman's, on Oak hill, and worked there. Going again into trade, his partner was Nathan Tuttle, and they occupied a new store, on the east side of the street. Afterwards he was in a Farmers' store, in the Beach building, then in company with Mr. Beach, and, later, with Mr. Boughton. Finally, he built the new store, next to Boughton's, and, in partnership with his son-in-law, C. A. Hawthorne, occupied it. During the war, they carried on an extensive general mercantile business. Henry Tuttle was last in company with him. Elected commissioner, he was very active and useful to the county in the time of the war, spending money and labor in the recruiting service.

With persevering industry, and by large business capacity, he labored faithfully through all the "ups and downs" of life, and gained a competence. Occupying the old homestead, where his father lived, with a house full, of three families—the father's, wife's father's, and his own—his choicest nature shone out at home. Genial in his social intercourse with all, they gathered about the fire, when he came in the evening, for the later hours' chat, or for reading of books, aloud, as was often done by one of the family, for the circle, and in that finer, and more exclusive sense, were happy with him at home, where all real social life should find its foundation and its enduring strength. Independent in action, he was a good citizen, and his social ways drew to him many a traveler along the roads of trade and commerce, for enjoyment in story-telling, whiling away the moments of rest.

An only daughter, Ellen, born in Chardon, December 31, 1842, was married to Charles A. Hawthorne, September 10, 1861.

A little son, Freddie, born September 17, 1860, was prostrated, as were the whole family, by dysentery. He died August 24, 1865. Old Mrs. Gaylord followed him, September 9th; then, Elizabeth Tuttle, at 9 P. M., September 14th, and young Hawthorne at 10 P. M. the same day. Captain Tuttle died September 26th, and Silas Gaylord, sr., November 17th, the same fall, and Mrs. Tuttle the next spring—May 31st. This awful desolation left only Silas, his wife, and daughter, Mrs. Hawthorne—only three of a family of ten. He died June 2, 1872. The older ones, from the care of his strong manhood, so kindly given them, had gone first. Vacant the places, the circle swept away, and in the shadow only two—the mother and daughter—remain, still expressing to the passers at their door, in cheery way and act, the influence of independent culture in that home. Mr. Gaylord, and the three families, were all members of the Congregational church. They were laid to rest in the upper cemetery.

ALMON B. CARLTON

Was born on lot 79, in a log house, February 19, 1815. The loss of his father occasioned a change in the family, and Almon went to live with Hiram Cook, when he was 7 years old, and remained with the family until he was 16. His uncle, Hiram, was a kind man, and cared for him as a father, and his boyhood recollections of "Aunt Lorinda," in those far away years, bring to his heart, the home-feeling of care and sympathy in that family.

With Rufus Hulburt, in Claridon, he worked to learn the carpenter's trade, at the age of 19. In the winter of 1835–36, he helped finish the inside of the Congregational church. An energetic workman and builder, he was the contractor in the construction of the last academy, and also built the Brewster house, and many privateresidences, continuing to do something at the trade until about 1860.

His first marriage was with Caroline Herendeen, January 9, 1842. Their children—a son, Charles, and a daughter, Marcia—are living. Three others died young. The wife died May 29, 1858. After four years, he was married to Mrs. Clarissa Case, of Randolph, Portage county, February 23, 1862. On the spot where the second academy stood, on the east side of the square, he put up a neat dwelling in 1863, where he now lives, enjoying, quietly, the autumn of life. From the first he has made headway in the world, and has always been a good liver. Offices of the town were frequently pressed on him, but, desiring to be free in action, and independent in the expression of opinion, he would not accept office, only serving as trustee a short time.

In 1863, while Salmon P. Chase was secretary of the treasury, Mr. Carlton was appointed assessor of internal revenue, for the south part of the county. The duties were so faithfully performed, that, in a subsequent change of officers, he succeeded to the charge of the whole county. He served in the latter capacity four years, making a total of eight years of public service. The secret service agents made no call on him, and while all just dues went direct to his superiors, the delicate points were so well adjusted with tax-payers, as to leave Mr. Carlton strong and faithful friends throughout his district.

Always active in the up-building of his town, he has given five years of service, as agent for the Building company, free of charge, and has always been ready to act for what he deemed the public good. Taught temperance by his father, he has helped many a poor fallen one up, and encouraged them to regain position, and has been an active worker in nearly all societies for the suppression of the liquor traffic and intemperance.

A mason, in religion orthodoxy is more of that church than any other, and, though not always a regular attendent, his money has been given in support of the regular churches. His early recollections of the people here, have cast light upon many facts for the Pioneer History, and revived the story of occurrences long since forgotten.

In politics, first a Whig, then a Republican, he has stood firm with the party, a known "wheel-horse" in caucases and conventions.

JACOB B. COFFIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hudson, Columbia county, New York, May 4, 1842, and was the eldest son of Simeon L. and Phebe A. Coffin, who were lineal descendents of one of the oldest and most respectable families in the city. The ancestrial line of the father, follows back to the "Old Admiral Coffin," of the British navy. His father went to California in 1848, and died there a few weeks after his arrival. His mother, thus widowed, was left with meager sreources on which to support herself and only son (two other children having died), and was compelled to labor hard in order to provide the necessities of life, hoping in the future he would be able to lift the burdensome load from her shoulders—a hope which she lived to see fulfilled. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade at the age of 12, entering the office of Alexander M. Webb, of the *Hudson Daily and Weekly Star*. Here he served his time, and then accepted a position on the America, (N. Y.) *Times*. When the war broke out, he became restless, and finally, in August, 1862, enlisted in the 128th New York volunteer infantry. This regiment served with distinction under General Banks, in Louisiana, and General Sheridan in the last Shenandoah valley campaign in Virgina. Coming out of the war somewhat shattered in health, Mr. C. sought rest, and by careful treatment regained his usual good health. He once more entered upon his professional duties. He was married November 30, 1866, to Cornelia G. Miller, and the year following, moved (with her father's family) into Onedia county, New York. He continued at his trade until August, 1873, when he came to Ohio and became a partner in the publication of the *Andover Enterprise*. The following year he disposed of this interest, came to Burton, and founded *The Geauga Leader*, the first number of which was issued December 18, 1874. He has been successful in business, and is now free of debt. Truth and honesty have been his guiding stars, and consequently he has a reputation that none can gainsay.

Introduction.

Years gone by, Deacon W. W. Beals commenced to write a history of Troy, in the form of what he was pleased to designate as a "Lay sermon," taking for his text, Psalms xliv, 1, to wit: "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, what work thou didst in their days, in the times of old." It is my purpose to follow, somewhat, his plan, but will adopt a text not found in Holy Writ, and which contains but three words: "Then and now." And first, let me say, if any one desires to "pursue knowledge under difficulties," to such I can cheerfully recommend the attempt to collect reliable data, whereupon to write a history of Troy. In writing, I labor under three great difficulties: I do not write with the "pen of inspiration;" I was not here to see, and "the half has not been told me." Those who knew most, are all dead. But one is now living who was here in "early day," and he was but a lad of ten years when he came. I refer to Mr. Osman Beals. To make township history interesting, anecdotes are needful to serve as "chinking," and of these but few have been thus far furnished me; which deficiency, it is hoped, will be supplied at some future time.

Just a word or two to the lads who are new merging into their "teens." If, instead of ruining the "feather edge" of Alonzo Hubbard's bench planes, on "Granny Hunter's" old cast-iron tea-kettle; or scattering "Uncle Zeke" Lamson's pumpkin vines, which he had so carefully gathered; or making "witch quills," and discharging them through cat-holes, to the utter dismay of neighboring children—I say if, instead of all this, and much more, I had been occupied with my books, I should be able to give to my readers a much more presentable sketch than I now can do. If at times I shall "murder the king's English," please bear in mind that, during the past thirty years, I have had a far more intimate acquaintance with cast-steel than with "Kirkham." If, at times, I shall misapply words, please also bear in mind that when I was a youth, "Webster's Unabridged" was not in the hands of the masses, if, indeed, it had an existence.

In compiling the following historical sketch of Troy, the writer cheerfully acknowledges the assistance rendered by Deacon Beals, Mrs. Emily Pike, Mrs. Caroline Nash, and many others, in collecting data whereupon to indite; and, finally, let it be borne in mind that Troy was settled at least ten years later than some of the surrounding townships, consequently the more terrible hardships which they had to encounter, our pioneers did not experience.

February, 1874. W. H. C.

TROY.

BY WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN.

PREFACE.

If there is anything of a local character, aside from one's own affairs, which should be of interest to the citizen of a township, it would seem to be, more than all else, a knowledge, more or less perfect, of the history of the township in which the fortunes of that citizen are cast; that each may know a little of what the pioneers passed through, while performing the rugged, arduous duties, incidental to the advance guard of civilization, in a country such as was the Western Reserve, a century ago. Poor indeed, at the best, will be our conception of the hardships and privations with which they were obliged to contend, while opening up what is now one of the most desirable regions in the whole "Buckeye" State. It is not easy for our imagination to paint, with any degree of accuracy, as we drive our dozen, more or less, of fat, sleek, contented cows, from well-fenced, luxurious pastures, to comfortable stables, twice each day, to relieve their overburdened udders; I say it is not an easy thing to imagine the difference between this comparatively pleasant pastime, and the way which was practiced by the hardy frontiersman, with his single "bossy," if indeed he were the fortunate owner of one. Then, a fenced grazing field was not known, and after "old brin" had paid her usual assessment of two quarts, or thereabouts, in the morning, she was turned loose to seek her food as best she might, in the surrounding forest, while our sturdy woodsman, with axe well sharpened, proceeded to his daily toil of levelling the giant oaks, or the more graceful beech, or maple, whistling the while in bright anticipation of a well-cleared farm, in days yet to come, and thus he works, and thus he whistles, until the setting sun warns him of other duties. Shouldering his trusty axe, he glances over the result of his day's exertion, with a feeling of proud satisfaction, then betakes himself to his "cabin," where the good wife has a lunch in readiness for him, which he eagerly seized—for it is growing late—and starts on his uncertain pilgrimage after the cherished cow. She may be found within a mile of home, and, perchance, he may travel many a weary one, before he hears the welcome sound of his own cowbell. Sometimes his aching limbs mutely urge him to abandon the search, but visions of the little ones, peering through the chinks of his cabin palace, wondering why "pa don't come home, with "Old Brin;" they are so hungry," urge him on, and on, till at last, in the distance, his accustomed ear catches the well-known sound, when his weary plodding is changed in a twinkling to a sprightly step, and his treasure is soon discovered, luxuriating, perchance, on a new-found bed of leeks; but at his bidding, starts through the dense forest, to her well-known quarters, with an unerring certainty. Here she is greeted by the mother with a choice tid-bit of something saved up for her especial use, she meanwhile relieving her of what little milk she may have secreted during the day. This done, she is made fast to a neighboring tree, and the children regaled with a porringer of johnny-cake and milk. If any is left, mother takes a little, if not, just as well, she makes a supper of johnny-cake alone. Everything being arranged for the night, all seek their humble cots, and sleep as only rough, hardy sons and daughters of toil can sleep, and awake in the morning ready to go

through the same routine again. And thus passed the first season of their sojourn in the, then, far west.

As winter approaches, the little garden, made on a plat of ground hastily cleared, and rudely fenced, the spring previous, is carefully gathered, every vestige being turned to some use. The calf, "Old Brin's" production of the March previous, over the disposal of which a great many earnest discussions have been held, is finally doomed to the knife, to satisfy the demands of hunger, and a solemn pledge is made that the next one shall be raised.

Winter sets in. A rude hovel is erected, wherein their only dependence for milk may be sheltered from the storm, her food the while, being the browse, from a tree or two, each day felled for her special use, re-enforced by a few "nubbins" carefully laid away in the cabin loft for that purpose.

All this while "pater familias" is by no means idle. If not engaged with his trusty rifle, in securing sustenance for his priceless brood at the cabin; or at work, for a more forehanded "neighbor" in an adjoining township, in payment for a "chunk of pork" or a half bushel of wheat; the reverberating blows of that same carefully preserved axe, are heard from early dawn, till darkness hinders, in preparing another fallow for wheat, the next season; clearly showing what a strong, impelling power, is *faith.*

Distance from neighbors being too great for social intercourse, the evenings are, nearly all, spent around his own rude fireside; his employment—replacing a shattered axe-helve; or in some way improving the internal arrangements of his humble cabin, or making a hand-sled, for better convenience in transporting fire-wood, or making sap-spouts, in anticipation of the coming sugar season. Coal oil had not then been discovered, and tallow was to be found only in an occasional deer, so that the only light to be depended upon, was that of the blazing "fire-place," but anticipation of a "better coming" made all this endurable.

The post-office was an institution to be found only semi-occasionally, and the newspaper was as seldom to be found as the post-office; making general intelligence entirely out of the question; a stray letter from the far east at long intervals, comprising the only mail matter received, and answers, the only matter sent; still our sturdy pioneer toiled on, *hope* ever in the ascendant.

In due course of time winter merges into most welcome spring, finding our friend in readiness for its duties. His self-imposed five acre "stent" is completed. The trunks of the trees nicely chopped into the requisite logging length, and the brush neatly and snugly piled, to await the consuming torch of the following June; the garden is enlarged and improved, and at the proper time planted. Later the torch is applied to the last summer's chopping, which soon reduces the more combustible portion to ashes. Then the process of mauling rails comes in order, for his field must needs be fenced against occasional marauders, and, having no team, the rails must be taken to their places by the transportation, better known in those days as "soul carting." This done, the field is duly dedicated and set apart as the first cornfield and potato patch, the remembrance of which will be carried to the end of life. The seed must be planted between the logs, and among the roots, for no team can yet be procured, with which to do the logging; and an old axe supplies the place of the hoe, in the operation.

In the meantime, "Old Brin," faithful to her duty, has donated the expected offspring, and as good luck would have it, this time it wasn't a heifer. Our overjoyed friend betakes himself to his nearest neighbor, who had settled on an adjoining section, and happily finds him similarly situated. A compact is at once entered into, to the effect that those calves be *raised*, to serve as a future partnership team. *Faith* and *hope*, in this case, strongly predominant.

The season wanes, and the chopping of this summer covers a smaller area than did that of last, for the crops must be tended, which simply means loosening the soil around the plants, and knocking down the fire-weeds, which seem disposed to maintain the ascendancy; and then, there is the wheat field to be disposed of. The brush burnt, the next thing is more rails, and more fence, made in the same laborious manner, as was that of the previous spring. This done, such brands and chunks as can be moved by hand, assisted by the handspike, are piled and burned, the larger logs, of course, being left to await the current of events. The half-bushels of wheat, which have been collected as opportunity offered, and carefully laid away, are now brought forward, the grain carefully scattered on the most promising spots, and rudely covered by the best means at hand. When this is accomplished—for, mind you, it is not the work of a day—the cornfield demands attention, and soon the sight of shocks, scattered irregularly over the rude field, swell the bosom of our husbandman with honest pride. They are the first fruits of his toil in field-farming. Next the potatoes are dug, taken to a chosen spot near the domicile, deposited in a snug heap, covered well with forest leaves, and afterwards with earth. This constitutes the cellar. The roots and vegetables from the garden are treated in a similar manner. When wanted, a hole just large enough to allow the arm to be introduced, is forced through the covering, on the "warm side" of the heap, and when the needed articles are withdrawn, the rude hatchway is carefully closed to exclude the frost.

Winter again sets in, finding our pioneer, and those under his care, far better prepared to withstand its rigor, than they were one year ago. Instead of a diet composed of browse and nubbins, "Old Brin" now regales on delicious corn-fodder, small potatoes, cabbage leaves, and such other odds and ends as are thoughtfully saved up for her special use.

The "steer calf" is by no means neglected, but comes in for a full share of the good things, that will cause him to grow, for mind you, "great expectations," are wrapped up in his little hide. In the cabin, more improvements are seen. In one corner, on two pins driven into a log, rests a nicely made trough, which was filled with the product of the "sugar-bush," the spring previous, and which, thanks to the prudent management of the good housewife, is not yet nearly empty, although many a delicious lump has been meted out to the "bairns," as rewards of merit. A "short-cake" is occasionally introduced into the bill of fare, in lieu of the everlasting johnny-cake. A greater variety of articles of food from the garden, has been provided, and by way of luxury, the "young ones" had found and gathered a generous supply of wild berries, which were carefully laid away to be used as occasion required.

A few new-comers, who had settled during the past season, in different parts of the embryo township, made visiting no longer an impossibility. For occasions of this kind, the now indispensible "horse and cutter" were then to be seen only with the "eye of faith."

It having been decided upon what neighbor they will call, things are arranged at home as safely as possible, and left in charge of the faithful dog,—an animal considered indispensible in every backwoodsman's household,—and they make for the section line, that will most directly lead them to the desired locality. If there be snow, *pater* takes the lead, to break a path, the children, if large enough to walk, come next, and the mother brings up the rear; if not large enough, the parents resolutely transfer them (if there be but two) to their willing shoulders, and away they go, happy in the thought that now they have neighbors so near. A hearty, undissembled welcome is their greeting. The new-comer, but a short time from the abode of civilization, has not yet become inured to pioneer life, and a call from one more experienced, is, to him, a source

of infinite pleasure. Their conversation, instead of turning upon gossip, or scandal, or politics, finds a theme in their own personal affairs, as, how much land they propose to clear, where the best site for the barn (when it is built), and where the best for the house, etc. The tongues of the women meanwhile are not silent; the plans and anticipations pertinent to their respective affairs are duly discussed. The visiting neighbor, perhaps, proposing to lend the other flax sufficient to make her man a pair of "tow and linen" shirts, which she can repay when they shall have raised some for themselves. Kindness crops out at every turn, and when the visitors take their leave, it is evident that the "good-bye" is said in no conventional manner, but is heart-felt in every particular. The "man of the house," perhaps accompanying his guests a mile or two, to relieve the mother of her burden, for that distance. As a result of this unceremonious, unconventional interchange of thoughts and purposes, our friends return to their humble home, feeling well assured, that, between themselves and their new neighbors, a friendship has been inaugurated that is destined to end, only with life.

A few days of redoubled exertion, and our now "old settlers," repeat the above mentioned pleasant occasion by making a similar journey in another direction, and for a similar object. While in the capacity of guests at the cabin of this late arrival, they perhaps learn, to their great satisfaction, that still others are on the way from the east, with an ox team and sled, having in view their own township, if indeed it has yet assumed the dignity of that title as a place of settlement. The expected arrival is discussed by our new acquaintances with infinite gusto, as visions of a respectable settlement in the near future loom up before their hopeful imagination, and light-hearted and light-footed, do our guests bid their host and hostess good day, and take their way homeward, talking, methinks, of the time when, years hence, those same woods through which they are traversing, will possibly be cultivated fields, and when schools will be a luxury no longer withheld, for be it known, the welfare of their little ones is, or should be, ever uppermost in their parent mind.

Time passes. We will imagine it is now near the close of the month of March, and on one of those squally, disagreeable days, for which March is famous, when a man might be seen (if, indeed, there was any one to see him), in the dense forest, axe in one hand, and ox-whip in the other, making a slow, toilsome progress. The blinding snow storm compels him to consult his compass one moment, that he may not lose the direction that was given him at the last house, miles in his rear; then an obstruction in his path calls for the good offices of his axe, then a beckoning with the whip, then a few words of direction and encouragement to old "Buck and Broad," then an anxious inquiry as to the welfare of his passengers, when the unerring compass must needs again be referred to, the axe again called into requisition, then the whip, till, finally, to the great joy of the weary travelers, the long sought for "clearing" of our sturdy yeoman is reached, a lull in the snow storm discloses the unpretending residence, and soon the way-worn travelers are at the door. Perhaps the new-comer was an acquaintance from the "Nutmeg State," perhaps not. That makes no difference. He, and his, are just as welcome as though their parents were identical. They are all ushered with rustic heartiness into the domicile, while the "man of the house" disengages the patient, faithful, leg-weary cattle from the sled—which, perhaps, was constructed by its owner under some wood-shed away back in New England, and for this special journey—and soon they are ensconsed in "Old Brin's" hovel, doing ample justice to a lusty bundle of fodder. Meanwhile the "good wife" is by no means idle. A rousing fire is soon crackling on the hearth, and the johnny-cake board is brought into requisition, that being the only oven the house affords. After a few words of inquiry concern-

ing matters "back east," our "host" excuses himself and is soon taking a "bee line" in the direction of the neighbor who owns the other "steer calf." He has three objects in view: first, self interest; second, the interest of the neighbor whom he is on his way to see, and third, the mutual interest of the three. The pet project is, to induce his guest to "make a pitch" in their immediate vicinity, but the knotty problem is, *how to subsist those oxen.* It is finally settled that they can "winter out" their own stock on browse and a little corn, so that, between them, they can furnish food for the greatly needed team. This arranged, number two agrees to come over in the morning and "see about it," and number one hastens homeward, well pleased with the result of the interview.

Reaching home, he finds it to be bed-time, and the women planning how they are to sleep. The bed brought by the new-comer is made up on the floor, which is occupied by the men, the women taken to the other, while the "small fry" are tucked away here and there for chinking.

Next morning, true to promise, the proprietor of the other calf is promptly on hand, is introduced in backwoods style to the stranger, and the three at once enter into a discussion of the momentous question, which was the theme of the two "citizens" the day before. The attention of the stranger is called to a choice tract, which is happily located, and the trio set out on a tour of inspection. A survey is taken, as well as the snow-covered condition of the ground will allow, and trusting somewhat to the experience and integrity of his advisers, our new-fledged pioneer makes this site his choice, and all return to their respective places of abode, well pleased with the day's transaction.

Next morning betimes, the partially rested oxen are called on to transport the women folks to the prospective new home, that they may help to make a selection of a building spot. This in due time is done, and during the trip air castles enough are built to satisfy the most imaginative. Preliminaries arranged, the next thing is work, and here the new neighbor has a decided advantage over his predecessors. He can build a comfortable house at the outset, supplied, as he is, with a team, to bring together logs for that purpose.

And now the co-operative system, so common in new countries, begins to be developed. All the settlers who are within practicable distance are ready and willing to "turn in" and help our friend cut his logs and put up his house, in consideration of the same favor on his part, aided by his team, and in this way his advent marked a great improvement in all the region round about.

By the time spring had fairly opened, each and every "claim" was ornamented with the body of a house, of much more respectable appearance and far greater accommodations than the hand-built cabin, so that, during the following season, all the spare moments could be devoted to its completion, so as to be in readiness for the coming winter. The owner of the "ox team" is now all alive with his own affairs. The echo of his well directed blows, and the crash of falling timber, can be heard early and late, as he is preparing a small plat for a garden, and perhaps a little potato patch. The journey (as he is yet the guest of our friend) to and from his work becomes irksome to him, and so the neighbors, in consideration of a little "team work" in return, club together, on a pre-concerted day, and set about "doing off" his house. This is all the more agreeable to him as he has had no experience in that intricate science known as "Log house carpentering." The details of this "trade" are mainly confined to chopping or sawing out a place for a door, and perhaps for a window; splitting puncheons for the floor, riving shake shingles, laying the roof, and improvising a something called the fire place. Partitions are not to be thought of, for the article called lumber is yet standing unmanufactured in the tree, awaiting the advent of the yet far off saw-mill.

This work accomplished, the task of transferring his worldly goods to his own

home is a light affair, and when accomplished, and possession actually taken, Ferdinand and Isabella could not have felt a greater degree of pride, when it was announced to the world that under their supervision Columbus had discovered the "New World," than did our recent wayfarers from the "land of steady habits." A consultation with his more experienced friends developed the fact that the cherished oxen are a luxury, which cannot be consistently indulged in, and with many misgivings, their ownership is transferred to a settler miles away, who has been in the country long enough to get a start. The remuneration is perhaps applied in part to making payment for his well wooded acres, and in part for articles of imperative necessity either in doors or out. Leaving this emigrant to work his way up to competence, or the reverse, as his lot may be, attention is again called to our friend of the cabin, the steer calf, and "old Brin."

Notwithstanding his time and attention have been devoted somewhat to the benefit of others, spring found him with his five acres ready for the brand, and as he has neither team nor plow with which to cultivate his last year's cornfield, and, in fact, could not get it plowed if he had, he runs a fence between that and the wheat field, thereby making it serve for a pasture, a portion of the season. The garden is put into shape to receive seed, by a process known as "spading," the fire-shovel, perhaps, being the implement used for that purpose. A few days devoted to putting a roof on his own house, and doing other things of an equally imperative character, when a warm, pleasant May day witnesses a conflagration in the new chopped fallow. Then the work of partial clearing, fencing and planting is repeated. The heifer calf, shut away from the mother, and learned to drink, as was the other, one year ago, is looked upon as the coming cow, while a well fed pig, grunting in the pen, gives evidence that the woods are soon not to be wholly relied on to furnish meat for household consumption.

The summer passes as did the previous one, making further inroads into the forest, and cultivating, as best he may, the growing crops, with one important addition to his labor—that of reaping his first field of golden wheat. When this is securely harvested, he and she congratulate themselves that their days of johnny-cake, for a steady diet, are now over, its place to be supplanted by the delicious short-cake. The only trouble is the incomplete, backwoods manner of grinding—the mortar and pestle being, many times, the only grist-mill available.

Summer merges into autumn, the crops secured, and this time stored, all except the corn and wheat, in a place hollowed out under the house-floor, the house itself finished, and exultingly occupied. An addition is made to the hovel for the better accommodation of the juvenile cattle, and things fixed up shipshape, generally. Winter returns; and others, away down east, hearing of this second "garden of Eden," take advantage of the snow as a medium for transportation, and before spring again returns, several more of the hardy sons of toil have been added to our sparcely settled neighborhood, some singly, and some accompanied by families, but all find a hearty welcome under the hospitable roofs of those who had come before.

Matters and things now begin to look decidedly encouraging. Roads are located in the more thickly settled portion of the domain, and, best of all, a school can be organized, which is at once done. A site for a school-house is selected, and then comes the most memorable day for that community thus far —the day of putting up the school-house. Every person is interested in the project, male and female, and reports in person on the appointed day, and the opening of a future railroad could not be entered into with more zest, than was the erection of this rude, backwood's college. If no one of this heroic band is possessor of a team, it does not deter them in the least. The logs are carried together by virtue of human muscle, the noble women bearing a full share of the labor, and the humble edifice goes up with an enthusiasm never before man-

ifested in that embryo school-district. With what maternal pride do the good mothers, a few weeks later, put up the first dinner, and start their young jewels off to school, a mile perhaps, or more, through the woods, the only text-book, doubtless, being Webster's speller. But what of that? A noble future may be encompassed within the linsey-woolsey clothing of those same unkempt urchins.

Time passes. Those calves having now assumed the dignity of three-year-old steers, and, in consequence of frequent handling while yet apart, become quite tractable, are brought together and receive a formal introduction by means of a yoke, prepared for the purpose. This is another proud day for the owners, second only to the school-house affair. And why not? Are they not now the happy proprietors of a pair of promising steers? which, if nothing befals, will soon make them the independent owners of a reliable team, and this ownership, bringing them as it does into nearer relationship, will be in no way detrimental to their future mutual well-being. Discord is a thing almost unknown in a sparsely-settled country.

With our hero—who, but a few years ago, was the humble proprietor of old "Brin", his gun, and his axe—the crisis is passed. He is now on an independent footing. He has worn gradually into the surrounding forest, until he has a respectable clearing. Those calves, of years ago, are now oxen—steady and patient. The logs which he was compelled to leave unburnt, are now all cleared away, and the stumps so far rotted that he can plow a respectable furrow. An enterprising emigrant has a saw-mill in operation, on a neighboring stream, which he has not failed to patronize; the result being, a comfortable barn and his log house fixed up so that it will do, till he is able to build a better one in days to come. The "little ones" of the cabin days are now robust lads and lasses, a help and comfort to those who were so zealous for their welfare. A horse is now included in the inventory of stock, so that, when he and the "old lady" feel like taking a winter-evening trip to one of the neighbors, they do not go on foot, or with the slow pace of oxen and sled, but can enjoy the more pretentious horse and "pung."

These preparatory remarks, faintly describing as they do, the hardships which the resolute pioneers of this Western Reserve experienced, and of which the "gentler sex" bore the lion's share, make no account whatever of anything but the common-place difficulties which they encountered. Not a word has been said about the soul-harrowing bereavements and disheartening sickness, which were the almost constant companions of the advance guard of civilization, physicians and nurses being among the impossibilities. Yet, mildly as it has been pictured in the foregoing pages, it undoubtedly seems to many like the imagination of a disordered brain. That all such may come to a different conclusion, "let facts be submitted to a candid world."

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY PROPER.

It is fair to presume, and safe to conclude that, at the birth of the present century, civilized man had not set foot on the soil of this township, with a view of making it his home; *nor had he*, till the sands of the first decade had nearly run; an occasional hunter or adventurer, being the only intruder, on the domain, that for a long time was known as the "Welshfield Woods."

In commencing the history proper, of Troy, it seems no better course can be adopted, than to copy almost verbatim, from scraps of record left by one of its earliest settlers, Deacon W. W. Beals, now deceased. He says: "The territory comprising the township of Troy, Geauga county; or in other words, township number six, in the seventh range of townships of the Connecticut Western Reserve," was entered for actual improvement, and the *first bush cut* with a view to settlement, early in the year 1811; and where now are seen stately mansions, improved fields, and all the paraphernalia of civilized life; *then* dwelt

"Nothing else but beasts of prey,
Or *men*, as wild and fierce as they."

In our streets, where now is seen "Young America," with his fiery steed, plated harness, and splendid vehicle, dashing along—over well constructed turnpikes—at the rate of 3:40 (the deacon might now leave out the 40), then was seen the *first team* winding and twisting, and "dragging its slow length along" through marshes, ravines, wind-falls and mud, of which no one can now give a faithful description, and be considered truthful.

Jacob Welsh, a man who had seen at least half a century, a citizen of Boston, Massachusetts, was empowered as agent by his father, one David Hinckley,* and perhaps, other landholders; to locate the lands within the boundaries of this present township, have them surveyed, and make other needed improvements, at a stipulated salary of $500 per annum.

He, accordingly, with his eldest daughter, Betsey, came to Burton in the fall of 1810, he occupying his time during the winter in exploring his territory and selecting a tract whereon to locate, and which he decided should be at what is now the center. He employed a man known as "little" Phineas Pond, of Mantua, to put up a small log cabin, which was built near the house where his son, Captain John Welsh, afterward lived and died. When this was written (1874) there was no permanent land-mark wherefrom to describe the location of this cabin. Now there is a substantial vault in the cemetery which can be taken as a point of departure. From a point twenty yards south from the south side of this vault, extending two hundred and eighteen yards eastward, can be found the

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*This township, in common with all the townships in Geauga county, was purchased from the Connecticut Land Company on the 29th of January, 1798, and each, with certain modifications, for the uniform sum of $12,903.23. The purchasers of township number six, together with the sum paid by each, were as follows:

John Welsh and David Hinckley	$ 6,000 00
John Worthington	1,600 00
Seth Porter	3,000 00
Robert Buch	1,311 54
Asa White	991 69
	$12,903 23

exact location, or nearly so, of Mr. Welsh's cabin; a spot which a century hence will be looked upon as the "Plymouth Rock" of the township. Near by this spot, and southward from it, are several venerable apple trees, planted, perhaps, in the autumn of 1811.

Solomon Charter, now of Burton, and a brother of said Charter, were employed to cut out the brush and clear the way, so that a wagon could follow the Indian trail on the east side of the river. This being done, he, with his daughter, and a few goods, were brought through and duly installed under the first shelter built for civilized man in this township. This was early in 1811. He employed one Chester Elliot, of Bondstown, now Hambden, to survey the township into sections of one mile square each—No. 1 being at the northeast corner, traversing south and north, finishing with No. 25, at the southwest corner; No. 13 being the center section. He selected the center tier of sections, running north and south, and also the western tier, for himself, and those whom he represented.

Mr. Welsh is described as a man of medium size, fair complexion, always well dressed, wearing short breeches, fastened at the knees with large buckles. He represented the first families of Boston, was liberally educated, of good powers of conversation, prepossessing in appearance, and of pleasant manners; but as a business man not a success, being endowed with but little energy.

In June, of the same year (1811), Peter B. Beals and Ebenezer Ford, his nephew, arrived here, with span of horses and wagon, and said Beals, being authorized by the above named Seth Porter to make a selection for him, selected the east range of sections, and located for himself on section No. 1, and put up a cabin—the second in the township—made of peeled bark, near a beech tree, with a wide-spreading top, which stood near the dwelling now occupied by John Beals, the younger. He cleared the brush and girdled some four or five acres of land, and sowed it to wheat, from which was harvested the first grain raised in the township. On his return to Massachusetts, in the fall, he drove the first team that ever passed from Burton, through Chardon, to Painesville, the road having been recently cut through; the travel hitherto having been through Middlefield and Hambden.

June 9, 1812, Peter Beals started on his return trip to Ohio, accompanied by his wife, five children, one Harvey Pratt (a young man living with him, whose time had not expired), and a young lady named Paulina Ford, who afterward became the wife of Captain Ebenezer Hayes, of Fairport; also, John Beals, with wife and five children, Simon Burroughs, jr.,* with wife and three children, all from Plainfield, Massachusetts. Their conveyance consisted of five wagons, three drawn by oxen and two by horses, with which they all arrived in Burton the middle of July following, safe and sound, notwithstanding the many frightful rumors of merciless Indians killing, scalping, or driving off all the border settlers, war with England having that year been declared.

Peter B. and family took immediate possession of the bark cabin above men-

*NOTE—With regard to the arrival and settlement of the Burroughs family, the memory of Mr. Beals seems to be somewhat at fault. The following is the statement of Lewis A., eldest son of Jacob Burroughs: Simon, sr., came in the fall of 1812, in company with John Beals, and others, and settled on the farm afterward owned by his son Amos. His family consisted of his wife and sixteen children. Simon, jr, with his wife and three children, accompanied by his brother. Jacob and Elijah Ford, both single men, came here the winter following. Their mode of conveyance was an ox team and sled. Simon, jr., settled on what is known as the "Sugar-loaf" lot, and Jacob took a claim on the lot joining his brother, on the west. While the Ohio canal was being constructed, Simon, jr., who was a stone-mason by trade (the first one in Troy), obtained employment in the building of canal locks, and while engaged in that vocation, sickened and died. Jacob Burroughs afterwards came into possession of the "Sugar-loaf," which he held at the time of his death, in 1861. After his arrival, and before his marriage, he (Jacob) taught a school in Burton, at which he gave such men as Governor Seabury Ford, Colonel Erastus Spencer, and their brothers, their first knowledge of mathematics. Simon sr., was a blacksmith by trade. Of course, the first in Troy.

tioned, the others remaining at Burton, until they could build wherewith to shelter themselves.

John Beals settled, lived and died, on the farm now occupied, and owned, by his son, Osman, and grandson, Cyrus. Simon Burroughs commenced, and remained to the time of his death, on the farm since owned by his son, Amos.

In the summer of the same year (1812), Alpheus Pierce, also from Plainfield, Massachusetts, located, put up the body of a log house, and commenced improvements, on the farm now owned by Lewis Burroughs. November 11th, of the same year, he left for his native place, and returned with his family, February 21, 1813.

His arrival was signalized by the first observance of religious worship in the township. A letter, written to Rev. Josiah Hopkins,—who essayed to write a township history, but died, not completing it—reads nearly as follows: "Immediately on his arrival (speaking of Alpheus Pierce), meetings on the Sabbath were instituted, and, as he, for a long time, was the only male professor of religion, the devotional exercises nearly all devolved on him. John Nash and family, and Harvey Pratt, constituted the choir, and sermons were usually read by some young man, or Mr. Welsh, when he was present, would sometimes read. It would be somewhat amusing now, could we see the interior of the log cabin in which these meetings were held, and the audience then assembled. Mr. Pierce was a tall, straight man, sober-looking, and nearly sixty years of age. His garments were coarse, and somewhat tattered, to hide which he always wore a leather apron. Beside him sat a son (Seabury), whom fits had rendered idiotic, in garments somewhat like the father's, only more tattered, and without the appendage of the leather apron; yet he was by no means an idle spectator. Frequently I have seen him, when the reading was finished, and the old gentleman, with his head down, was absorbed in meditation, or overcome by morpheus, jog him, and whisper in his ear: "Come, diddy, pray." Upon this, Uncle Alpheus would raise himself up, and begin to address the Throne of Grace; slowly, at first, but would soon become exceedingly fervent; among other petitions, praying that this howling wilderness might "bud and blossom, as the rose," and which he lived to see literally fulfilled, although he removed, towards the middle of the State a few years before his death. Rude and unrefined as were our meetings, at that early day, yet I have no doubt that much good has resulted from the exertions of some of the first settlers, in endeavoring to keep up good order and regulation in this settlement. In looking over the subsequent history of those who then inhabited Troy, the verdict seems to be plainly in favor of those individuals who regarded the Sabbath and its institutions."

In the fall of 1812, Peter B. Beals built the first frame barn, the lumber for which was sawed about one mile southeast from where the village of Parkman is located. Soon after this barn was finished he was seized with an epidemic, that then went through the country, and which left him a cripple for life. The nearest physician was one Dr. Seeley, of Youngstown, to whom he paid one hundred and ten dollars for eleven professional visits. Being incapacitated for manual labor, he purchased the tavern stand* in Burton, of which he took possession in 1814, and was soon after appointed postmaster, which office he held some twenty-five years. Excepting the one at Chardon, it was for a long time the only post-office in Geauga county. In addition to his lameness, he became nearly blind, and employed Peter Hitchcock, jr., then a lad—now Hon. Peter Hitchcock—to assist in making his quarterly returns. Misfortunes followed him until all his property (which was once considerable) was lost, and himself being too deeply in debt to be able to extricate himself, he returned to his old home

* Located on premises now owned by Esquire Merriam.

in Troy, where he spent the remnant of his days, partly supporting himself by making shingles. His son, Alvord, selling the premises to W. W., Peter B. remained with the latter until his death, which occurred April 26, 1850, aged eighty-six years and seven months. He was buried in the Burton cemetery, beside his wife, who died in 1821, and where not a stick or stone marks his last resting place.

When he was sixty-six years of age, while musing over his situation and surroundings, he composed a verse describing the result of his musing, and added a verse each year during the twenty years which he afterwards lived, and considering his age and infirmities, they are thought to be worthy of preservation.

"Thy servant, Lord, three score and six,
On heaven may his heart be fixed.
Lord give him eyes that he may see,
And limbs that he may leap to thee.

Thy servant, Lord, three score and seven,
O, may his name be wrote in heaven.
And when his eyes are closed in death,
Lord lead him to a heavenly rest.

Three score and eight, thy servant stands,
Upheld by thy supporting hand.
Uphold him, still, O Lord, I pray,
O lead him to a brighter day.

Thy servant, Lord, three score and nine,
O cause thy grace on him to shine.
Give him submission to thy will,
That he his days on earth may fill.

Great God thy servant thou hast brought
To this great age; O what a thought.
In counting o'er, his years have been
The number of three score and ten.

Though seventy years are past and gone,
And he is left to mourn alone,
His bosom friend laid in the d'ust,
Where he must follow soon, he must.

Lord, shouldst thou grant another year,
He's still convinced that death is near.
O fill his heart with praise and love
To his redeemer, Christ, above.

Lord cleanse his heart from sin and shame,
Lead him to praise thy holy name.
Give him new hopes, new joys, new fears,
Till he may end his mortal years.

Fill every vessel to the brim,
Of grace and mercy may they sing.
May truth, and peace, and love abound,
And every heart God's praises sound.

Lord give him faith, and hope, and love,
To lead his spirit, Lord, above;
To join with those who sing and praise
God's holy name to endless days.

His body must sleep in the ground,
Until the trump of God shall sound,
Then it will awake, ascend, arise,
To meet his Maker in the skies.

There a new body will be given
To those who are prepared for heaven.
Clothed in a garment white and clean,
A spot nor wrinkle can't be seen.

Three score and nineteen years are gone,
And he is at or near his tomb.
Pardon his sins, O Lord, I pray,
Before the great decisive day.

Lord, could I say that Thou art mine,
And Thou shouldst answer "I am thine,"
It would suffice; I'd ask no more.
Thy servant's age is now four score.

A trembling sinner here he stands,
Waiting the summons from Thy hands.
Submission, Lord, thy will be done;
Thy servant's age is eighty-one.

With crutch and staff he moves along,
Tottering and trembling, blind and lame;
Lord grant Thy arm to lead him through;
Thy servant's age is eighty-two.

Thine arm, O Lord, has led him on
Another year, how soon 'tis gone!
He gives his heart, his all to Thee;
Thy servant's age is eighty-three.

Thine arm thy servant doth entreat
To lead him low at Jesus' feet.
Lord guide him to the Shepherd's door,
For now Thy servant's eighty-four.

Jesus, great shepherd, priest, and king,
O help Thy servant to come in.
Lord guide him to Thy fold above;
There's joy, and peace, and praise, and love.

Though dark and gloomy is my path,
Lord guide my footsteps to the last.
O lead me in the narrow way
That leads to life's immortal day."

February 19, 1813, John Nash, from Windsor, Massachusetts, also the team and part of the family of Benjamin Lamoin, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, arrived in town, and on the 26th John Colson,* also of Plainfield, came here. Colson settled on the northeast corner of the township, on land now owned by Issac Town. John Nash settled on the southeast quarter of section three, since owned by John Nash, jr.

The Lamoin family settled on what was aftewards known as the "Sawyer place," now owned by Spencer, Burton, Nash, and others. The elder Lamoin was left at Madison, Lake county, sick, where he died, February 22d. Madison was then a depot for supplies for the army, and a soldier, who was detailed as guard, complaining of not feeling well, Mr. Lamoin voluteered to take his relief through the night, and, in doing so, took a violent cold, which resulted as above stated.

July 2, 1813, occurred the first death of a white person, in the township, it being a son of Simon Burroughs, jr., aged five years.

In the winter of 1812, Elijah Ford, a young man from Plainfield, Massachusetts, located on the northeast quarter of section three, paying for the same with his own labor, in the employ of Peter B. Beals, and in 1813 married Esther, daughter of Benjamin Johnson, of Burton.

In the fall of 1813, Jacob Welsh (he being then a widower) left his daughter. Betsey, and a hired man, Robert Galt, by name, to look after his affairs, and

*A portion of Mr. Colson's land was located just across the line, in Burton township, and his home was built thereon, on the site of Henry Avery's present residence.

went back to Boston for a second wife.* He returned in the fall of 1814 with his newly acquired wife, and accompanied by three other children, to-wit: Jacob; a widowed daughter, Barrett by name; Mary, afterward Mrs. Samuel Butler, of Fairport; and also a daughter of the widow above named, who married one Brooks, also of Fairport. The younger Jacob, not liking hard work, soon obtained a situation as clerk in a store in Warren.†

There is no record that any addition was made by immigration, or otherwise (with one exception), to the census of the township in 1814, but the events of that year were burned into the memories of every one who shared their experience. War with England was at his height; Hull had surrendered early in the conflict, and every available man was called on to help repair that disaster, and the country was stripped of provisions with which to subsist the army, while the very little not taken was, in price, far beyond the exchequer of any resident of Troy. How they subsisted seems almost a miracle. The four staples of life were of equal price. Flour, salt and whiskey were fifteen dollars per barrel, and pork fifteen dollars per hundred weight. Esquire Hickox, of Burton, came to the rescue. He sent John Pierce (known as "Honest John") with a team to Youngstown after a load of flour, which trip occupied a long week. On his return this flour was distributed to the needy, their promises taken in payment for the time being, and thus the threatening starvation was averted. Those who were fortunate enough to own a cow could make thickened milk (not very thick, by the way), while those who had no cow substituted water. In the way of present luxuries, Peter B. Beals obtained a barrel of whiskey, which he placed upon a stump where the older people could draw and drink, while the younger managed to get their share through the vent, by means of a straw, or quills fastened together after the manner of a stove pipe.

Another settler, by the name of Samuel Eldred, having a little means, and being in want of a barrel of salt, harnessed his old mare, and getting astride, started for Fairport, the nearest point where it could be obtained, leaving his family in doubt as to how he would transport it home. But their doubts were dispelled, when, after several days' absence, he returned with his salt snugly fastened upon a couple of poles, which served as runners, they being weakened in the middle so that the smaller ends would serve as shafts, proving that "necessity is the mother of invention."

A serio-comic incident, which occurred in the spring of this year [1814], may be worth recording. After Hull surrendered his army (August 16, 1812), all the available men in this region were called into the field, as before stated, and Troy was left with but two men within its borders. One of them (Eldred) was quite too old, and the other (Ben Lamoin) was not old enough. At that time there were several acres in extent on land, now owned by John Cutler and Lewis F. Scott, which was then covered with water a large portion of the time, and was the headquarters for innumerable mosquitoes and bullfrogs, of which latter inhabitants, those who came here in 1813 were ignorant. When the spring of 1814 arrived, and the frogs were released from their torpid condition, they commenced, as usual, their unearthly bellowing. The women and children, who had never heard them, supposed it to be a signal given by the red-

*The absence of Mr. Welsh proved, ever after, disastrous to the well-being of the daughter. Having been reared in a city, the surroundings of his forest home, were, at the best, very distasteful to her. After her father had gone, her only companion was the hired man, above alluded to, the nearest neighbors being the Beals, Burroughs, Pierce, and Nash families—miles distant. This, with howling wolves, and intrusion of Indians, proved too much, and her reason became unseated, never to be returned. She lived till December 1, 1851, dying at the age of sixty-three. "Aunt Betty Welsh" was the name by which she was familiarly known during the later years of her life.

†Afterwards settled in Coshocton, Coshocton county.

skins for a general slaughter of the defenceless inhabitants, and their terror was indescribable, till the above-mentioned Ben Lamoin* concluded he would know if the noise proceeded from Indians or not, and, organizing himself into an army of observation (leaving the old man to act as a reserve corps), he skirmished through the woods, till, coming to the pond, he discovered from whence the noise came, and lost no time in making known to the terrified ones that their fears were unfounded.

The one addition [mentioned above] to the census table for this year, occurred on the twenty-seventh of March, in the advent of Lavina, daughter of Elijah and Esther Ford, rendered historical from the fact of its being the *first birth* in the township, and furthermore, tradition says, she ate the *first apple* raised in Troy, and that the apple grew on a tree planted by Jacob Welsh, in the fall of 1811. It is related as a singular coincidence, that the future husband of Lavina Ford—Mr. Olney Percival—who was a native of Vermont, was the first white person who was born in his natal township.

Late in the season of 1814, after the men had returned to their homes—their term of enlistment having expired—they set to work to put up a small school-house, of logs. Abner H. Fairbanks, a returned soldier, living in Parkman, was engaged to teach, and this marked the opening of educational enterprise. This school-house was situated just west of the Sugar-loaf, on land then owned by Simon Burroughs, jr., and since by his brother, Jacob. Tradition does not furnish a roster of all the scholars, nor an account of the sum paid the teacher.

The first sermon preached in Troy, was preached by Rev. Luther Humphrey, in 1814, at the house of Jacob Welsh.

From this time on, for several years, the population of Troy increased very slowly, and at least for three reasons. Although the war with Great Britain had virtually closed on the 24th of December, 1814, yet—as ocean telegraphy was then not dreamed of—it was not known, generally, till late the next year, and, people who wished to "go west," were nearly all not in a condition to do so, the war having made sad havoc with the little means they possessed; another reason: the land was held at too high a price to encourage emigration, $5 per acre being the figure at which it was held; and a third reason was: the unhealthiness which prevailed, especially near the river. But this did not entirely dissuade adventurers from seeking their fortunes within our boundary. In 1815 Nathaniel Weston, Nathan R. Lewis, and Isaac Russell, from the State of New York, took up their abode in Troy, and all three settled on section number four.

Thus far, all the inhabitants, except Jacob Welsh, had settled on the eastern tier of sections. Later in the year, a young man, also an ex-soldier, and who became intimately connected with the rise and progress of township enterprise nearly as long as he lived, came and took up a claim on number eleven, which

* During a brief interview, which the writer had the good fortune to enjoy, on the seventh of June, 1879, with the above-named Lamoin—now a veteran of eighty-six years—he branded this "frog story" as a canard; averring that the circumstance on which it was founded happened years before, "way down East." He related, however, a somewhat ludicrous interview which he held with a bear while he was living here. On one occasion, having business with Simon Burroughs, he took down the old Continental musket—rifles were then unknown—and started for that settlement. He had not proceeded far, before he was confronted by a huge bear, which, as is their habit, reared himself upon his haunches, the better to take observations. Ben. was at once seized with the "buck ague," and entirely forgot that he had his musket; so, pointing the index finger *a la duello* at bruin, he shouted—or thinks he shouted—: "Old fellow; if my gun was here, you wouldn't sit there long." His bearship gazed awhile, when, dropping on "all fours," he hastened out of sight in the surrounding forest. Mr. Lamoin now thinks it was fortunate for him that he did not make use of his gun, as the load which it contained would doubtless have done nothing more than to enrage the bear, when his own safety would have been a matter of doubt. Mr. L. went away in 1816, and now regrets having done so. He says that the Eldred spoken of was a relative of himself.

is known, and for years will be known as the "Dayton farm," a portion of which is now owned by E. P. Latham.

The name of John Dayton is the synonym of everything that is ardent, impulsive, kind-hearted and public-spirited. If any enterprise for the public weal was contemplated, John Dayton could always be counted on as an ardent supporter, both with his influence and his means, and monuments of his zeal are yet standing, and will stand, for years to come. It was not among his maxims to put "his hand to the plow and look back." The first public enterprise, and which he has the credit of originating, was set on foot, and carried out in 1815. This was the building of a log house near a spring, on land now owned by George Fox, and directly north from the present cemetery, the same to be occupied by new-comers, while selecting a location and building thereon. This was known as the "Pilgrim House," not a vestige of which has been in existence for years. A former citizen of Troy (Benjamin Kingsbury), dates his birth at this house in 1819.

This year also occurred the advent of the first voter, in the person of Edwin, son of Simon Burroughs, jr., who was born April 12, 1815.

John Nash, being a carpenter by trade (the first in the township), and having had a strong distate for building log structures, thus far had provided no permanent shelter for his stock, and would gladly build a barn, but for the seeming impossibility of obtaining lumber. His wife and oldest daughters solved this problem. A man named Ainsley, of Parkman, owning timbered land near the before named saw-mill, would sell standing timber, and receive female labor in payment therefor. Mr. Nash availed himself of this opportunity to procure the needed lumber, and the barn was built. It now stands on, or near, the site where it was built in 1815. It might, also, be proper here to state, that at this time the supply of clothing for this same family had become nearly exhausted, and no resources wherewith to replenish. Here, again, those heroic women showed what they could do. Burton, having been much longer settled than Troy, some of its inhabitants had a small surplus of wool and flax, which our feminine friends procured, and paid for by spinning and weaving, thus relieving the father of another great anxiety.*

At that date, and years later, the method of obtaining shoes, (*boots* were a rare exception) was quite different from the one practiced at the present time. The following description is given by one who knows "how it was himself." If the "murrain" or something, else, had not caused the usual winter sacrifice, in early spring an animal was reluctantly slaughtered, and the hide taken to Esquire

* Since writing the above, the following statement has been furnished by Sabrina, daughter of Esquire Nash, now the widow of Amos Burroughs, deceased. She writes: "Father arrived here the 1st of March, 1813, with eight persons in his family, and less than five dollars in his pocket, and possessed neither chairs, table, nor bedstead. The youngest was Alden J., who was afterwards the first postmaster in Troy. He built a log cabin and took up his abode in it, with only half a floor laid, and without either door, or windows. He made a bedstead of poles, and improvised a goods' box for a table, He chopped and cleared about two acres—his two eldest daughters, Clarissa and Sabrina, piling, raking, and burning the brush and leaves—and sowed the land to oats. During this time, there came an order for a draft of men for military service at Cleveland, and father was included, but his circumstances procured his release. He came here with a yoke of oxen and a horse. He sold the horse, and kept the oxen for a team. I have heard him say, many times, that had it not been for his women's help, he could not have kept his family together. Mother was fortunate in obtaining sufficient weaving wherewith to keep the loom busy most of the time, and, by that means, we obtained such provisions as the people had to spare. We bought a cow and calf for $20; also ten sheep, and paid for them in spinning and weaving. We bought the cow of John Ford, esq., of Burton, and, she proving a good one, father decided to raise the calf. When it was old enough he put it into a lot with the other cattle, and, shortly after, the wolves killed it. Father thought he would be revenged, and so he built a pen with a small entrance, put the carcass inside, and set a fox-trap at the entrance, and tied a clog to it. The effort proved successful, the wolf was caught by one foot, and ran off with trap and clog, which made their mark in the leaves. He followed the trail, overtook the miscreant, and killed it with a club, and brought it home on his shoulders." Let the "girl of the period" read and ponder.

Cook, who then carried on the tanning business in Burton, who gave his promise that *that* self-same skin should be one of *the very first*, to come out the ensuing fall. "The brains of our "Pioneer" were then racked, to devise "ways and means," whereby money could be raised with which to obtain the needed sole leather, for, be it known that he was considered fortunate indeed, who could, in the course of a season, accumulate sufficient money wherewith to buy his salt, sole leather, and pay his taxes. Well, joy to the household, the coveted sole leather is secured, and, after several fruitless journeys, by impatient, barefooted urchins, being put off each time with—"it will be ready next week"—the upper leather is triumphantly brought home. And now for another trial equal to the first. Shoe shops were then things of the future, and "whipping the cat" was the popular way of plying their trade, by the disciples of "St. Crispin." To "whip the cat" simply meant, packing his "kit" of tools,—by the shoemaker,—in his apron, and tramping from house to house, wherever his skill was needed, to "shoe up the family." He carried neither shoe-thread, last, nor lapstone. Every family was supposed to furnish its own lasts, (if not at hand, one was soon fashioned from the wood-pile) while a flat-iron did duty as a lapstone. But this was not the second trial above referred to, for the shoemaker was always welcome. *That* consisted in those uncertain promises which has made, to "lie like a shoemaker," a universal proverb. But, (joy again) *he* comes at last, the leather is brought out, the *heaviest* cut for the men folks, the *next* grade for the boys, while the "flank pieces" are "worked up" for women's wear. In the foremost rank of "Cat whippers," stands our old friend, Alpheus Pierce, he being the first of the "craft" in Troy.

The year 1816 is memorable for being the date of the first wedding, the parties being Luther Hemmenway, of Parkman, and Miss Mary, daughter of Simon Burroughs, sr. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, and is described as follows: The "residence" was the usual log cabin of the period, with a temporary floor covered overhead, the loft serving as sleeping apartments for the family, the partitions being spare bed quilts, hung up in the desired position. The stair-case, whereby to reach these apartments, was a rude ladder, made by driving large wooden pins into the logs in one corner of the "lower story," Jenkins not being present, a minute description of the bridal trosseau is not handed down. The marriage ceremony was solemnized by Rev. Luther Humphrey, of Burton. When he and the invited guests had arrived, the blushing bride ascended to one of the above named apartments—of course, in full view of the assembly—to don her bridal attire, which accomplished, she descended, by inverse motions. Being joined by the groom, they stood in the presence of the guests, and the parson who, as was the custom, preached a short, appropriate discourse, after which the twain were made one. That bride is now (1876) a matron of eighty-four winters, is hale and hearty, and at present, resides in Wadsworth, Medina county.

In 1816, Rufus Lamb, a young man from the State of New York, came here and made a pitch on the west of what was then known as the "Gilkie lot," now owned in part by Daniel Hill. Here he cleared some, and shook more, till—becoming disheartened—he abandoned his claim, and afterward followed various pursuits, till he finally became helpless, and died at the house of his brother Chester, in 1859. This claim was soon after taken by Julius Hatch.

Several somewhat important events occured here in 1817. The one, was the building of the first frame dwelling house, it being an addition to the log cabin heretofore occupied by Mr. Jacob Welsh. It is said that this frame, and the frame for a barn, which was also being built for Mr. Welsh, were raised on the same day, and that he was compelled to extend invitations as far as Aurora, a sufficient number of hands not being found nearer. Both of these buildings

stood near the geographical center of the township. Another, was the location and dedication, of the first burying ground, at the center. It was located west of, and adjoining the Congregational church, on land where George Fox now resides, and was dedicated on the twenty-second of August, by the burial of Bradley Bromley. Bromley, and Theodore Dowdy, died August 20. Dowdy was taken to Burton, in a canoe, and buried in the old cemetery there. Both were young men, the one twenty and the other twenty-five years of age. Another, was the arrival of Thomas Sawyer, who bought the Lamoin claim, and whose name for a long time was a household word. Sawyer Brook was so named in honor of him. Sawyer built his first house near where Mr. Conrad's shop now stands.

Yet another, was the first duplicate addition to the census returns, in the birth of Philancia and Philena, daughters of John and Polly Nash, born March 1, 1817. The former died in infancy, the latter became the wife of David Nash, and afterward, of N. M. Olds, with whom she is now (1876) living. These twins were followed in after years by a son and daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Israel Whitcomb, a pair of daughters to Mr. and Mrs. Amos Burroughs, and a pair of sons to Mr. and Mrs. William Mumford, after which duplicates were no longer a novelty. Another event was the holding of an election, for the purpose of choosing the first justice of the peace. This territory, at that time, and later, was a province of Burton, and all elections had been held there. Now, the population was sufficiently numerous, to allow the colony a magistrate. This election, which was held in the spring of 1817, resulted in the choice of John Nash for justice, which office he held fifteen years in succession. "'Squire Nash" being the appellation by which he was always afterward known.

His first official act in the matrimonial line was the marriage ceremony of Jesse Ives and Polly Pierce. Poor Polly had been shaken by the ague, till she had become a mere skeleton, and Jesse had become impatient, fearing the next shake or the next, might indefinitely postpone the nuptials, they having been adjourned from time to time in consequence of this annoying malady. At last the long-looked for time arrived, and the 'squire commenced the ceremony, but before half completed, Polly fainted from sheer exhaustion. Proper restoratives were vigorously applied, and as soon as she returned to consciousness, he made all possible haste to complete the knot hymeneal, before another like catastrophe should occur.

In 1818 the most noteworthy of all structures ever erected in Troy, was built. This was none other than the "Old town house." It was an unique structure, the dimensions of which were about twenty by twenty-four feet, one story high. It had a rude frame, and was covered with long shingles, from the foundation to the ridge. The furniture was a rude desk placed at one end, and seats made by boring holes into the rounded sides of slabs, into which legs of the required length were driven. It was warmed by means of a huge stone fire-place.

This building was devoted to a variety of uses. If a new-comer happened along, and the Pilgrim house was occupied, he found under its roof a shelter, till he was more agreeably situated. If an itinerant preacher chanced to come this way, its door was gladly thrown open that he might hold religious service therein. If a death occurred, from its portals the mortal remains were taken to the last resting place. If a teacher could be procured, it served as an incipient college. If a general entertainment was to be given, the Town house was the place of rendezvous. If an election was to be held, this was the place where the sturdy voters enjoyed the elective franchise. In fact, it served as a sort of grandmother. It was ready to be made useful in almost any emergency. Its memory is held in as much reverence by the early settler, as is Mecca by the devout Mahommedan. This historic building also stood near the geographical center.

The first frame school-house was also built in 1818. It was located on the southwest corner of land then owned by Elijah Ford, near where Mrs. Edward Green now lives, and Nathaniel Colson was installed as the first school master.

At least three important additions were made to the population of this province in 1819, in the persons of John Fox, Benjamin Kingsbury, and Israel Whitcomb.* These men located on the west side of the river—the first to do so—and made their selection at what was a long time known as Fox's corners, now Pope's. Kingsbury and Whitcomb brought their families along. Fox left his behind. This man Fox, known by the appellation of "Captain," looked upon labor as the rightful heritage of mankind, and, furthermore, he proposed to enjoy his full share of its results. It has been quaintly said of him that he was not satisfied with his day's work unless he was compelled to use two canes to enable him to go from his chair to his bed. In financial matters he was successful. Prompt himself, in the fulfillment of his obligations, he demanded the same in return from those with whom he came in business contact. Although the enforcement of this rule caused him to be looked upon by some as a hard man, yet none for a moment doubted his probity. He was as prompt to pay as to require the utmost farthing. In public enterprises, in which he took an interest, he was ready to bear his full share of the burden, as, witness, in after years, his zeal in building the Congregational church and parsonage. His pioneer companions, although not so conspicuous in matters of business, were no whit the less worthy citizens. The name of "Uncle Israel" will always be remembered with reverence by those who knew him, as also will that of Mr. Kingsbury, who, dying much younger than the other two, did not gain so extensive an acquaintance, yet the circumstances attending his death (in 1839) will cause him not soon to be forgotten.

In order to give the children of the present time a little idea of the inconvenience and danger to which children of that period were subjected, the following is related: When Mr. Kingsbury came to Welshfield he brought two children, both daughters, who were old enough to attend school, but there was none nearer than the one before spoken of, located two miles east from the center. This did not prove an unsurmountable obstacle. On Monday mornings, the girls were ferried across the river (before the bridge was built), when they took their way in the unfrequented path, to the school, a distance of nearly four miles. Once they met with an adventure. It was during the blackberry season; the briars, a good share of the distance, growing close to the narrow sled-path—wagons being almost unknown. One morning, on their way to school, our heroines had progressed as far as where R. P. Stockwell now lives, where was a short turn in the path. Arriving at this point, imagine their dismay at seeing a huge black bear, quietly helping himself to the luscious fruit, and which discovered them at once. To retreat, they dare not, but stood and looked him square in the face, while he stood upon his haunches, and returned their gaze. At last plucking up courage, the oldest of the two sprang at bruin with a defiant yell, when he beat a hasty retreat, and our scholars pursued their way, unmolested. The older of our pupils was Jedidah, now widow of Prentiss Reed; the younger, Caroline, now widow of Chester Nash.

In 1820, Galen Lamb, a brother of Rufus, who had come from New York State, to Burton, with one Esquire Hitchcock, as a blacksmith's apprentice, and had completed his trade, came to Troy, and located on the southwest corner of section two, where he put up a shop, and commenced blacksmithing on his own account, making improvements on his land, when not occupied at his trade.

* Another man, Benjamin Hale, came in company with these, but did not remain long. He settled on land adjoining Mr. Kingsbury on the north, afterwards owned by Joseph Doolittle, esq., now owned by Marshall Dresser.

This year was the date of an overwhelming visitation of pigeons. A portion of sections thirteen, eight, and seven, was known, for a long distance around, as the "pigeon-roost," and this year it was inhabited as never before, or since. Sturdy oaks were crushed beneath their weight, while smaller trees, and saplings, were bent over, never to recover their upright position. The noise of their flight could be heard for miles, while their unnumbered millions obscured the sun. To obtain a wagon-load of these birds was mere pastime. Pigeon-hunters plied their vocation at night; the only weapons needed being long poles, or shot-guns. Many years' occupation of this tract by pigeons, caused it to be the most fertile land in the township.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP.

This territory, having now a sufficient number of inhabitants, the commissioners of Geauga county, in February, 1820, formally set it off as an independent township. Mr. Welsh proposed to cede to the township fifty acres of land on which to build churches, a parsonage, and to locate a cemetery, etc., and also to furnish glass and nails for building a church, in consideration of the township being christened "Welshfield." The proposal was accepted and the above name affixed. The first election was held at the house of Jacob Welsh, on Monday, the third of April, following. Jacob Burroughs was elected clerk; Jacob Welsh, John Nash, and John Dayton, trustees; Alpheus Pierce and John Beals, overseers of the poor; John Colson and Hiram Dayton, fence viewers; Benjamin Hale and Harvey Pratt, appraisers, Harvey Pratt, lister; Amos Burroughs, Elijah Weston, Hiram Dayton, and Israel Whitcomb, supervisors; Simon Burroughs, treasurer, and Simon Burroughs, jr., constable. It is not difficult to imagine that third day of April to have been a proud one to the full fledged voters of this new-born township. Perhaps it will be proper to state, in this connection, that, at that time, the office of township treasurer was no sinecure. Tradition tells us that, for a long time, the only funds in the vaults of our treasury, consisted of two "bung-town" coppers, which the treasurer was wont to loan to persons who might need them, in order to properly close the eyes of a recently deceased friend; But tradition does not tell us whether, or no, security for the loan was required.

Important accssions to the population of Welshfield were made in 1821, by the advent of William Mumford, and also the family of Captain Fox. Mumford settled on a part of section four, where he remained until his death; a faithful, thorough, loyal citizen. Rheumatism, brought on by undue exposure, rendered the closing years of his life very unenjoyable to himself.

Up to this time, the Cuyahoga could be crossed in no place between Burton and the Rapids, except by fording, swimming, or by means of canoes, and the increasing population on the west side of the river, made a bridge a stern necessity. Arrangements were therefore made with John Nash, esq., to build one across the river immediately west from the center of the township. The work of framing was pushed with all possible rapidity, and was soon accomplished. The number of men in town being far too few to raise this structure, requisitions were made on all the adjoining townships, to lend a helping hand,

which were promptly responded to, every man who could do so, bringing the women folks along to enjoy a holiday. The spectators (all of them females except Dr. Scott, of Parkman,) were arranged in groups on either shore, the gallant doctor playing the agreeable to those on the eastern bank. When everything was in readiness, the work of raising commenced, under the supervision of the architect, Esquire Nash. As each "bent" was raised, it was connected with the last preceding one, by means of stringers, and without taking the precaution to securely fasten any of them. While raising the middle bent, which was by far the heaviest one, a portion of the men were detailed to do duty on the part already up, and the remainder were stationed on a raft below. After almost superhuman exertion, the bent had nearly reached the desired perpendicular, when the whole structure gave way, submerging every man engaged in its erection. As each man went under, his hat would part company with his head, on reaching the water, the effect of which is described as being ludicrous in the extreme. Great was the consternation among the women for a moment, but soon every man made his appearance on the surface, seized his hat and floundered ashore. Being too wet and unwieldly to repeat the experiment, the raising was adjourned till another day, when, having learned wisdom from the things they before suffered, proper precautions were taken, and the two shores of the sluggish Cuyahoga were connected by a genuine bridge.

In 1821, a marriage contract was consummated between John Dayton and Phebe, youngest daughter of Caleb Fowler, of Burton, whom he at once transferred to his then lonely home. But she proved herself worthy to be the wife of a daring pioneer, as one or two incidents will clearly show. At that time wolves infested the woods in great numbers, obliging settlers who owned sheep to build strong sheep folds near the house, in which to secure the flock at night. Mr. Dayton kept a few sheep and had provided the needed safeguard.

On one occasion, when he was in Middlefield at work, having left home matters in charge of his wife, she forgot to pay the sheep proper attention as night came on, and was reminded of her neglect by the sight of a wolf's nose, which he had unceremoniously poked in at the cat-hole. Without waiting to take a second thought, she seized a firebrand from off the blazing hearth, and dashed into the darkness. Arriving at the pen, she found one of the sheep was missing, but made good time in securing the rest of the flock. On another occasion, when Mr. Dayton was from home at work, an older sister, wife of Jacob Burroughs, living at the Sugar-loaf, came to spend a few days with Phebe. Folks in those days were called by their christian names. Matches were then unknown, the tinder-box being the only resource in case fire should go out, which it was not often allowed to do. During this visit Mrs. Dayton's fire went out, and what was worse, the tinder-box was found to be entirely empty. Here was a dilemma. Only one thing remained to be done. Fire must be obtained at the cabin of a neighboring settler, the nearest being Jacob Welsh, at the center. She was equal to this emergency. Catching a horse, she resolutely mounted him, and taking a small dinner pot, perhaps the only cooking utensil her cabin could boast of, in which to transport the fire, started through the unbroken forest toward Mr. Welsh's domicile. Arriving there just at break of day, he had not yet risen, but she promptly roused him, and was greeted with the usual "Who's there?" "Phebe," was the response. "Fire and brimstone!* Phebe, what do you want?" "Not any brimstone, Uncle Jacob," was returned; "only fire." Mr. Welsh was prompt in providing the desired element, when she hastened home to find the sister buried under the bed clothes, trembling with fear. Such dauntless courage is well worthy of mention.

* "Fire and brimstone" was Mr. Welsh's "swear word."

In the winter of 1821–2 the musical element of the community organized an association for the promotion of that peculiar science, which culminated in a concert, the first in town. That was a great day in Welshfield, preparation for which had been fully made. The old slab benches at the town house were overhauled, and provided with backs for the convenience of the spectators, the room was decorated with evergreens, and everything else which could be, was done, to make the enterprise a success. Mr. Welsh was so well pleased with the entertainment, that he at once sent to Boston for new singing books, in consideration of being himself taught to sing three favorite tunes, which were therein contained. The books came, he was taught to sing the tunes as he desired, and which were first sung in public at his funeral, which occurred the following year.

In December, 1821, the first fire occurred, in the burning of the dwelling of Jacob Burroughs. The fire occurred in the night, and when discovered Mrs. Burroughs gathered up the bed, containing her two children—Olive and Lewis—in her arms, carried them to the pig-pen and laid them on the snow beside it. When the household effects were secured Mrs. Burroughs found, on repairing to her children, that Lewis, then a babe of five months, was nearly frozen.

The only arrival in 1822, of which there is any record, was that of Thomas R., brother of William Mumford, who located on the lot next south of William Mumford's where he has since remained—a respected citizen—till within a few years.

The death of Jacob Welsh was one of the events of the year, as above stated, he dying April 19th, a victim of consumption, aged sixty-seven years.

In 1823, the first military company was organized. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Amos Burroughs;* lieutenant, Noah Packard; ensign, John Dayton; sergeants, Thomas R. Mumford, Horace R. Peck, Elijah Weston, and John Brandt; corporals, Rufus Lamb, Peter Beals, Erastus Parkman, and W. W. Beals; musicians, Galen Lamb, John Nash, jr., John Hitchcock, and Charles Hodkins; privates, Jacob Burroughs, Osman Beals, Daniel Corliss, Eri Conant, Gardner Conant, Truman Ferry, Benjamin Kingsbury, William Mumford, John Pierce, Alpheus Pierce, jr., Oliver Sawyer, Orson Sawyer, Samuel Scovill, Nathan Tibbitts, Samuel Lewis, Roland Lewis, James Jones, jr., John Welsh, Israel Whitcomb, Jeremiah White, Jonathan Moore, Benjamin Pettis, Caleb Dickson, Hiram Dayton, Olney Percival, James Stewart, Russell Smith, Edward Waldon, and Simon Burroughs, jr. The uniform was a white frock coat and pants, trimmed with deep blue fringe, a red belt, a blue ornament with gold eagle on front of the hat, and white plume, tipped with red. The first public military duty which this company was called on to perform, was May 15th, same year, at the execution of Benjamin Wright, who was hung in Chardon. On this occasion the sheriff summoned all the militia of the county to protect him from threatened interference in the discharge of his official duty, and which the result showed he was wise in doing.

The first Fourth of July celebration was also held this year, under the auspices of the company. A liberty pole was raised, and a flag floated from its top, beneath which an oration was delivered by Rev. Luther Humphrey.

John Welsh, a sea captain, son of Jacob Welsh, learning of the death of his father, and the need of his presence here, abandoned his occupation, and with

* The above statement, by an old inhabitant, is evidently incorrect, as commissions, now in existence, will show. Mr. Burroughswas first commissioned a lieutenant, on the sixteenth day of January, 1823, by Governor Morrow. On the 19th of July, 1824, he received a captain's commission, at the hands of the same governor. He was again commissioned first lieutenant, April 12, 1827, by Governor Trimble. It appears that Alvord Beals was the first captain, and that in 1827 Elijah Ford commanded the company, which had then assumed the dignity of a rifle company. Conflicting statements are annoying.

his family, took up his abode on the homestead, which he occupied till his decease, in 1846.

With the coming of Mr. Welsh, the circle of "Pioneer Johns" was made complete. Five men, whose natural temperaments were so different, and yet whose great objects in life were so nearly identical, it were hard to find. John Beals was the embodiment of what is known by the term "clever." Good natured, fatherly and accommodating, he was not long in acquiring the title of "Uncle John." John Nash, whose very soul was the offspring of music, was of that nervous, excitable make-up, which ardent worshippers at the shrine of "Euterpe" are so prone to be—in a passion one moment, in tears the next. The delineation of John Dayton, given some pages back, does not need repeating. In after years the title, "Uncle," was the unconscious prefix to his name. John Fox was as immovable as the hills. A purpose once fixed in his mind, nothing short of its completion would for a moment be considered, while John Welch, from long habit as commander of a sea-going vessel, displayed a somewhat morose, taciturn exterior, but beneath the surface, reposed all that goes to make up a choice citizen.

It might be stated here, that to note the names of all the arrivals, before, at, and after this date, would be a practical impossibility. Men would come, select a location, and after making a little improvement, become dissatisfied, and transfer their claim to another, who in turn, might do as they had done. Noting only those who made a permanent stay, has been the plan mostly adopted in this sketch.

In 1824, Galen Lamb went back to the place of his nativity, and the following year returned, bringing with him all his brothers and sisters, who had not already come. Rufus was then here, and also the oldest sister, who afterward married John Pierce, known as "Honest John." This family all, or nearly all, became identified with the after history of Troy. John Nash, jr., marrying one of the daughters, Elijah Weston another, John Weston another, and Franklin Bruce the fifth. In years gone by, the names of Rufus and Galen Lamb (especially the latter) were household words, while, in later time, the younger brother, Chester, figured somewhat prominently as a successful farmer.

In 1826, Joseph, brother of John Nash, Esq., arrived, and made his selection, immediately south of Captain Fox. This tract he cleared and occupied, until failing health compelled him to abandon labor, when he disposed of it, and purchased a small lot south of the center, where he spent the remnant of his days. Julius Hatch also came, and occupied the lot first taken by Rufus Lamb.

Heretofore, the only way for Trojans to obtain lumber, was to haul their logs to Parkman or the Rapids, or else take their logs to the river bank, and during high water, to raft them to the Rapids, and return the lumber over the same thoroughfare. A saw-mill was greatly needed. Willard and Osman Beals proposed a plan for building one, which was successful. They solicited advance subscriptions, the same to be paid in sawing, as soon as practicable, after the mill was completed. These they obtained, and the mill was built. It was located on the stream directly north from where Phidelus Pool now lives, and did good service nearly twenty years, changing owners twice in the time, Gad Smith being the one, and Rufus Chaffee the other. With the date of Mr. Chaffee's ownership, began, what he was pleased to term "persecution." The stream on which the mill was located, was very fluctuating, so much so, that it behooved the owner of the mill to improve every moment when water was plenty. Mr. C. had little or no veneration for the fourth commandment; consequently, when the dam was full, no regard was paid to the Sabbath, much to the annoyance of the original proprietors, who were persistent church-goers.

This state of affairs became unbearable, and, taking Mr. Chaffee's statement, the sequel was, to him, more or less disastrous. His version was, that he would get the saw-sash greased, and well to work, when Willard Beals would come along, on his way to church, and shut down the gate. This was a signal for the wood-peckers, who would flock into the mill, and soon have the grease entirely devoured. Between Willard and wood-peckers, his "persecution," he used to declare, was almost unendurable.

In 1827 the Fox neighborhood was re-enforced by an addition to its number, by two young men from New York—David Patchin and Lyman Truman. That they meant business was at once manifest. Patchin located on the lot adjoining Captain Fox, on the west, and Truman installed himself on the lot next west from Mr. Patchin. It soon became apparent to both, that the Bible injunction, "It is not good for that the man should be alone," was painfully true, and, having become fairly settled, they made it their next effort to try and mitigate that evil. Both were successful. The next year, Mr. Patchin married Emily, daughter of John Nash, esq., and Mr. Truman married Sally, daughter of Daniel Pratt. Mr. Patchin remained on his claim but a short time, when he transferred it to Charles Hinckley, at the same time purchasing the twenty-five acres south of the center, where he afterwards remained till his death, and where the widow (since twice married), now resides, rendered nearly helpless from a paralytic shock, received in July, 1836, caused by over-exertion at, and before the raising of the church building. Mr. Truman made his claim his permanent home, never leaving it, only occasionally, till he was taken from thence to his narrow home, in the year 1871. He enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen, having held at different times, nearly every office in the township. His widow yet survives him, and she, too, is a cripple.

In 1827 Joseph Stockwell, from the State of New York, came and built a cabin, on land then owned by Daniel Doty—now by Norman Burgess—where some of his older children were born. Having a trafficing turn of mind, he owned and lived on several different farms in the township, remaining here about forty years, and finally removed to Michigan, where he died. Mr. Burgess, who came from Windham county, Vermont, purchased the above-mentioned land of Mr. Doty in the spring of 1830, and has remained on it ever since. Then there were but six acres, partially cleared; now it is a well-cultivated farm.

In 1828 Rev. John Barrett, a Presbyterian minister, took up his abode in Welshfield, and, from that date, to the present, comparatively few Sabbaths have passed, on which religious services have not been conducted in the township by clergymen of some of the different orthodox denominations. The first two years after he came, Mr. Barrett lived with John Beals, yet that distance did not prevent him from performing his ministerial duties every Sabbath at the town house, many times preaching to congregations, whose wan, bloodless visages, betokened the ravages of that terrible scourge, the ague, some, perhaps, indulging in a shake during the service.

In 1829, Horace Lamson, from Crown Point, New York, came here and purchased section eight, known as the "Mead section," all except one hundred and forty acres, now owned by Horace Hotchkiss and Ziba Pool.

Luther Chapman also located on the lot where he now resides, which he purchased of Levi Gilkie.

Those of the inhabitants of Welshfield, who had the promotion of religious interests at heart, held a consultation as to the most feasible means of locating Mr. Barrett, where his services could be more readily obtained. The result was the building, in 1830, of what was for a long time known as the "Barrett House," afterwards the "Parsonage." It was an unpretending structure, built, as was the almost universal custom, of logs; in dimensions about sixteen by

eighteen feet, with shake-shingle roof. As soon as tenable, Mr. Barrett and family, consisting of wife and adopted daughter, were duly installed as its occupants, and Mrs. Barrett at once opened a school, for such of the smaller children as could be placed under her tuition. A horse was placed at the parson's disposal, that he might the more easily perform some of his extended journeys. It might be stated that this parsonage, which was situated a few rods directly west from where the store of Kellogg & Son now stands, was, for a time, a bone of contention; Esquire Webb, administrator of the Welsh estate, having prosecuted the builders for trespass; they having, as he charged, unlawfully obtained the building material from off the said Welsh property. It was settled, however, without serious litigation.

This "Priest or Parson—Barrett," as he was called, is described as having been a tall, spare man, standing straight so far up as his shoulders, when he abruptly bent forward. His age was about sixty years. He is said to have begged his tobacco, and withal had a voracious appetite. His clothing in the summer season, was such as the spinning wheels and looms of the time could produce. In the winter he went clad in a pair of cow-hide shoes, linsey-woolsey pants, over which, when he went abroad, he wore a well-worn camlet cloak, fastened at the waist with a bit of rope, or something similar, while his head was surmounted by a close fitting cap, made of bear-skin. This, at the present day, would be pronounced a rather unclerical outfit.

Up to this time, whatever cheese had been manufactured, had been done on the co-operative plan, that is, two or more neighbors would combine and make up what milk they might happen to have, and divide the little product "*pro rata.*" One innovation on this mode of procedure was made this year. In the fall of 1829, Elijah Weston bargained with Russell Williams, of Parkman, for sixteen cows, at eight dollars per head, the same to be paid for the following season, with the avails of their product. This, Mr. Weston accomplished, selling his cheese at four and a half cents per pound, and thus inaugurated the first "Dairy" in town.

In 1831 Horace Lamson put his "Mead section" in market, after reserving for himself the lot, afterwards owned by Henry and Harvey Rice, and which he rapidly disposed of.

Among the permanent settlers on this section for this year, were Thomas, known as "Capt." Scott, Spencer Barrows, and Benj. Thrasher, all from Crown Point, New York.

A meeting, the first in town, that could assume the importance of a revival, was held in 1831, by the Baptists, in a school-house near Amos Burroughs, which resulted in quite a number of conversions. Among them were some of Welshfield's best citizens.

The first grain cradle used in town, was made in 1831, by Henry B. Davis, grain having been harvested heretofore with the time-honored sickle, or reaping-hook.

In 1832 the township received a strong re-enforcement. Lewis F. Scott, also from Crown Point, purchased land, of H. Lamson, on section eight, while the almost unbroken wilderness south of the center, was encroached upon by Ephraim Burnell, Jason Burnell, Nathaniel Olds, Luther Hersey and Samuel Davis, all from Cummington, Massachusetts, who took up their locations in the order named; Ephraim Burnell locating where Chester Houghton now lives, and Jason, where D. C. Tilden resides. These families scattered themselves around among the settlers, till they could have shelter provided on their own claims. Mr. Olds was assigned with a family near "Sugar Loaf." Mr. Davis took up quarters in the town house, another family in the Pilgrim house, and so on, until all were provided for. In those days, a pioneer's heart was as open as the

wilderness that surrounded him, and his "latch string" was always out whenever a wayfarer claimed his rude hospitality. Excepting Ephraim Burnell, all these recruits remained till their claims were well improved, and the most of them spent, and are spending their days in our midst. Mr. Olds' first house was a log cabin, shingled with chestnut bark.

Lanson Shaw, then a young man but little past his majority, also came and purchased of Chester Nash, a piece of land containing sixty acres, located on section twenty-three, and which has ever since comprised his homestead. As did Capt. Fox, so does Mr. Shaw heartily endorse the doctrine of the "dignity of labor," and a faithful adherence to this principle, coupled with judicious management, has enabled him to add from time to time, to his original purchase, till he now is, and for years has been, among the leading farmers of the township. In business transactions "his word is as good as his bond."

Mr. Nash at once made choice of another piece of land located on section seventeen, which he improved and retained till his death, and which is now in the possession of his widow. Among the citizens of Troy, Chester Nash stood a peer.

Late in the year (1832) Lewis Bedford, from New Jersey, came and bought a piece of land of Mr. Olds, situated on the southwest quarter of section fourteen, and still later, Joseph Tinkham, a brother-in-law of Mr. Bedford, came from New York and bought of Mr. Olds a portion of the southeast quarter of the same section. Mr. Tinkham remained but a short time, when he sold to James Snow, a brother-in-law of Mr. Olds, who in turn sold to Justus Perry and purchased a portion of the northeast quarter of the same section, now a part of the Lamb farm. William Tinkham, a son of Joseph Tinkham, remained, and is yet a citizen of Troy. His place of residence for the last forty years has been on the eastern part of section twenty-one, where he has followed the avocation of cooper, and as an artisan is recognized as first-class.

Mr. Bedford, although a small man, weighing, perhaps, one hundred and twenty pounds, was "a host within himself" His physical make-up contained, figuratively, but two ingredients—whalebone and steel. It is related of him that it was his habit, before his own land had any improvements, to take his axe and cross-cut saw (a one man affair), and obtain employment in the region of Garrettsville. When he had paid for a bushel each, of wheat and corn, he would take his "grist" to the mill at Garrettsville and have it ground. This, both meal and flour, he would fasten in some manner across his back, and, taking both axe and saw, would come home, a distance of seven miles, without resting on the way. In the winter his hand-sled served as a means of transportation. Mr. Bedford had a vivacious temperament; was always ready with an anecdote, usually an incident which "happened in the Jarseys." Both Mr. and Mrs. Bedford are dead, and the homestead, on the river road, is now occupied by a son-in-law and grand-son, Clark and Almon Vaughn.

Luther Hersey, who came about the same time, located on a strip of sixty-five acres, lying between lands of Samuel Davis and Nathaniel Olds. He remained till about 1846, when the premises passed into the possession of Spencer and Betsey Barrows.

Yet later, Amos James, from Charlestown, Portage county, purchased of Jason Burnell a piece of land joining the Tinkham lot on the north. Here he remained till 1845, when, in company with others, he migrated to Wisconsin. Mr. Perry became the owner of this land, also.

March 26th, of this year, the first church in Troy assumed form, in the organization of the Congregational society. This was accomplished by Mr. Barrett, with a membership of only ten, to wit: John Beals and wife, Willard W. Beals, Osman Beals, Electa Beals, Sabrina Pierce, Polly Nash, Harvey Pratt, Paulina

Lamson, and Sally Barrows. The latter is now (1874) the only one living, of the original ten, yet a member of the church.

About this time, four brothers of Horace Lamson—Leonard, Ezekiel, Sanford, and Orrin—settled on portions of his domain, but which has long since passed into other hands. Bradley Hopkins located, and afterwards sold to Joseph Durfee, where J. G. Durfee now lives.

This year also, Captain Fox, who had until now lived in a "make-shift" for a house, moved his family into a substantial brick house, the first, and, up to this date, the only house in town, built of any material other than wood. This house was mostly built the year previous. In order to obtain material wherewith to build his house, Mr. Fox established a brick-yard on his own premises, a short distance west of the Cuyahoga, and near the road. The brick proved to be of excellent quality, and this induced the Captain to continue their manufacture for several years. Later, two Barrows brothers, Seth and Adolphus, put another brick-yard in operation, on the Sawyer brook, south from the center; but, for some reason, it was soon discontinued. These are the only instances in which this branch of industry was ever carried on in this township.

At this time a portion of the Welsh estate was put in the market, and about six hundred acres, in the vicinity of the center, were sold at auction by the administrator, as well as other parcels lying farther north. Horace Lamson* bid off about three hundred and twenty acres, lying north of the east and west road, and John Nash bid off about a half mile square, south of the same road. This land was struck off to the above-named bidders, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Esquire Nash took immediate steps to occupy his purchase, while Mr. Lamson held his for sale.

In 1833, the number of inhabitants was largely increased. Benjamin Hosmer came from Newbury, and settled on section number one, purchasing a lot of the Peter B. Beals land, that had fallen into the possession of Esquire Hickox, of Burton. Ziba Pool and Horace Hotchkiss, from Massachusetts, settled where they now live. James Fairbanks, from New York, settled on the west side of the river, on land now owned by Geo. Fox. Dr. Herrick settled on land now owned by Mary Williams, and Nelson Bently settled on land directly south of Deacon E. B. Turner, Esquire Nash, having built a temporary residence, took up his abode on his new purchase during the same season.

In the fall of 1833, occurred a transaction which finally culminated in what was, for a long time, known as the "Trojan war." It seems that at some period in the eighteenth century, one Law, from the State of Connecticut, purchased five or six hundred acres of land, including what is now known as the "Rapids," situated just outside the southern limit of this township, on the Cuyahoga river, whereon he built a saw-mill, which, for some reason, was afterwards abandoned, and had fallen into decay, scarcely a vestige of the dam being left. At the date above mentioned, Henry Canfield, of Auburn, purchased from Mr. Law's agent

*NOTE—The above statement, concerning the purchase of the Welsh land, by Horace Lamson, at auction, is held by L. E. Durfee, esq., now of Chardon, to be incorrect, and who substantiates his assertion by an appeal to the court records. It appears, from the records, that the courts made a partition in full, or in part, of the Welsh estate, and that the northeast quarter of section thirteen, and so much of the east half of section twelve, as to comprise about four hundred acres of land, was set apart to Jacob Welsh, jr., then residing in Coshocton, Coshocton county, Ohio. The above mentioned L. E. Durfee, then a youth, urged upon his father, Joseph Durfee, the feasibility of investing his means in the purchase of this tract of land. Mr. Durfee thought favorably of this proposition, and placing his funds in the hands of Horace Lamson, instructed him to go to Coshocton, and negotiate with Mr. Welsh for its ownership. Mr. Lamson was successful in this undertaking, securing the entire tract, at seven dollars and fifty cents per acre. The investment, however, did not prove a fortunate one for Mr. Durfee. The financial crash, in 1837, caused a stagnation of business enterprise, and Mr. Durfee was among the victims; realizing, by dint of bargain and sale, barely enough to secure, as a homestead, the fifty acres of land where he afterwards lived and died, and which is now occupied by the widow and youngests on, Joseph G. Durfee.

the above named land, including the mill-site, and proceeded at once to erect another dam across the stream. The following spring (1834) he built a saw-mill on the site which had been occupied by the former one. This was soon a "bone of contention." Settlers in Troy shook with redoubled severity, and charged that the dam, and consequent inundation of low land along the river, was the great first cause thereof. Our citizens clubbed together and commenced legal proceedings against Mr. Canfield, but the court decided "no cause of action." Another suit in 1835 resulted as did the former. In the winter of 1835 Jason Burnell attempted to take soundings just above the dam, and to this end began to cut a hole through the ice, when Charles G., son of Henry Canfield, promptly fired upon him from the mill, the ball striking the ice uncomfortably near, when Mr. Burnell incontinently fled. Later, a party from here made a night-attack, intending to burn the mill, but again Charles Canfield confronted them with a mill-bar, and the assaulting force retired in good order.

In July, 1836, war was openly declared. The besieged, who then lived in the old Quimby house, procured a cannon at Garrettsville, planted it in his door-yard, loaded it with odds and ends, of chains, and trained the "piece" on the apparently doomed saw-mill, while skirmishers, with loaded rifles, took their station among the saw-logs and elsewhere, in readiness for a charge from the "light brigade." The looked-for day at length arrived, when a company of determined men—under whose leadership, the writer is not informd—was formed on the western bank of the classic Cuyahoga, bent on victory or ———

Among others of this devoted band was Richard Mathews, armed with a Continental musket, to which was attached a good and sufficient bayonet, and carried across his shoulder in such manner that the latter weapon was on a level with the arm-pits. Close in his rear followed Daniel Doolittle, armed, we know not how. At last the stern order to "advance" was given, and our "forlorn hope" was in motion. The line of march was interruped by innumerable obstacles, and none but brave, determined men, would have attempted its execution. The advance had come in sight of the field of operation, and victory seemed almost within its grasp. It was doomed to sore disappointment. Among other impediments was a small rivulet—Black brook—the which, as the command had no pontoon, must be crossed by jumping. Mathews, who was near the rear, had successfully crossed, and Doolittle, in essaying to follow, made the spring quite too soon, and received "Dick's" bayonet full in the cheek. His outcry brought the command to a halt. A council of war was held, an ambulance was improvised, a retreat was agreed upon, and the entire command returned sorrowfully homeward.

Mr. Canfield, deeming "discretion the better part of valor," soon conveyed the title of his property to Quimby & Garrett, when the controversy died out. It is said that the only engagement in which the "Trojans" were victorious was in a night sortie, when they succeeded in spiking the above-mentioned piece of artillery.

In January, 1833, Deacon Alba Tinkham, also from Crown Point, and one Henry Lewis, came here, and built each the usual log house. Tinkham's was located directly across from the present Methodist parsonage, and Lewis' a short distance north from Maple Grove. Both were raised without the aid of whiskey and, in consequence, both were demolished, the "rules" not allowing them to stand, unless they were duly moistened with spirits. Later, the same season, Deacon Tinkham put up a small blacksmith-shop, the first at the center, at the intersection of the diagonal with the center road. In this instance, he outflanked the votaries of the jug, by building his shop so small, and of logs so small, that he could do it all himself. This shop could barely accommodate a span of horses while being shod, while wagons were brought, a wheel at a time,

and, when ironed, taken away. A sort of excrescence was added to one end of this shop to shelter the bellows and a few bushels of charcoal. Years later, he built a more commodious shop.

In those days whiskey formed a prominent part of the "circulating medium," money being a cash article. In the old account book left by Amos Burroughs, can be seen frequent entries, where whiskey was the article placed to the debit and credit column of some customer, and his book was a fair sample of business transactions.

In 1834, Dr. Jacob Thrasher, from Crown Point, settled on section five, buying the claim and improvements of Orrin Lamb, another of the Lamb family before-mentioned, and on which he lived until his death, in 1858. Also Edward B. Turner took up his abode here the same year, settling on the land where he now lives, being a part of section six. The deacon* claims the credit of raising the first house in town, that was allowed to stand, without the aid of whiskey. Threats were uttered that it would be torn down, but they were not carried into effect. At this date, whiskey was considered one of the essentials at a raising, and an innovation of this character was not easily overlooked.

After a six year's residence, Parson Barrett resigned his pastorate, and removed to Bloomfield, Trumbull county.

CHAPTER III.

CHANGE OF NAME TO TROY.

It having become settled that the fifty acres of land, promised by Jacob Welsh to the township, had not been provided for in his arrangement of affairs, Esquire John Nash was displeased, and circulated a petition, praying that the name of the township be changed to Troy. He succeeded in his endeavor, and, since 1834, this domain has been no longer "Welshfield," but is known as "Troy" instead; although the post-office was given the former name. In the spring of the same year, Mervin James bought a lot from off the south end of Jason Burnell's purchase, which he occupied till his death, in 1864, varying but little from thirty years.

During this year, also, the road known as the "West," or "River road," leading from Cuyahoga Rapids to Troy Center, was located. This was done at the instigation of James Hoxter, who had settled on land now owned by Samuel Davis. For several years Mr. Hoxter, Spencer Wadsworth—now living in Auburn—and Bartholomew St. John, were the only settlers on this road.

* Deacon Turner then was, and always has been, an uncompromising teetotaler, yet this did not shield him from being a victim of more than one practical joke, not strictly temperance in character, of which the following was one: At one time (perhaps more than one), while the militia laws were in force, the Troy company failed to elect a captain, whereupon the regimental commander, as was his duty, made a detail to supply that need. When "company training day" arrived, a stranger reported for duty, to teach "Trojans" the art of war. The drill-ground was encumbered with numerous obstacles, and the deacon, being somewhat short in stature, and also somewhat clumsy from overwork, brought the toe of his shoe in contact with so many of these obstacles as to seriously interfere with correct soldierly bearing. At length the patience of this imported captain became exhausted, and, calling to a subaltern, ordered him to "put that man under guard," adding as a reason for so doing, that "he had been drunk all day." Deacon Turner has enough of the wag in his composition to enjoy this joke with a hearty relish.

Up to this date, the only means adopted to separate the grain from the straw, was either the scriptural one of trampling—where a suitable floor could be provided—or by the scarcely less ancient flail. In many instances, no floor—other than earth—could be had. In such cases, a chosen piece of ground was beaten hard, the bundles spread, and the "thumping" administered. The straw, having been cleared away, the grain was separated from the chaff, by means of the "hand-fan"—a broad, unwieldy implement, which required considerable skill in its use. This year, or possibly the year previous, Harvey Fowler, * who then lived where Seth Burton now lives, introduced an innovation, in the form of an unique threshing machine. To use this machine, an ox sled was placed in proper position, the cylinder mounted thereon and fastened. The "power" was connected with this "pepper-mill" by the rude means then employed. It was a good day's work to thresh as much as two men could clean up in an evening, with the poorly developed fanning-mill, which was about the same time invented. After using this machine one season, Mr. Fowler sold it to Horace Ford (Long Horace), when he built another, which was operated by Galen Lamb, and others. Years later, Deacon Turner and Parker Howland operated a somewhat similar implement, using oxen for the motive power, which, for a time, was quite a favorite.

In 1835, Dr. Herrick sold his claim to Reuben Clark, while Parker Howland settled on lot adjoining E. B. Turner, on the west, and Benjamin Goff bought the claim previously occupied by Rufus Lamb and Julius Hatch, where he died in 1859. Mr. Goff was the first wheelright who pursued that branch of business in Troy. Dennis Downing also settled on land now owned by Phidelus Pool.

In March, of the same year, one Solomon Wells, with that sagacious foresight which has marked most of his financial operations, located on the heavily timbered "Pigeon Roost"; land that had been shunned by nearly all previous settlers, and, which proved, when brought under cultivation, to be the garden of the township. Harvey Harris located on section six, next to the county line, and, to close the list of immigrants for the year, were several familes by the name of Pool, nearly all of whom were shoemakers, and their coming was the death signal to the time-honored "cat-whipping." One of their number was a clergyman, and another had acquired the skill of mending shattered tinware, so that the soubriquet of "Tinker Pool" was applied to him.

Parson Barrett having gone away, the arrival of Rev. Jephthah Pool was doubly welcome by the church goers, and his ministerial services were at once secured. The records say his first duty in that line was solemnizing the marriage of Alden J. Nash and Miss Olive Pool.

Among the arrivals in 1836 were Samuel and Thomas Satterlee, and George and Jacob Conrad, from Lysander, New York, who all, or nearly all, settled in Deacon Turner's neighborhood; Elisha Coates, who settled immediately south from Solomon Wells, and Benedict Alford, who bought the claim taken by Ephraim Burnell, occupying the same till his death in 1864.

The correctness of this date (1836) is disclaimed by a daughter of Mr. Alford, now the wife of Chester Houghton. She asserts that her father's family, and her own, arrived here in June, 1835; that her father settled as described, and that her husband (Mr. Houghton) settled across the river, on land now owned by George H. Fairbanks. Mr. Alford had, in addition to his own family, his father and mother to look after, who accompanied him to Troy. For them a small log house was built, near where the river road intersects with the center

*NOTE—Mr. Fowler came to Troy in 1832, He purchased his land of Thomas Sawyer. In 1834, he made and operated the first horse hay rake used in the township, He moved from here in 1838.

road, one mile south of the center. The parents were aged, and past labor, and died soon after their arrival. The elder Alford was a Revolutionary soldier. The following is a *fac simile* of a "statement" issued in his favor, in order to enable him to obtain a pension:

A STATEMENT, SHOWING THE SERVICE OF BENEDICT ALFORD, ORLEAN'S CO., NEW YORK.

Period when the service was rendered.	Duration of the claimant's service.			Rank of the claimant.	Names and Rank of the Company officers under whom he served.	Names and Rank of the General and field officers.	Battles in which the applicant was engaged.	Country through which he marched	Place of abode when he entered the service, and age at the present period.	Evidence by which the declaration is supported.
	Years.	Months.	Days.							
Enlisted		2		Private.	Capt. Prior.					
1776		6			Capt. Fasset.	Col. Safford.	Ticonderoga.	Ticonderoga.	75	Tradition.
1776		2			Capt. Wright.	Col. Mead.	Lake George.	Hartford.	Windsor, Vermont.	Witness proves service of applicant.
1777		6			Capt. Sawyer.	Col. Herrick.	Mount Hope.	Rutland.	Rutland.	
——		3				Col. Sawyer.	Bennington.	Bennington.		
1778		9				Col. Warren.				
1780		1			Capt. Clark.			New York.		
——		1			Capt. Smedley.			Castleton.		

Six months sarjeant—
the remainder as a private.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Mr. Houghton stayed but a short time on his first purchase, when he settled on a portion of the tract taken by his father-in-law, and where he has since resided, with but a short interregnum, till his sudden death, which occurred August 24, 1878. Ever since the arrival of Mr. Houghton, his name, and also that of Mrs. Houghton, has always been closely connected with the interests of

the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was an ardent and devoted member. The writer well recollects the prayer of a zealous sister, nearly forty years ago, in which she "thanked the Lord that Brother Houghton had come to Troy and 'rared' up a house for the Methodists to worship in," one hearty evidence of the regard in which his effort were held.

Lewis S. Pope came from Auburn and settled on his well-known lot, south from the then Fox's corners. Pope was a man of untiring energy, a quality which has been faithfully transmitted to his two surviving sons, David L. and Irvin W. Lewis S. Pope had a way of doing things, which was peculiar to himself. Up to, and including, the Presidential election of 1836, when Van Buren and Harrison were, for the first time, opposing candidates, Mr. Pope voted the Democratic ticket, and, of course, for the successful candidate. In 1840 the same gentlemen were arrayed against each other for the second time in the Presidential contest. Mr. Pope was not satisfied with Van Buren's administration, and decided to cast his ballot for "Old Tip," but kept his own counsels as to his decision. Election day arrived, and Mr. Pope, with several of his neighbors, took their way to the voting place. While crossing the Cuyahoga river bridge, Mr. Pope deliberately pulled off his coat, and, after turning it inside out, as deliberately put it on again. The enquiry of his astonished companions, failed to elicit from him the reason for such a maneuver, but their curiosity was satisfied when (with coat still turned) he presented himself at the polls, and openly deposited a ballot for Harrison and Tyler. Mr. Pope supported Henry Clay in 1844, and was identified with the Free-soil, and afterward with the Republican, party.

Daniel Corliss, formerly from Orford, New Hampshire, but, later, from just across the line, in Parkman township, came this year also, and bought the tract taken by Benjamin Thrasher, and which is now owned and occupied by his son Elihu G. Mr. Corliss was for a long time standard authority in anything pertaining to the mason's trade, although an inveterate "anti," so far as the organized "craft," or fraternity, was concerned. Among the industrious men of that time, "Uncle Daniel" stood a peer.

This year, too, Benjamin Hosmer changed his location, selling his first claim to William Dunn, and buying two hundred acres of Horace Lamson, from off the northern end of the Welsh purchase, where he yet resides.

Mr. Dunn still occupies the Beals lot.

The Congregational church, having had additions from time to time from new arrivals, concluded the society was sufficiently strong to warrant it in building a house of worship. A contract was, accordingly, entered into with Samuel Pool to do the work—a site having been obtained of Horace Lamson. Mr. Pool pushed the work with such vigor, that the building was raised in June, and completed before the close of the year, a feat which was, at that date, considered almost marvellous.

Mr. Samuel Pool had three apprentices at that time, all of whom afterwards became prominent men in the township, as will be hereafter seen. The three, in later years, removed from here. One of them, Alden J. Nash, went to Kent county, Michigan, in 1852, and is now dead. Almon Hodges removed to Geneva, Ashtabula county, in 1861, and W. F. Pratt, to Newburg, near Cleveland, in 1864.

Trojans, up to this date, were dependent on the surrounding townships for their mail facilities. Previous to this time a mail route had been established between Parkman and Chagrin Falls. The mail was carried on horseback by Henry B. Davis, who had formerly occupied land just south of, and adjoining the "Sugar-loaf." While carrying the mail he lived in Parkman. The establishment of an office here simply gave him one more point at which to stop.

Mr. Davis was always ready to take the initiative in any public enterprise. In the spring of 1836, a petition, asking that a post-office be established here, was granted by the department. An office was promptly opened, with Alden J. Nash, as postmaster. Its first location was in the old Barrett house, where Mr. Nash was then living. He held the office with little, or no interruption, eight years, taking it with him whenever he changed his abode, as did the ancients their household gods.

This year, a family by the name of Latham bought land, which was first located by one Straw, on section ten. The father was a Presbyterian clergyman. The family, and their descendants, have ever since been intimately identified with the growth of the township. The second son, Orange L., besides sundry township offices, held the position of chorister for a term of years, and, losing his hearing, was finally succeeded by W. F. Pratt, who retained it until 1864, when he removed to Newburg.

It may be stated here, that at the organization of the church, W. W. Beals was chosen deacon, with Alba Tinkham as assistant. Deacon Tinkham removed to Garrettsville, and Ziba Pool was ordained, and, afterwards, Abijah Pool, Deacon Beals declining to serve. After Abijah Pool left town, Beals again acted in that capacity till his death. He was succeeded for a short time by Mervin James, and he by John W. Beals, who, with Ziba Pool, are the present incumbents.

January 1, 1837, the new meeting house was formally dedicated; Rev. Jephthah Pool preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Benjamin Hosmer having made extensive inroads into his forest, by contract and otherwise, conceived the idea of utilizing the ashes of the consumed log-heaps, as well as house ashes, by the manufacture of "potash" or "black salts," and to this end, he built an ashery, the first in Troy. Years after, quite an extensive business was carried on in the purchase of ashes, and manufacture of the above named merchandise.

The raising of silk worms, and manufacture of silk, was another industry introduced in 1837. The trees (*morus multicaulis*) necessary for business, were brought here by David Nash, who had no difficulty in disposing of his stock. Some were so confident of success, as to predict that "Logging Frocks" would soon—on the score of economy,—be made of silk. It is asserted that a little silk was actually produced, but, after five years' trial, the bubble burst, leaving its victims with collapsed pocket-books. One, who had invested the proceeds of fifteen acres of land, in the enterprise, realized just a sum sufficient to pay for half-soling his boots.

In 1838 the cemetery was removed to its present location, and the remains of Captain Ebenezer Hopkins was the first occupant.

During the winter of 1838, a Baptist elder named Smith, held a protracted meeting here, and several additions were made to the "church militant." In May following, he held a service at the house of Amos James, at which time Freeman and Lucy Reed, Minerva Burnell and Mrs. Wyram Williams were baptized.

A Methodist class, with Samuel Reed as leader, procured a deed—dated May 11, 1838—for land on which to build a church. With that go-ahead spirit, for which that denomination has always been noted, this class was organized into a church, on the 27th of November following. The next move was for a preacher, and the next, for a house in which to hold services. The conference sent John Crum as preacher in charge, the first preacher of that denomination who had a settled charge in Troy. A contract was entered into, December 29th of the same year, for building a house of worship, with one Pike, the house to be completed the following season, and which was done. A "roster" of all the

preachers who, from that time, have been on this circuit, will be hereafter given. This was then known as "Parkman Circuit."

The year following (1839), another revival meeting was held by Rev. Mr. Day, of the Congregational denomination, assisted by Rev. Thomas Jones, then pastor of the church. A specially noteworthy result, was the death of Mr. Benjamin Kingsbury, he dying a victim to over-intense excitement. The meeting was very successful, and the church greatly strengthened in numbers.

All these years Troy had depended on other townships for medical aid, as neither Dr. Weston, Herrick or Thrasher had set up a practice. In September, 1839, Dr. C. B. Chapman, a native of Middlebury, Vermont, came here, and set up a regular practice, remaining three years. He was succeeded by Drs. William Crane, Keros Sheldon, L. D. Hudson and G. W. Foster in the order named. Drs. Allen, Bascom, Brown, Crafts, Partridge, and perhaps, others have from time to time located here, but did not remain long enough to become identified with township history.

A few words concerning the subsequent history of the five first named physicians may not, perhaps, be considered entirely amiss. The first, Dr. Chapman, removed to Bristol, Trumbull county, in 1842, where he remained about five years, when he emigrated to Madison, Wisconsin,—then a comparatively new country,—where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred May 8, 1877. Dr. Crane, after practicing his profession here a short time, also removed to Bristol, and entered into partnership with Dr. Chapman. He also practiced for a season in Bazetta, same county, and also in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, and finally removed to Cottage Grove, about eight miles east from Madison, Wisconsin, where he now resides. Dr. Sheldon set up practice here in 1843 or '4, which he he continued not far from a quarter of a century,—with a short interruption of removal to Chagrin Falls in 1850–51,—when he returned to Hambden, his former place of residence, in 1868–9. In 1873 he was stricken with paralysis so severely as to be entirely helpless, in which condition he now (1878) is. His wife is dead, and he is cared for by an aged sister, whose devotion to him is truly praiseworthy. Dr. Hudson practiced his profession successfully a few years, when he abandoned it, and engaged as clerk of a Lake Erie steamer. Afterward he engaged largely in insurance matters, having his office in Cleveland, and was also secretary of the board of education for that city. His only child—a cherished daughter—having, from excessive study, become demented, he became seriously depressed in spirits, and is now lost to view as a public man. Dr. Foster practiced successfully for a term of years, and also engaged in other pursuits, among which was that of hotel-keeping. He purchased the old hotel to which he added the present front of twenty-five by sixty feet. He removed to Geneva, Ashtabula county, where he now is enjoying a lucrative practice, in addition to the income of a drug-store.

About this time, the first "ism" was introduced in the form of Mormonism, but its day was short, with no definite results.

It is reported that Captain Fox brought, when he came, a limited assortment of needed goods, which he retailed from one corner of his log cabin. His "assortment" was largely made up of boots(?), shoes, and axes. It is also reported that the first mercantile firm in Troy was that of Williams, Gardner & Doolittle, but when it existed, or where it transacted business, is not stated.

In 1839, John Way opened the first *known* place of business in Troy, in the shape of a grocery store, which stood on the site where the house owned by Mrs. Cannon is now located. He kept a few groceries, and an occasional piece of calico. The enterprise, on account of the credit system is said to have been a failure.

In the fall of 1840, Josiah S. Tilden and John Weston opened a store in the

upright part of the house now occupied by H. Kellogg & Son, the upper story being used by B. F. Abell as a school-room.

The original portion of this house was built by one Noyes Williams, a shoemaker, and the upper story was used by him for a shoe shop. He died in 1839. The additions were all, or nearly all, made by Rev. Josiah Hopkins, who purchased the property of one Elial W. Heaton. A young lady named Mary Ann Kendall, sister to Mrs. Barrett, is said to have taught a select school several years previous to Mr. Abell. She taught in a room in the house built by Major Pratt, on section two.

About this time, the feminine portion of the community became suddenly impressed with the idea that measures for mutual protection must needs be adopted, whereby to shield themselves from the wiles of the sterner sex. Societies, called Moral Reform, were inaugurated, and Troy had one. Among its rules were said to be the following: "If a member was, while on the street, about to meet a man, and he showed no inclination to cross to the other side thereof, she must at once do so, in the meantime keeping the eyes, if not closely veiled, fixed on the ground. If a man was seen approaching the house, and member was without adequate protection, she must promptly barricade the door, draw the curtains, and place a quantity of woolen rags in readiness to start a 'smudge' provided she heard a suspicious noise on the roof; and the young lady who did not summarily dismiss her Sunday evening company of the opposite sex, punctually at sixty minutes past eight, was herself summarily ejected from the society as a no longer worthy member." Whether the college rule, said to have been once in force, that parties of the sterner and gentler sex, going in the same direction, must each carry one end of a ten-foot pole, was adopted by this society, never became public. Seriously: this was, and still is, an excellent organization, but, like many other undertakings, it overdid the thing.

In 1841, the firm of Tilden & Weston, with Joseph Doolittle added thereto, built a store on the site where the store of Kellogg & Son now stands, removed their goods into it as soon as completed, and set about building a slaughter house on adjoining ground. In this way they sold goods on credit, and took fat cattle for pay, receiving thereby a double profit. They also arranged with Benjamin Hosmer for permission to build a more commodious ashery on his premises, running it on their own account. In this way a man who was clearing land, could take a load of ashes to Uncle Rufus Lamb, who then presided over that department, and receive a ticket for the same, which would be honored at the counter—not in cash, but in goods. After Uncle "Rufe" resigned, Addison M. Buck, a man noted for literary attainments, took his place, and retained it as long as the enterprise was kept in operation.

Either in this, or the year previous, the first buggy of which Troy could boast, was introduced by "Uncle" Moses James, who had moved from Charlestown, Portage county. This buggy was at the service of any one who felt disposed to pay six cents per mile for its use, and for a time was quite a source of revenue to the owner. A few years later, Orrin Lamson and Nelson Pratt came in possession, each, of a new buggy, when a competition at once sprang up. They let their carriages at five cents per mile. Soon after, Solomon Wells became the owner of a fourth one, which he sometimes let without any remuneration whatever. This move on his part spoiled that speculation, so much so that fifty cents per day became, for a long time, an established tariff for buggy rent.

In 1841, another "ism" was introduced here. This was called Perfectionism, and had its origin at the Oberlin college, then under the guidance of President Asa Mahan. It became so strong as to publish a periodical called the "Oberlin Evangelist," but like all other "isms," had its day, and was not.

In 1842, B. F. Abell put his school on a more permanent basis by building

the house now owned by the widow of Elijah Weston, the second story of which was devoted entirely to school purposes, and his popularity became such, that this room was sometimes filled with students to its utmost capacity.

In 1842, the first hotel was opened in the house where J. E. Sperry now resides, with A. J. Nash for its landlord. Soon after this, the house was built and the hotel removed to where it has since, with but little interruption, been kept.

The same year Thomas Jones resigned his pastorate over the Congregational church, leaving it without a pulpit occupant, only as Mr. Latham from time to time supplied it, till late the next year, when Rev. James Preston was engaged.

Yet another "ism" was, at this date, introduced. This was Millerism or Second Adventism, its chief supporter in these parts being a preacher named Booth, then living in Mantua. So plausible were his arguments that many were seriously alarmed, but B. F. Abell came to the rescue in a Saturday lecture before his students, which was also largely attended by excited citizens. In this lecture he exploded the whole affair to the satisfaction of his listeners, and Troy was once more serene.

Previously to this time, some of our citizens had allowed the firm of Williams & Tilden, of Parkman, or perhaps Williams & Williams, to place their names quite too frequently upon their account books, and when the day of reckoning came, found, to their dismay, that their indebtedness was more than they were able to meet, without sacrificing the homestead. This, in at least two instances, Russell Williams did not hesitate to take, one of the self-made victims being Reuben Clark and the other Jason Burnell. The latter closed his affairs, and migrated to Iowa, which was then the "far west." The Sabbath previous to his departure, Rev. Mr. Latham preached a good-bye discourse for his benefit, from the text, "For we seek a better country."

From the earliest settlement of the town to the opening of the hotel, in 1842, whiskey, and its daily use, had been looked upon by the majority of the inhabitants with more or less favor. A few had always been radical teetotalers. Among them was Deacon Alba Tinkham. Soon after Mr. Nash started the hotel (which contatned a bar and its outfit), Mr. Tinkham put out an opposition sign, with "Temperance House" inscribed thereon. This was met with a storm of ridicule, and one dark night the sign disappeared, but another was soon installed in its place. A strong temperance movement had just been organized at Chagrin Falls. A temperance convention was called, to meet at the old church here, and the Falls sent a strong delegation, most of them excellent singers. The house was jammed full. Mr. Nash, who thought he would put on a bold front, was one of the assembly, but the portrayal of the effects of rum-drinking, together with the soul-stirring singing, proved too much, and he left the house in tears. This inaugurated the temperance movement here. Years later, secret societies in the interest of this cause were instituted here, one of which is now, or lately has been, in operation. Now whiskey is a stranger in Troy, except as an article in the druggist's pharmacopœia.

In 1843, a two-story shop was built of which James Wale's shop is a part. The lower story was occupied by Chester Houghton and James Johnson as a wagon-shop, the upper story was used for a cabinet shop, first by one Chamberlin, afterward by Llewellyn and Manly Colson. Many a "setting out" for new married couples of the time were manufactured at his shop, and, in many instances, bid fair to do duty for years to come.

The first exhibition, as they were then called,—now dramatic entertainments —worthy of mention, occurred on the Fourth of July, 1843, under the auspices of the select school, although outsiders contributed much to its success, conspicuous among whom was Mr. Orange Lathham. The exercises, which were under the management of the principal, were held in the Congregational church,

which was packed to its utmost capacity. Among the prominent actors, then citizens of Troy, were A. H. Thrasher, esq., now deceased; L. E. Durfee, now a prominent attorney, in Chardon; Richard Dayton, now deceased; Daniel Pool, now deceased; Laban Patch, since an enterprising and successful dentist, now living in our midst; Orange Latham, now deceased, and others. The fair sex were represented by Miss Louisa Nash, now deceased; Alice Durfee, Sophia Tinkham, Polly Pool, now deceased; Belinda Foster, and others, whose names are not now in mind.

In 1844, Rev. Mr. Preston was relieved by Lewis S. Ely, whose proceedure was so unsatisfactory that he was deposed from the ministry, when he left Troy, went to Parkham, and opened a store.

In October, the firm of J. S. & A. P. Tilden succeeded the firm of Tilden, Weston & Co., which had dissolved. This firm continued in business here until the spring of 1846, when its interests were removed to Parkman.

Nothing more, worthy of note, occurred until December, when the first, and thus far, only serious crime—of which the perpetrator was duly convicted—was committed. The crime was burglary, or grand larceny; the property taken, cash; amount, over three hundred dollars; the victim, Joseph Doolittle, then a magistrate; the criminal, Nathaniel Reddout. During the trial, which was before Lewis S. Pope, esq., the greatest interest prevailed, and the Methodist church, in which the trial was held, was filled with anxious spectators, the galleries being occupied by ladies. Notwithstanding the crime was fully proven, by some legal hocus-pocus, punishment was averted.

The same year, John Dayton, while building his house, made frequent trips to Cleveland, to obtain needed material, and while so doing, conceived the idea of making periodical trips to that city a permanent occupation for himself, having sufficient help at home to carry on the farming. With him, to plan was to execute, and he at once commeneed operations, making a trip to Cleveland, and to the grist-mill every week, paying but little regard to the condition of the roads, or the weather. Indeed, it was said of him, that if he happened to be at home while a tirrible storm was in progress, he would mourn because he was not on the road to market. This business he followed fifteen years, wearing out many horses, harnesses, and wagons. He was charged with doing one serious mischief during this time. That mischief was the importation of Norway rats.

The year 1845 will be remembered as the cold, dry year. But very little was raised with which to subsist either man or beast, and when winter came, many sent their stock to northern Indiana, while others took theirs to the region around Columbus. A large proportion of the cattle sent to Indiana died, while nearly all of the others came back.

Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., was, this year, called by the Congregational society to supply the desk, which he did, very acceptably, the four following years.

This was also a somewhat eventful year, both in a military and a political point of view. Ever since the organization, in 1823, of the first military company, interest in military affairs had not died out. After a few years, Captain Burroughs* resigned, when Thomas R. Mumford was elected as his successor, holding the office until the company disbanded. A rifle company was then organized, with Harvey Pratt as captain, who, at the organization of the first regiment, was appointed adjutant, when Alden J. Nash succeeded to the command of the company, holding the position until his promotion to the command of the regiment. Who succedded Nash, as captain is not stated.† Harvey Pratt was afterwards promoted to the office of Major, by which title he has since been familiarly

* NOTE—This, and some other errors were corrected, under the head of "Military Affairs in 1823.

† NOTE—Perhaps it was Harvey Harris.

known. Wm. F. Pratt and Leonard Lamson also served on the regimental staff, as adjutants, and Dr. C. B. Chapman, as surgeon. The last captain, under the former military dispensation, was Levi Tinkham.

In 1839 and '40 dissatisfaction arose, from sundry causes, and from that time military duty became more and more unpopular, until, finally, the killing of Truman Allen, at a regimental parade in Burton, in 1845, wiped it out entirely; nor was it resuscitated till 1861, when the war of the Rebellion revived it with redoubled interest—of which, hereafter.

The political "bone of contention" was the post-office. James K. Polk, who had, March 4, 1845, assumed the "chair of State," was, in matters political, diametrically opposed to the party which had elected his predecessor, and adopted the policy of removing such postmasters as were opposed to his own election. Alden J. Nash was one of the doomed many. An order was issued by Postmaster-General Cave Johnson for his official decapitation, and off went his head into the political sawdust.

In choosing his successor, no more fitting man could have been found than the one who received the appointment. This was Joseph Durfee, a man who had been firm and true to his political principles all his days. He at once entered upon the duties of his office by appointing as deputy, Phidelus Pool, who lived at the center. The office he held till the election of Zachary Taylor, four years later, when matters ran again in the former channel.

The musical element of this township has, nearly always, been under respectable discipline. From the first, Esquire Nash and Harvey Pratt were tutors. A change in teachers seeming to be desirable, Mr. Francis M. Leonard, now of Thompson, trained a class in the winter of 1835. In 1843, Newton Bliss, of Chagrin Falls, instructed a large class. In 1845, Nathan F. Cone, an itinerant, taught a very large class, and was engaged to teach the following year, but becoming involved in difficulty, he forsook his class, when another teacher, named Sizor, finished the term, and succeeded in putting the singers in excellent training. Orange Latham, Alonzo Hubbard, William F. Pratt, A. J. and Eugene Nash, have also been successful local teachers of music.

A camp meeting was held in August of this year, on land now belonging to John Welsh, then a forest. Parties from an adjoining township were present, who made real or imaginary disturbance, and were ejected from the grounds. This led to the arrest of a preacher, Rev. G. W. Maltbie, and perhaps others, for "assault and battery." A trial was held, which resulted in conviction. This trial was had before Cyrus McLouth, then a magistrate. The above plaintiffs were in turn arrested on a warrant issued by Joseph Doolittle, also a justice of the peace. The parties were charged with committing a riot, and were convicted.

In 1846* occurred that memorable famine in Ireland, known far and wide as the "Irish potato rot." That starving country called on "Uncle Sam" for relief, which he was not slow in granting. Counties formed relief societies, and townships reported to the parent society. Corn was the staple called for. A day was designated, when those who could and would, delivered their donation at a pre-concerted rendezvous. Troy, as usual, did nobly. Uncle John Dayton and others took the corn to Chardon and delivered it over to L. J. Rider, general agent for Geauga county. Whether the "Sons of Erin" received any of it has always been a matter of doubt.

Several of the "bone and sinew" of Troy died in 1846. Among them were Captain John Welsh, John Nash, and Mrs. Alba Tinkham.

The Mexican war was one of the political features of 1846 and '47. Troy

*A mistake. This famine occurred a year later.

furnished at least two representatives in the United States army at that time, in the persons of William Palmer, who then lived where Daniel M. Crafts now lives, and Joshua Newell, who lived at the Grove.

Evidences of the existence of coal were discovered in 1848–9 on land located in section sixteen, then belonging to Rensselaer Smith, now to Peter Davis. Jehu Brainard, a noted geologist then living in Cleveland, examined the premises, and decided that coal did not exist there in paying quantities. Mr. Smith was not satisfied with this decision, but went to Pennsylvania and procured a practical miner, to come and develop whatever might be found. A few bushels of coal were taken out, which was used by our blacksmiths, but after prospecting less than one hundred feet, the "mine" came to an abrupt termination. The cavity is now abundantly supplied with excellent water of a very low temperature.

Tradition declares that the Indians had knowledge of a salt spring, also on section sixteen, on land now owned by Samuel Davis, but if such was the fact, the "red skins" effectually concealed its whereabouts.

In 1849, Rev. Josiah Hopkins resigned his pastorate,* much to the regret of his hearers, who had learned to appreciate his worth. Mr. Latham was again called to supply the vacancy, but death suddenly ended his ministrations on the 7th of May, same year.

The "California Gold Fever" was an important feature of the history of this country, the discovery of which metal was made by Captain Sutter—or rather James Marshall—in 1849. The fever reached Troy, and several of our prominent capitalists combined to send a party of adventurers to the land of "Ophir." If the result of the enterprise was satisfactory, the parties have managed, thus far, to keep the fact locked in their own bosoms.

In 1849, a "Plank Road" epidemic passed over this region, and Troy caught the infection. The chief mischief-maker in causing the malaria to spread, was Hon. John P. Converse, of Parkman. His scheme was to build a road from Parkman to Chagrin Falls, passing, of course, through Troy, and which was carried so far as to have the route surveyed and the gradient stakes set. The project met with more or less favor along the proposed line of location. The judge had appointed days on which to solicit stock subscriptions, one of the first being set for this township. Dr. Thrasher, who had heretofore kept aloof while the wind work was in progress, made it in his way to be present, and, in his blunt, sarcastic manner, set at naught John P.'s fine drawn theory, and ended by saying that "but one man lived in Troy who had any business to fool away his money in such an undertaking, and if *he* did, he (the Doctor), would disown him as a son-in-law." Men who had before thought to take stock, reconsidered, and, the result was, none was taken. This severed the chain, and the judge retired to recuperate his energies against the coming of the "Clinton Line R. R." scheme, when he once more took the field as the champion of that ultimate failure, this time drawing Troy somewhat into the net, although protested against in this case by his former antagonist, Dr. Thrasher.

In ordinary matters, no one enjoyed the confidence of the citizens of Troy more than did Judge Converse, but in the enterprises above named he allowed his enthusiam to over-balance his better judgment, the more especially in the former.

In 1850 the Rev. Mr. Godden was called to supply the pulpit of the Congregational church, which he did during the current year. After he left, meetings, called "Deacon's meetings," were held, at which Orange Latham, or W. F. Pratt generally read a sermon. Some time in 1851, probably at the beginning

*During Mr. Hopkins' pastorate, a theological student, named Hunter, who was under his tutelage, made occasional attempts at preaching, sometimes quite successfully.

of the year, Rev. John Fraser came to assume the pastorate. He occupied the pulpit three years, and was succeeded by Anson Tuttle, who staid but a short time.

Up to this date mercantile business had been carried on as private enterprise by different individuals, prominent among whom was John Mayhew.

Previous to Mr. Mayhew, the Pool brothers—Daniel and Levi—had for a time been engaged as grocers, their place of business being a building which then stood between the hotel and Methodist church; and Solomon Wells had, for a year or two, kept a stock of goods in the store, employing N. E. Scott as salesman. Mr. Wells used to assert that the net profits of that investment, were just sufficient to purchase a new broadcloth coat.

In 1852 a stock company was organized, known as the "Farmer's Company." The capital stock was $3,000, in shares of $100 each. Richard Dayton was employed as agent, and N. E. Scott as assistant. Besides the usual business pertaining to a store, the company dealt extensively in cheese. While in New York city on business in the interest of this company, Mr. Dayton sickened and died, when M. E. Francis was engaged to supply the vacancy. For real, or imagninary cause, some of the members became dissatisfied, which finally ended in the dismemberment of the conclave, and the store passed again into private hands, the succeeded firm being Francis & Wells.

In 1853 was introduced the first mowing machine. This was one of the heavy, lumbering, unwieldy pieces of mechanism, known as the "Ketchum," but it was, to a good extent, a labor-saver, and that was the point sought for. The men who had sufficient pluck to invest in this innovation, were Wilkins and Dudley Fox. A description of this machine, and its work, would occupy too much time and space. Suffice it to say, that it would suffer terribly in comparison with the almost perfect ones of to-day.

Up to 1853, the remains of persons who had died were taken, to the grave, either in a sled, or lumber wagon, or on a bier. In the year above named, William F. Pratt, esq., a man always in the advance in public enterprise, purchased a plain, unpretending hearse—a carriage well in harmony with the people for whose use it was intended. As well as keeping and furnishing this hearse, he was wont to make coffins (after the Colson Brothers abandoned cabinet-making), and also take charge of funerals, whenever his services were required. In 1864 he removed to Newburgh, when the township trustees bought the hearse, made some needed repairs, and which yet (1876) serves in its peculiar capacity.

The first sewing machine, or probably the first, was bought in 1854, by Mr. Chester Nash, for his daughters, Kate and Cynthia. It was then told, as a marvel, that those young ladies purchased of Webster & Whitney, at the Rapids, prints for each a dress, both of which were made and worn, and all, including the purchase, done in one day. That machine, like the mower above referred to, was very rude in its appointments, as compared with first class machines of the present time.

To return to church matters—after Mr. Tattle left, a young man by the name of Delamater, from Cleveland, finished out the year, when a long vacancy of the desk occurred, only as it was supplied temporarily.

For the haying of 1856, Solomon Wells put a "Ball" machine into his meadows. This was a two-wheeled machine, yet it was a horse killer, compared to later productions. In 1858, Chester Lamb came to the front with a "Buckeye" mower. This, for the time, was a favorite, and from this date mowing machines were no longer a novelty. In 1859, L. T. Bradley purchased a "Buckeye" mower and reaper combined—the first in Troy—and so numerous were the demands for its good offices in neighboring fields of grain, that Mr. Bradley was obliged to deny by far the greater part of them.

On the night of June 4, 1859, this region was devastated by a frost, or rather a freeze, for it could truthfully assume that dignity. Newly turned furrows of turf were frozen through, and small quantities of water were solidly congealed. Wheat and rye, then just heading, were killed, corn and potatoes were cut to the ground, and grass was almost a total failure. Great consternation for a time prevailed, but at length it was found that but a small territory, comparatively, had suffered, when the excitement subsided.

In the autumn of 1857, Rev. A. A. Whitmore took up his abode here, as pastor of the Congregational church, and remained in that capacity three years.

Some time previous to this date, a faction known as "radical abolitionists," came into existence under the leadership of William Lloyd Garrison, and Abby Kelly, afterward Abby Kelly Foster, and who were ably supported by Wendell Phillips and other philanthropists. Among the ardent disciples of this faction was one John Brown, known as "Ossawattamie" Brown. This man's ardor reached the point of fanaticism, and his raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and its results, are matters of history. Soon after his execution, indignation meetings were called in various parts of the radical north. Troy had several warm supporters of this then new movement, among whom were W. W. Beals and B. F. Abell, at whose instance a meeting was called. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Abell, who, in stating the object of the meeting, said: "There are times when the exigencies of the case are such, that it is clearly the duty of people to rise above all human law, and, taking the matter into their own hands, assert the prerogative of the 'higher law' that in the execution of John Brown, the State of Virginia had violated the mandate of the 'higher law,' and was no longer entitled to recognition as a sister State, and that the north should rise in its might, and finish the work which this martyr had so nobly began." Mr. Beals followed, reading from a well prepared manuscript, and taking the same ground as did his predecessor. Expressions were called for, from various persons present, and among those called upon to give their views of the subject, was L. P. Barrows, then a law student. Instead of indorsing the sentiment of those who had preceded him, Mr. Barrows took the ground that John Brown and his adherents had violated the laws of Virginia, and in consequence thereof, should suffer the penalty; that if people should lay human law aside when it was not consonant with their views, and should adopt the so-called "higher law," it was not easy to predict what the ultimate result might be. Better by far "endure the ills we have, than fly to those we know not of." This had the effect of producing a reaction in the thus far expressed sentiment of the audience, and, so far as Troy was concerned, the commonwealth of Virginia was allowed to exist a year or two longer, when she cut her own throat, by enacting an ordinance of secession, which, like John Brown's raid, is a matter of history.

The first fire of public importance occurred on the night of March 17, 1860, destroying the store and contents, then belonging to Levere Dalrymple. The citizens took the matter in hand, and by united effort, another store (the present one) was soon standing on the site of the former one, and Mr. Dalrymple again established in trade.

CHAPTER IV.

MILITARY RECORD, ETC.

The greatest political excitement ever yet known was developed the ensuing season in the presidential canvass; four candidates being in the field, to wit: Lincoln, Douglass, Breckenridge, and Bell. The result is still fresh in the memory of every one. And now we come to, perhaps, the most soul-stirring epoch in the township history. In the presidential contest Abraham Lincoln (as we know) was the successful candidate, and his inauguration was the signal for what proved to be, a most terrible conflict for the preservation of this great family of States, intact. After mature preparation on the part of the disaffected, a distinguished South Carolinian,* on the 12th of April, 1861, pulled the first lanyard, and Sumpter received a deadly missile. Four days later, "Father Abraham" issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men, to retrieve this insult to the "stars and stripes."

The muster roll shows that Troy furnished the full share of this number. Seven men responded, as follows: U. S. Hoxter, Ellis Kingsbury, Edwin Woods, Daniel Corliss, Harvey Ford, Chauncey Scott and Simeon Carlton. These men were looked upon as heroes (as indeed they were), but the people little dreamed of what was yet to come. July 21st came, and with it the bloody battle of Bull Run, in which the Union forces were terribly punished. Mr. Lincoln promptly called for 300,000 volunteers, and the volunteers as promptly responded.

Let us see what Troy did this time. The full military roster of the township is here appended:

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Captain Ebenezer Hopkins.	Ira Phelps.
Borden Potter.	Jephthah Pool.
Benedict Alford.	Jason Carter.

WAR OF 1812.

John Dayton,	Harvey Pratt.
Samuel Reed.	Nathaniel Colson.
James Fairbanks.	Joshua Brooks.
Ezekiel Lamson.	Timothy P. Hunter.
Elijah Pike.	

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

SEVENTH O. V. INFANTRY.—THEEE MONTHS' SERVICE.

U. S. Hoxter.	Harvey Ford.
Ellis Kingsbury.	Chauncey Scott.
Edwin Woods.	Simeon Carlton.
Daniel Corliss.	

SEVENTH O. V. INFANTRY—THREE YEARS' MEN.

C. C. Miller.

FORTY-FIRST O. V. INFANTRY.

Dempsey Conrad.	Thomas A. Scott.
Harvey Pratt.	William Goodrich.
Sobieski Doolittle.	Julius Johnson.
Shepherd Scott.	Marcus Latham.
Clarkson Strickland, new recruit.	Orlando Benton.

NINTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Thomas Scott (Uncle Tom)	Drayton Gillett.
Luther Baird.	Wilson Green.
Henry Green.	J. G. Durfee.

* Edmund Ruffin.

E. P. Latham.
W. W. James.
L. H. Dayton.
Barney Starin.
B. F. Clark.
W. H. Chapman.
W. G. Welsh.
Mahlon Loomis.
L. P. Barrows.*
Chester Hoard.
Marshall Davis.

Recruits in August, 1862:

F. J. Lamb.
B. H. Pratt.
Milton Starin.
Harvey Rice.
S. W. Latham.
J. H. Evans.
Edward Wells.
John Sowers.
John Weston.

Recruits, January 5, 1864:

Andrew W. Pool.
Luther S. Burton.
Edward H. Tinkham.
L. P. Barrows.

Re-enlisted as veterans,

Barney L. Starin.
W. W. James.
W. H. Chapman.
Marshall Davis.
Lucien H. Dayton.

SECOND OHIO CAVALRY.

Charles Windnagle.
L. C. Fox.
Ashley Windnagle.
Daniel Alexander.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD O. V. INFANTRY.

Delos Shaw.
Charles Gillman.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH O. V. INFANTRY.

James Gardner.
W. H. Doty.
Levi B. Cousins.
John Hopkins.
Charles Tourner.
Oma Fisher.
Anson Keyes.
J. D. Reed.
Charles Gray.

TWELFTH OHIO CAVALRY.

George R. Fox.
Charles Vanwagnen.

BATTERY A, FIRST OHIO ARTILLERY.

Hazen Corliss.
Willis Burroughs.
Morris Latham.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

A. K. Houghton.
Samuel Turner.
A. C. Ellsworth.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH O. V. INFANTRY.

Delos Reed.
Newell Hosmer.
Walter Taylor.
Monroe Nash.
Charles Truman.

THIRTY-NINTH O. V. INFANTRY.

H. A. Harrington.
Hiram Satterlee.
R. W. Davis.
Wilson Hotchkiss.

EIGHTEENTH O. V. INFANTRY.

John Barrows.
Edward Gardner.
Cyrus Beals.
Alfred Crosby.

FIFTH O. V. INFANTRY.

Seth James.
J. H. Thrasher.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH O. V. INFANTRY.

Norman Latham.
Jerome Newman.
John Corliss.
Edward Barnes.

UNITED STATES NAVAL SERVICE.

Byron Heath.
J. W. Cook.

GUN-BOAT SERVICE

John Kimpton.
A. A. Kingsbury.
John Mayhew.
David Hosmer.
Ozro Truman.

IN VARIOUS COMMANDS.

Eleazar Stockwell, 100th O. V. Infantry.
George Harrington, Sharpshooters.
Charles Dalrymple, 8th O. V. Infantry.
Charles Scott, Quartermaster Department.

* Barrows was commissioned first lieutenant when the battery was organized. He resigned in August, 1862, and re-enlisted in the same command, as a "recruit," January 5, 1864.

Charles Whitaker.	Joseph Hill.
Ahiel Dunn.	Francis Davis.

Several of the "boys" who represented Troy in the "Great American Conflict" seem to be entitled to more mention than the simple record of their names as soldiers in the war of the Rebellion.

Shepherd Scott was detailed from his company, and assigned to duty as orderly, for General W. B. Hazen. At the battle of Chickamauga, his behavior, as a soldier, elicited praise from the commanding generals, including General Thomas, and his speedy promotion was morally certain. On the second day of the fight, he was captured, and taken to Andersonville. The result of that capture we had from the lips of H. F. Marsh, late of Bainbridge, this county, who was a fellow prisoner. He says Shepherd died, a victim of starvation and scurvy; that the word "skeleton" would exactly describe his physical condition, and that the scurvy was so malignant as to have removed every tooth before he died. General Hazen, in his speech at Burton, July 4, 1879, paid "Shep." a feeling tribute.

Edward P. Latham (known as Payson) was "No. 1" on a six-pounder, which was captured at the battle of Mill Spring, January 19, 1862. On the eighteenth of June, following, General G. W. Morgan, in command of the Fourteenth division, Army of the Ohio, succeeded in dislodging Colonel Raines from his stronghold, at Cumberland Gap, without loss of life, which so elated him, that he ordered salutes to be fired by the three batteries in his command, and the Ninth Ohio battery was to perform this duty on the following day (June nineteenth), at six P. M. Latham's piece had been fired once, and while loading the second time, a premature discharge occurred, which blew him about twenty feet from the muzzle of his gun. On picking him up, one eye was found to be sightless, and the bones of both his hands, and lower portion of the forearm, were found to be crushed to fragments, and both were amputated. Although the nervous shock was necessarily very severe, his habits of life, and robust constitution, soon placed him beyond danger, and his recovery was so rapid that just one month from the date of the occurrence, he was at home, and to-day he bids as fair to see a good old age, as any man in Troy.

Edward W. Green (known as Wilson) was, like Latham, when he enlisted, the very embodiment of health, and both were members of the same command, but their military experience was dissimilar. Green was married October 10, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service, with the battery, the day following. Soon after reaching Cumberland Ford, in February, 1862, he was taken sick, and consigned to the rude hospital, which was improvised from a deserted house near the camp, but failing rapidly, he was sent to a regular hospital, at Lexington, Kentucky, from whence—there being no hope of his recovery—he was discharged. Returning home, he recovered somewhat, and engaged in such occupations as he thought he could endure. After a time, his disease (hepatic abscess) returned with two-fold severity, and at lenth he was confined entirely to the house. His disease distorted his shape out of all semblance of his former self, compelling him to endure the most acute and ceaseless pain, which he bore with heroic courage, until the fifteenth anniversary of his marriage, when death ended his suffering.

Delos Shaw and Eleazer Stockwell were fated to an experience, unlike either of the above. Captured in the fall of 1864, they endured all the horrors of that Andersonville den until the eighteenth of April, 1865, when they were exchanged, and, with others, sent to Vicksburg for transportation northward. That they keenly enjoyed the anticipation of seeing home and friends again, their last letters to Troy plainly indicated. The steamboat "Sultana" was set apart to take a cargo of these exchanged prisoners homeward. Twenty-two hundred men

were placed on board this boat, and Delos and Eleazer were among the number. The fate of that boat and its human freight is well known to every one. When eight miles above Memphis, Tennessee, a boiler exploded, when fifteen hundred men were hurried into eternity, and "our boys" were among the victims.

Sobieski Doolittle once escaped death almost, or quite, as miraculously as did Latham. At the battle of Chickamauga a minnie ball was shot through his neck, between the windpipe and vertebra, which lodged under the skin. The surgeon who removed it, consoled Doolittle with the declaration, that if the ball had varied its own diameter, in either direction, death must have ensued. He keeps that ball as a souvenir.

But why discriminate? Most assuredly it was not the personal election of Shepherd Scott that he should be immolated on the altar of heated passion, nor of Latham, that he should be so shockingly dismembered; nor of Green, that his life should waste away by inches; nor of Shaw and Stockwell, that their anticipated return to the home of their childhood should have been so tragically frustrated; nor of Doolittle, that but fifty-four one-hundredths of an inch should have stood between him and his "muster out"; no more was it the election of Hazen Corliss, that a rebel bullet should crash through his brain, and wipe out his existence, on the field of battle; nor of Ellis Kingsbury, nor of Morris Latham, that their bones should be scattered by rebel missiles, causing their deaths in far-off hospitals; nor was it the election of Charley Scott, or Clark or Henry Green, or Hoard, or Geo. Harrington, or Benton, or Daniel Corliss, or Windnagle, or Wells, or Milton Starin, or Fisher, or Kimpton, or Andrew Pool, or Seth James, or Nash, or Marshall Davis, or Newell Hosmer, that their days should end, victims of disease, in military hospitals; on a cotton-bale, or in an ambulance; but such was the fate of war, and, soldier-like, they all submitted to the dread decree. Nor was it the election of Thomas A. Scott, or of Marcus Latham, and others, that their persons should be lacerated and disfigured with rebel lead, but such was their experience. Verily, war is an unfeeling arbitrator.

Here are the names of ninety-nine men, of Troy, who left home and all its comforts, shouldered the musket, seized the sponge-staff, buckled on the saber, wielded the mule whip, or did the duties peculiar to the gun-boat service, voluntarily, with but very few exceptions; and what for? Nothing less than to perpetuate that time honored doctrine of "Old Hickory." "The Union; it must and shall be preserved." These ninety-nine did not all report, when this "cruel war was over."

Of them all, at least twenty-five never came back, or if they did, they came in their coffins. One suffered the slow tortures of starvation at Andersonville, two were hurried into eternity by the explosion of the transport "Sultana," after having suffered untold hardships in prison pens, were released, and—in imagination—almost back to Troy again. Others died of wounds, away from friends, and still others of lingering sickness. Two were killed almost instantly, while at their post in battle. That Troy may not soon forget the terrible ordeal through which she passed; two reminders are yet spared—in the shattered remnants of what were, at the outset of the rebellion, among her most robust citizens. The one, E. P. Lotham, despoiled of his hands; the other, E. W. Green, a breathing skeleton. To go into details of Troy's military experience during the war, would be to write a volume.

The soldier element—or a portion of it—of the township insist that the "boys" who were killed, or who died while in the service of the United States, deserve special mention in this connection, and to this end it is suggested that the following extract be taken from the address of ————, delivered at Troy, Geauga county, Ohio, on Decoration day, May 29, 1875, as follows:

"If, on the fifth day of October, 1861 (and I am now addressing those of you

who, like myself, on that day enlisted into the United States army). I say if, on that day I had predicted that, on this twenty-ninth day of Msy, 1875, I should stand here as the champion of twenty-nine of our sons, brothers, husbands and fathers, who would fall before the close of the awful conflict, then but just begun —and some of them under circumstances of fiendish cruelty that would cause a Modoc or a Mormon to look well to his laurels—you would doubtless have looked upon me as a hair-brained lunatic, unworthy of notice. Or, perhaps, fearing the disease might assume a more tangible form, and, perhaps, work mischief, you might have quietly asked Colonel Hazen for a detail to escort me to the guard-house, or, perhaps, for still safer keeping, to safer quarters at Newburgh. But the twenty-ninth of May, 1875, has come, and, in the providence of the Great Ruler of the universe, I am here to make mention —honorable mention—of twenty-nine of our choice sons, who fell victims to the insatiable 'god of war.' * * * * * * * * * * *

"And now, if you will bear with me, I will try and call to mind some of those of our own good township of Troy, who laid down their lives while fighting in the great war of the Rebellion," and will endeavor to omit no one, whether he represented this township, or not.

"The first on the roll of this silent company was Charlie Scott. He enlisted under the second call for volunteers, was assigned to the quarter-master department, and was sent to Baltimore. The next news from Charlie was by way of a letter from Dr. Orlando Crane to his (Charlie's) father, saying that he died on the first of September, 1861. Many then thought this might be the only death in the service from Troy. How we were doomed to disappointment the sequel will show.

"B. F. Clark, known by the boys as 'Frank,' was the next sacrifice. The terrible ordeal through which he passed, before, at, and after the battle of Mill Spring, proved too much for his not over robust constitution, and when his command left Somerset, Kentucky, Frank did not go, but reluctantly took up his abode at the hospital. The next we heard from him he was very sick; the next, he was dead.

"Eulogizing our soldier boys properly is far beyond my capacity for doing, with any degree of justice. Suffice it to say that, among our many kind-hearted boys, Frank was one of the kindest.

"By a strange fatuity, three near relatives—of whom comrade Clark was one —were taken in succession, and all three were members of the same command.

"The next to go was Henry Green, nephew of the other two. Henry was a favorite at headquarters, which is equivalent to saying he was a good soldier. Soon after reaching Cumberland Ford, the measles broke out in camp, and Green was among the victims of the disease. Becoming convalescent, he was detailed to go with his mule team to Flat Lick after a load of provisions. While on the way, he was caught in a shower, when the disease returned with redoubled severity, and after two days of intense suffering he was numbered among the dead. Dying at the house of a citizen, he was buried in the family grounds. Henry died March 15, 1862. Let me copy from my diary the following: 'Sunday, April 6th, Durfee and I made a head-board for Henry Green's grave, and I took it to Flat Lick and set it up.' If any are curious to know more about that head-stone, let me say that it was made of a section of the head of a bacon cask, and 'H. Green, Ninth Ohio battery,' was the inscription.

"Chester Hoard, the remaining one of this doomed trio, while repairing the boots of a comrade at Somerset, became suddenly ill. Laying aside his work, as he supposed, for a short time, he betook himself to his blanket. Becoming rapidly worse, an ambulance was called, and Chester was helped therein, apologizing to the owners of the boots for the failure, saying, as he started for the

hospital: 'Boys, keep a stiff upper lip. I'll be after you in a few days, and then I'll finish them boots.' He did not leave that fated hospital, till he left it in his coffin, bound for the land of his nativity.

"The next is George Harrington. Taking a fancy to the duties of a sharp-shooter, he went to Illinois, and enlisted in the Sixty-sixth regiment Illinois volunteers, whose peculiar duties were those pertaining to sharp-shooters. Typhoid fever soon marked him as a victim, and on the thirteenth day of May, 1862, he ceased to do duty as a soldier.

"Martin Pool joined his fortunes with the Third Michigan infantry, in the earlier stages of the conflict. On the first day of June, 1862, the battle of Fair Oaks was fought, while, near by, in a hospital, among others, Martin was lying helpless. The hospital was captured, and there is every reason to believe that the inmates were bayonetted in their cots, comrade Poole with the rest.

"Orlando Benton belonged to company B, Forty-first Ohio volunteer infantry. While at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, the measles broke out among the troops, and Orlando was one of the first to succumb. The command was ordered away, and he, with others, was sent to a hospital in Indiana, where he died.

"Daniel, oldest son of E. G. Corliss, was one of the first to enlist from Troy, which he did April 25, 1861, in the Seventh regiment, under the three month's call. Serving this term, he at once re-enlisted, this time in company B, Forty-first regiment. About the first of September, 1862, he was attacked, while on a march, with typhoid pneumonia, and died in an ambulance. The following letter, from the orderly-sergeant, to his father, shows the esteem in which he was held: * * * * * * * * * *

"Edwin Scott is next. Returning from Illinois, he took his chances with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifty Ohio volunteer infantry. Disease clutched him also, and he died in a hospital at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, November 22, 1862.

"The next, is Ellis Kingsbury. He enlisted in the Fourth United States artillery, was captured at Port Republic, was exchanged, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 15, 1862, he received a wound, which soon proved fatal.

"Chauncey Lane thought Troy was quite too staid for him, and he migrated to Iowa, where he celebrated his fortieth birth day, by enlisting in the Thirty-second regiment of that State. He was soon commissioned as lieutenant, and put in command of Fort Jeff. Thompson, Missouri. Pleuro pneumonia seized him in its fangs, and just six weeks after bidding his friends here good-bye, he having been home on a flying visit, his remains were returned under military escort, and buried with military honor. He, too, died, December 15, 1862.

"Ashley Wlndnagle enlisted in the Second Ohio cavalry, and the record says he died at Fort Scott, Kansas, December 23, 1862.

"The 23d of February witnessed the opening of the mortuary record for 1863, in the death of Edward, adopted son of Solomon, and Olive Wells. His remains were brought home, and to-day himself and foster-mother sleep side by side.

"Five days later, February 28th, Milton Starin paid the debt. While his command was in transit from Danville, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, he sickened, and was left at Louisville, where he died as above stated.

"Harvey Rice is next. A Kentucky hospital became his last abiding place, and, although his remains were not brought home, a memorial service was held here.

"Oma Fisher belonged to the One Hundred and Fifth, and like many others, was, doubtless, a victim of home-sickness. He died in a hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and, as in the case of comrade Rice, memorial services were held here.

"Avery Patterson, once of Troy, enlisted in the Ninetieth regiment from Pickaway county. He was soon given a lieutenant's commission. On the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, he was severely wounded, and was captured. A few days later, he was paroled, but after twenty days of extreme suffering he paid the penalty of his patriotism with his life. His remains were brought back to Troy, and buried in the Burroughs cemetery, with the honors due to his military rank.

"Morris Latham also bore a part on that same bloody field, and on the second day, received what was supposed to be, a slight wound in one hip. He wrote to his father, saying his "scratch would probably procure for him a furlough." His wound soon became serious, and forty days after receiving the fatal lead, he was given a furlough, not to be revoked by human authority.

"Harlan Warner chose Florida, as the State of his adoption, and enlisted in a "Pioneer Brigade," organized in that State. His health gave way, and he was given a hospital furlough, when he came back to the Grove, his former abiding place. The following inscription on his tomb-stone tells the rest: "Harlan P. Warner, Company I, Second battalion pioneer brigade. Died March 18, 1864, aged twenty-six."

"John Kimpton was born in England, January 13, 1847. Coming to this country with his parents while yet a lad, he naturally drank in the spirit of loyalty to his foster country, and as soon as old enough, he embarked in the gunboat service, and was assigned to the "Ouachita." An expedition up Red river, was planned and executed, and a quantity of cotton captured. The 9th of April, 1864, was occupied by the crew of the "Ouachita" in loading the boat with this cotton. At night John,—among others—remained ashore, he taking a cotton bale for a hammock, and remarking as he did so, that "he was burning up." During the night he died, and was buried the following day, in a rude grave hollowed out of the sand, on the river's bank.

"The fate of Shepherd Scott is recorded elsewhere.

"For the draft, which occurred January 5, 1864, eight men were required from Troy, and eight men volunteered, of whom Andrew Pool was one. In July following, he was given the position of artificer in the battery to which he belonged, and was soon detailed to construct a building for the benefit of headquarters. The extreme heat, and unusual labor, soon brought him to his bunk, from which he was transferred to the battery hospital, a victim of typhoid fever. It was his fortune to be attended by one of the best surgeons in the army, and he was soon pronounced out of danger. Let me refer again to my diary. 'Aug. 9th, wrote a letter to Mrs. Pool for Andrew. 10th, Pool is very sick; 12th, Pool a little easier. 13th, went into the country and bought a chicken for Pool.' While I was gone, he sent to the sutler and procured a can of peaches, some of which he ate, and, when I returned, found him suffering severely, the cause of which he explained to me. I hastened to summon Dr. Barber, who at once declared his case hopeless. More from my diary: 'Aug. 14th, wrote another letter for Pool to his wife. 15th, took care of Pool all day; he is very sick. 16th, Welsh took care of Pool through the night; I relieved him at 2 a. m., and stayed by Andrew till 2:30 p. m., when he died. Arrangements made to send the body home. Wrote to my wife acquainting her with the fact, as follows: 'If no telegram is sent, it will devolve on me to break the news that Andrew and the battery have just parted company. Particulars to-morrow.'' I had barely time to write this before the train left. The body was embalmed the following day, and sent back to Troy.

"Seth James offered himself as a substitute, and was engaged by a citizen of Hiram. He was assigned to the Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry. His military career was short. His record runs as follows: 'Seth James, admitted to hos-

pital No. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 5th, 1864. Died Nov. 12th. Buried in grave No. 70, Sec. G.'

"Hazen, brother of Daniel Corliss, is the next victim. The battery to which he belonged was engaged in the affair at Spring Hill, Tennessee, during which he was shot through the head, killing him instantly. Letters to his friends indicate that he was a good soldier.

"Monroe Nash shouldered his gun, and marched with the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh. Too much marching brought him to a Louisville hospital. His parents went to his aid and bestowed upon him all possible care, and, at his death, brought his remains home with them.

"Marshall Davis, with more zeal than discretion, re-enlisted as a veteran. He soon found himself in a Jeffersonville hospital, where he died, in April, 1865."

The tragic fate of Eleazer Stockwell and Delos Shaw, like that of 'Shep.' Scott, is recorded elsewhere.

"Newell Hosmer brings up the rear. He was in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh, and was with it on its eastern campaign. Arriving at New York, he was taken sick, and was assigned to a hospital on David's island, from which he wrote a letter to his wife, saying he 'would be at home in a few days.' This was soon followed by a letter from the hospital surgeon, saying that he died April 30, 1865.

"To the above, at least three others should be added:

"Ahiel, son of William Dann, was in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, and was killed at the battle of Laurel Hill.

"Jerome Newman enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth, and died at Camp Chase.

"The record of Allen Alvord is uncertain, as to the time and place of his death.

"Fellow citizens of Troy! these are our dead, and this our great sacrifice on the altar of human liberty; and as we close the roll-book, let us not forget that

'The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
These soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.

'On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
While glory guards, with silent round,
The bivouac of the dead.'"

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"The foregoing extracts were copied into this history at our express solicitation.

"JOHN CUTLER, President,
"EDWARD P. LATHAM, Vice President, } Troy Soldiers' Association."

In this connection it might be said that the war aroused a military spirit at home. In the State legislature of 1862–3, a law was passed reviving State military service, requiring every able-bodied man of requisite age to do a certain amount of military duty, or pay a certain sum of money in lieu thereof. In obedience to this enactment, a company was formed in Troy, and July 4th an election of officers was held, which resulted in bestowing the command upon the writer—who had been discharged, and was then at home—while the lieutenants' commissions were bestowed upon I. W. Pope and S. P. Merrifield, respectively.*

A call for another three hundred thousand men was made late in the year, when so great a number of the company enlisted as to practically dismember it. At the next session of the legislature this law was repealed.

*O. S. Farr, esq., now of Chardon, received a commission as adjutant on the regimental staff of Colonel H. H. Ford.

Here comes in an item of history of which Troy may well be proud, and which cannot be more fittingly portrayed than by copying, almost entire, a communication received from Mrs. S. C. W. Latham, secretary of the Soldiers' aid society, an organization whose existence will not soon pass from memory. She writes:

"Mention has been made in this historical sketch of Troy of those who went from among us, to share the privations and dangers of a soldier's life, in the great Rebellion. In connection with this it may be proper to allude to the work accomplished by the women at home during this eventful period, and to show that they were neither idle nor indifferent spectators of the momentous history that our country was writing in tears and blood. Some work was done for the three months' men, and some things contributed to them. As early as June, 1861, we organized a Soldiers' aid society. We had fifty names subscribed to our constitution. The officers were: Presidents, Mrs. M. L. Welch, Mrs. B. B. Heath; vice-presidents, Mrs. Mary Tinkham; treasurer, Mrs. M. James; business agent, Mrs. S. A. Merrifield. An auxiliary society was organized west of the river. Mrs. Jedediah Reed, president; Mrs. Sylvia Hinckley, vice-president. In a short time we commenced making 'havelocks.' This article of clothing not proving beneficial, and consuming much time and means, its manufacture was soon abandoned. Then hospital shirts, drawers, socks, quilts, towels, lint bandages, etc., etc., were made; and canned and dried fruit, with other eatables, were contributed, prepared, and sent, from time to time, to the Cleveland Aid society. But in order to supply the Cleveland society, means must be obtained, and for this purpose various expedients were resorted to. In January, 1862, we started a 'mite society.' Our first meeting was held at S. P. Merrifield's, on the pioneer farm of the late John Dayton. About one hundred persons were in attendance. This was, perhaps, the largest 'mite' during the war. At one time the 'grab bag' was a feature of the society; at another, a 'sugar party,' and, although no great amount was obtained at any one meeting, they were continued until we realized over fifty dollars from them. From the proceeds of an exhibition, held two evenings in the Methodist Episcopal church, we realized over fifty-eight dollars, and a 'military picnic,' held in Mr. Seth Burton's meadow, furnished nearly forty dollars. A lecture brought in a little, and individual contributions helped some. At one time a committee was appointed in different parts of the township, to receive whatever might be donated to the society, and thus the supplies came, to enable us to go on, until July, 1865, when we sent our last package to Cleveland, having continued our work over four years. At the 'Sanitary fair' held in Cleveland, in 1864, we were represented, and assisted with our contributions. A flag was purchased for the Forty-first, and we contributed ten dollars of its cost, and also furnished that regiment with a few necessaries, but most of our donations were sent to the Cleveland society. The amount contributed to the soldiers in the various ways, by our township, was estimated at over a thousand dollars. Some of the wealthier townships may have done much more, but it may be that not many began earlier, or worked longer than did Troy. Mrs. Rouse, president of the Cleveland society, writing to us in January, 1862, after acknowledging the receipt of goods sent from here, says: 'I have been for some time anxious to hear of the prosperity of your society, which we remember with gratitude, was among the first to come forward to our aid, in carrying on the work. The records of the Cleveland society show that the first box received at the Cleveland Aid rooms came from the Soldiers' Aid society of Troy.'* Signed, Mrs. S. C. W. Latham. Comment is needless. The above speaks for itself."

*Page 505, in "Our Acre and its Harvest."

To return to matters pertaining to the church militant: After Mr. Whitmore left, Mr. Fraser returned to his former duties, remaining, this time, two years.

When Mr. Hopkins held the pastorate, he warmly advocated the putting of a bell into the church. In 1862, the question was revived, a subscription was started, Mrs. Pike leading off with thirty dollars, the price of a steer. A sufficient amount was raised, and the bell was obtained. It was first tolled at the death of W. W. Beals, January 4, 1863. Proving too small to be heard at distant parts of the township, the Methodist society employed a competent person to examine the structure of their belfry, with a view to putting in a heavier bell. The report was favorable, a subscription was circulated, and the required amount realized. Although larger, the new bell did not much exceed the other in volume of sound. But its days were destined to be few. While being tolled, on the thirty-first of December, 1863, the thermometer standing at eighteen degrees below zero, it cracked, when its career was ended.

In 1863, Mr. Fraser again left, snd Rev. Roswell Hawks supplied the pulpit for a short time, when Marshall Terry was permanently engaged, and who remained until his death, in October, 1867.

Up to this time, cheese-making had been carried on in private dairies.

In 1865, D. L. Pope showed his faith in the co-operative plan, by building a factory, fifty by one hundred feet, to serve as a curing house, and other buildings for manufacturing purposes, aggregating one hundred feet in length in addition.

Experience has shown the wisdom of his policy. Cheese factories are now considered a necessary evil; there being no less than four in Troy.* Western Reserve factory cheese has now a controlling influence wherever that commodity is an article of merchandise.

An Ohio State Dairymen's association has been formed in the interest of factory cheese, over which Mr. Pope† has had the honor to preside.

An incident, somewhat similar to the bull-frog tragedy of 1814, occured here in the spring of 1865. After the assassination of President Lincoln, the reward offered for the apprehension of the murderer, prompted a keen scrutiny of every stranger, not knowing but he might be the assassin, in disguse. About the time of the above tragedy, L. P. Barrows, then a sergeant in the Ninth Ohio battery, stationed at Bridgeport, Alabama, had obtained a furlough, and was at home. Some imaginative person, on the look out for the noted criminal, saw a stranger cross the farm then owned by Thomas R. Mumford, and enter the woods. Of course, this could be none other than the flying fugitive, and the alarm was at once sounded, and promptly responded to. The woods were quickly surrounded by the excited populace, and the lines concentrated, until a thick clump of undergrowth was all that was left of the strategic field, and which, of course, at that very moment, served as cover for the doomed John Wilkes Boothe.

Now came the momentous question: who should beat the bush? Sergeant Barrows was the only soldier present, and upon him was imposed the dread duty. Nothing reluctant, he at once drew sabre, and prepared to charge, backed by the comforting assurance, that his antagonist was doubtlees armed to the teeth, and would probably draw first blood. Barrows charged; beat the covert thoroughly, and found ———

Returning again to matters theological: Soon after the death of Mr. Terry, Rev. Mr. Kingsley supplied the pulpit through the following winter.

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*NOTE—There are sixty-one cheese factories in Geauga county. See Ohio Agricultural Report, 1875—page 395.

†Mr. Pope was also superintendent of the dairy department of the Centennial exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876.

The next year (1866) Rev. Wm. Potter offered his services, as pastor, which were accepted, and he remained three years, leaving in 1870.

From 1866 to 1871, nothing of special importance transpired.

Since the old town house became untenable, the trustees had been compelled to rent a room in which to transact township business. Sometimes it would be a church; sometimes a school-house, but generally the bar-room of the hotel. Several efforts had, from time to time, been made to build a town-house, but were each time defeated. At the spring election, in 1871, a majority voted: "town hall, yes." The trustees at once contracted with Wm. G. Welch to build a hall, twenty-six by thirty-eight feet in size, and fourteen feet in height, for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, to be completed in time for the October election.

Mr. Welch fulfilled the contract to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It might be stated here, as a matter of history, that the township politics, a year or two before, had been the "Pound" question, which ended in establishing one in April, 1870. It now serves as an excellent yard for the hotel stables.

In 1871, there being no stated preacher at the Congregational church, Rev. Orvil Blake, a Free-will Baptist elder, residing in Mantua, was engaged to supply the desk, which he did the three succeeding years.

Soon after the close of the civil war, the different military organizations began to hold reunions, at which all the members who could possible do so, were sure to be present. The Ninth Ohio battery, which had a large representation from Troy, had held two, the first at Chagrin Falls in 1871, the second at Hudson, in 1872. The battery was mustered into the United States service on the eleventh day of October, 1861, and the eleventh day of October was selected as the day for annual reunion, or as nearly to that day as practicable. The third reunion was to be held in Troy, and as it was not practicable to hold it on the eleventh, the fifteenth of October was selected. On this occasion the good citizens of the entire township took the matter in hand, and made it a perfect ovation. It was estimated that twelve or fourteen hundred persons were present, and as the day was fine, the affair was a success throughout.

Prof. O. C. Hill, of Hiram college, formerly a member of the Forty-second Ohio regiment, delivered a masterly address from the steps of the Methodist Episcopal church, and to which all who could, attentively listened. A travelling artist was present, who took a group picture of all the members who attended.

The Hiram cornet band—C. C. Young, leader—furnished excellent music for the occasion, which was paid for by the generous "Trojans."

In the winter of 1873–4 Mason H. Abbey, an Evangelist employed by the Free-will Baptist association, came to Troy and conducted a revival meeting. The religious element of the community was, for once, united as if but one. The effort continued about two months, and, although the roads, most of the time, were nearly impassable, the old church was well filled with earnest listeners, at nearly every appointment.

About sixty persons were either converted, or confessed to a departure from former allegience to the church militant, and renewed their pledges of fidelity to the cause of religion. The result was, that the old society, which had become nearly extinct, was again placed on a permanentbasis, the Methodist society received a goodly number of members on probation, and yet nineteen were left (including two or three withdrawals), who organized into a Free-will Baptist association.

This church was organized on Saturday, the 24th of January, 1874. It elected Elder O. Blake as its pastor, who has since then remained in that relation. Rev. E. D. Taylor, who succeeded Mr. Blake at the Congregational church, and who was an earnest co-worker during the revival, yet retains the relation of pas-

tor over that flock, while Rev. J. K. Shaffer, who so ardently represented the Methodist Episcopal church, is called to another field.

While recording church matters it will be in order to state, that in the winter of 1872–3, two clergymen of the Free-will Baptist denomination—Elder Moulton, assisted by Elder Wilder—held a series of meetings at Maple Grove, which resulted in establishing a church there, of which Elder O. Blake is now (1875), the pastor.

The following is a roster of all the Methodist preachers who have held stated meetings, or appointments, in Troy, both before and after the church proper was organized: In 1835 the Conference sent Revs. T. Carr and J. C. Aiken, as itinerant preachers, to labor with the little society, which then held meetings on the west side of the river. These two filled appointments till the June Conference of 1836, when their successors were S. C. Baker and J. C. Aiken, who were again sent. In 1836-7 they were followed by S. Hubbard and W. F. Wilson, and they, in 1837-8, by John Crum, preacher in charge, assisted by L. M. Reves, who were the first preachers after the church was organized. They were followed by the above named Carr, and W. S. Worrallo in 1838-9, they by S. Hubbard and W. S. Worrallo in 1839-40, they by R. A. Aylworth and J. W. Davis in 1840-41, they by J. O. Rich and T. Stowe in 1841-2, they by Ahab Keller and A. Norton in 1842-3, they by Keller and G. W. Maltby in 1843-4, they by J. L. Holmes and P. Sullivan in 1844-5, they by Sullivan and L. Rogers in 1845-6, they by A. Reves and A. Walker in 1846-7, they by Reves and J. J. Steadman, (who supplied a vacancy in 1847-8), they by Steadman and William Samson in 1848-9, they by H. D. Cole and Hiram Kellogg in 1849-50, they by T. B. Tait and J. W. Hill in 1850-1, they by L. Clark and Ira Eddy in 1851-2, they by S. W. Ingraham and Benjamin Excell in 1852-3, they re-appointed in 1853-4, they by Excell and R. Gray in 1854-5, they by Gray and R. H. Hurlburt in 1855-6, they by R. M. Bear and Ingraham in 1856-7, they by themselves in 1857-8, they by J. F. Brown and A. Norton in 1858-9, and they by Cyril Wilson in 1859-60.

At this date the policy of the "Parkman circuit" was changed by the Conference, and it was divided into two "Charges," one of which was called "Troy Charge." Each charge was supplied with one preacher, and C. Wilson was the first. He was succeeded by M. Williams in 1860-1, he by H. D. Cole in 1861-2, he by H. Kellogg in 1862-3-4, he by H. M. Chamberlain in 1864-5-6, he by Hiram Kellogg in 1866-7, he by J. B. Hammond in 1867-8-9, he by Josiah Flower in 1869-70-1, he by James K. Shaffer in 1871-2-3-4, and he by the present incumbent, Benjamin C. Warner, who is now (1876), occupying the pulpit on his second Conference year.

What an array of men are here found, who, for the past forty years have battled for the "right" in Troy?

This, in brief, is an outline sketch, of some of the main features of Troy's history, and what a summing up do we find, when comparing "*then* and *now*."

Then we saw a widowed man of three score years, accompanied by a faithful daughter, taking up his abode *for life*, where was not another human being on an area of twenty-five square miles. *Now* every acre of that domain is the property of actual settlers, not one of which can be bought for a song.

Then closely followed Jacob Burroughs, a man who once remarked that he was not made for *beauty*, but for *use*. Without commenting on the first part of that assertion, it is safe to say that he was one of the most quietly useful men, of which Troy could boast. Now his elder son is following in the footsteps of his honored sire.

Then the lion-hearted pioneer planted his crop among the stumps and logs in the most toilsome way immaginable *now* those stumps and logs have long

since vanished, and the skillful plowman, with well trained team attached to his Mohawk valley clipper plow, can turn the soil of his whole farm, meeting with scarcely an obstruction. Then the woman folks were clad in coarse garments of their own manufacture from wool or flax. Now they are not.

Then the only way in which the "settler" could protect himself at night from the assaults of legions of mosquitoes was by esconsing himself, as far as possible, into an empty barrel; the feet to be guarded by either a "smudge," or by retaining the boots. Now, at trifling trouble and expense, these persevering serenaders can be kept at respectful distance, allowing the sleeper an undisturbed rest.

Then a man worked all day, from sunrise to sunset, in the hay-field, mowing with a heavy, bungling scythe, made by a neighboring blacksmith, and received *fifty cents* for his labor. Now the team is hitched to a Buckeye or Champion or Climax, a meadow of five acres is encircled, and the hired man set to mowing out the corners of the fence. When the bell rings for dinner, the machine has laid the five acres in shape for the rake. The hired man has, with a nice light "rig," managed to complete the corners. After dinner, the old mare and horse-rake soon gather the five acres of hay into winrows, which the team draws to the barn. The old mare does duty at the fork, and before five o'clock everything is snug. The hired man is about dead, and wants two dollars for the day's comparative pastime.

Then Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt" might have been sung with the "spirit and with the understanding also." Now the favorite sewing machine is to be seen in almost every domicile.

Then the "school ma'am" taught six days for a week, at a salary of fifty or perhaps seventy-five cents per week, taking in payment chickens, or store pay; seldom money. Now five days constitute a week, and three times the price which the pioneer girl received per week is demanded for one day, and that too in Uncle Sam's promises to pay.

Then the means of conveyance was what was known as "shanks' mare"; later, the oxen and cart or sled; later, on horseback, each horse carrying at least two. Now folks don't travel in that way.

Then the little grain raised, was gathered with the sickle, threshed with the flail, cleaned with the hand-fan, or thrown up and the separation accomplished by the winds of heaven. Now the stately "reaper" takes down its ten acres per day, the steam separator in a trice comparatively, transforms the bulky mow into a stock of straw and a bin of golden grain, all at one effort.

Then a neighbor or two might have been seen with a sap-yoke on their shoulders, at either end a pail of milk, it being taken to the house of another. The whole was put together, filling perhaps a small tub, from which a small cheese was made. The press, in many instances, was a long pole, with one end thrust into the cat-hole, the other weighted as occasion demanded. Now can be seen, in the season, a score or less of wagons, laden with well filled cans of milk,—cans in some instances containing a barrel or more,—and all converging at the favorite cheese factory, where the process of cheese-making is reduced to a system, a ton of cheese, in some instances, being a day's product.

Then the itinerant peddler, with a scanty stock of necessaries, might be seen perambulating the sparcely settled country, vending his wares as best he might; now, at any center, may be seen substantial stores, wherein anything needed, from a jewsharp to a bridal outfit, can be obtained.

Then the children looked upon father and mother with feelings of veneration; now, the "old man and woman" are secondary affairs.

Then Luther Hemmenway, in cow-hide boot sand homespun clothes, wended his lonely way through the wilderness woods, to the bark-covered cabin of Simon

Burroughs, where he met his affianced, arrayed in calf-skins and calico, when the two stood before a backwoods parson, and a "welding heat" was taken, the result to last till death interposed a separation. Now (in too many instances), John Henry enters into an alliance matrimonial with Clementina Artimesia; a wedding outfit is obtained—how, we do not pretend to say—and the nuptials are celebrated with extravagant pomp, but before the orange wreath has faded, disaffection crops out; a divorce lawyer is retained, and the one are again two. Their marriage vows were like pie-crust—made to be broken.

Then a contract to pay a debt at a future day, was faithfully fulfilled; now, how to defraud the confiding creditor has become, with far too many, a careful study.

Then the resolute, warm-hearted itinerant preacher, semi-occasionally, plodded his weary way to our little settlement, and, in rude hovels, broke to his backwoods listeners the "bread of life"; now, our two resident clergymen, have but a few steps from their homes to their pulpits, while their means of conveyance to other appointments are far from uncomfortable.

Then, the pioneer lived in his rude cabin of logs, covered with bark, or, at best, with "shakes," and without either cellar or chamber; a rude fire-place served the double purpose of warming the inmates, and as a means of cooking the simple meal; the bed, a pallet of leaves or straw, with bear skins for a covering; the chairs, blocks of wood, set on end; the table, a split puncheon, or, perhaps, a board, resting on pins driven in the side of the domicile; the windows, of something besides glass; the parlor, the shade of the nearest tree. Now, the strong, substantial dwelling of brick, or wood, takes the place of the rude cabin, warmed by the coal-burner, and the cooking done on a P. P. Stewart, or a Mansard; the bed, a spring mattress, with elaborate patch-work for covering; the chairs, such as would tempt an indolent person to remain seated all day; windows, of the best rock-glass, and plenty of them; the "extension" supercedes the old rough table; and the parlor is a paragon of beauty and taste.

Of mercantile firms, we have three.

Pope & Son transformed a portion of their cheese curing rooms, into a commodious place for retailing goods, and are doing a thriving business.

Hiram Kellogg & Son have come in possession of the store at the center, where they also enjoy a lucrative trade. In connection with the store, the son transacts the post-office business.

At Maple Grove, Davis Warner has established himself in trade, and although not so extensively as the others, his grocery store has become a necessity. A post-office, called Grove, was established here in January, 1869, over which Mr. Warner enjoys the title of postmaster.

We have two steam saw-mills: One at the Grove, owned by Barrows & Fisher. To this mill there has since been attached machinery for grinding feed, and also a cider-mill. The other mill, on the "Mile brook," north of the center, owned by H. W. Hosmer, has machinery for the manufacture of fence caps. There is also a shingle mill in the northeast part of the town, owned and operated by H. T. Burroughs.

Of disciples of Tubal Cain, we have Wales and Sperry at the center, and Lewis Tuller at the Grove.

S. J. Esty, H. E. Wales, and J. G. Durfee, are our wheelrights, and R. I. Hoard follows the vocation of St. Crispin. Frank Steele is engaged in the sale of Browning & Steele's carriages, and meets with good success. D. C. Tilden owns a tanning establishment at Rock Creek, and furnishes a market for all the hides and skins of an extended region round about.

Physicians and lawyers steer clear of Troy, as a place of residence. We are dependent on surrounding townships for relief from all the pains that flesh is

heir to. As a township, we spend comparatively a small amount of time and money in the courts of law.

Our knights of the plane and chisel, are W. G. Welch, John Cutler, J. S. Olds and Dempsey Conrad.

In county matters, Troy has borne, as yet, a limited part. We have furnished but two commissioners, in the persons of Dr. Jacob Thrasher and Horace Lamson, and but one prosecuting attorney, in the person of Orrin S. Farr.

We have furnished but one recorder, in the person of C. H. Lamb. Willard W. Beals for a time carried the surveyor's compass and chain, and J. G. Durfee for a time filled the office of coroner.

We have now no schools except such as are provided by law.

The resident clergymen are Rev. E. D. Taylor, of the Congregational church, and Rev. B. C. Warner, of the Methodist Episcopal* church, while Elder Blake, of Mantua, preaches to his charge whenever circumstances permit.

While surrounding townships, nearly all, furnished men who became more or less conspicuous during the war of the Rebellion, one of which (Hiram) boasts of two major generals,† Troy sent out her ninety-and-nine, with no prospect of promotion for any of them, save one. He received a lieutenant's commission, in artillery, which he soon resigned, and afterwards enlisted as a private in the same command. Duty rather than emolument was Troy's soldiers' guiding star.

Years agone, when "general trainings" were in vogue, Troy furnished the chief musicians—Daniel Doty, with his shrill fife, and Lewis Scott, with his tenor drum. Doty and his music have long since passed away. Scott, although he has reached his three score years and ten, can yet execute the reveille and long roll in a manner that causes the ear of every soldier who heareth it, to tingle.

The mortuary record discloses the fact that six hundred and ten persons, old and young, have died since Troy was settled. The first, Reed Burroughs, a child of five years, died July 2, 1813, and the last, Albert Herrick, died January 12, 1876. Of these deaths, Major Harvey Pratt, Troy's first singer, who came here in 1812, died at the age of forty. Thirty-five died between the ages of fifty and sixty; fifty-seven between sixty and seventy; fifty-three‡ between seventy and eighty; thirty-two between eighty and ninety.

Only four passed four-score and ten. "Gram" Weston—as we called her—died at ninety-one; Abram Barnes died at ninety-three; "Granny" French lived to see ninety-six years, was in excellent health all her days, and "went out" like a candle burned down to the socket.

John Beals lived to "see of the travail of his soul and was satisfied." He could almost peer into the next century, being ninety-seven years and six months old when he died. Of those who died below forty, many were in their infancy.

On several occasions two funerals occurred the same day. The first instance: Bradley Bromley and Theodore Dowdy were buried in August, 1817; the last,

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* George H. Fairbanks, youngest son of James Fairbanks, mentioned in the preceding pages, is also a minister of the gospel, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, but, being also an enterprising farmer, does not confine himself to pastoral duties as an exclusive calling. His farm and place of residence is on section twenty-four, south from Pope's corners. In 1873, he relinquished farming, and removed to the Huntsburg charge, in the capacity of a "supply." In 1874, he returned to his farm, but, having joined the conference, he was detailed on the Burton and Middlefield charge, and filled the appointments of that charge during 1874–5, when he withdrew from conference. Since that time he has devoted the major part of his time to agriculture, but exercising his clerical offices whenever called on to do so, which is often. Should Mr. Fairbanks see fit to devote himself entirely to the duties of a clergyman, it would be easy for him to occupy a prominent place as a preacher.

†Garfield and Hazen.

‡Since the above was written Amos Burroughs has been added, aged seventy-seven.

Edward Green and Rose, daughter of Elijah and Achsah Percival, in December, 1873.

With this statement, let this imperfect sketch come to a close. Surely, this is a great nation. And, how came it so? By a slow growth, like the coral reef. The coral insect, taken singly, is an insignificant affair, but the combined effort of untold millions, has peopled the ocean with innumerable islands. This was not the work of a day, or a year, but of centuries.

Just so is this "Great Republic." Its formation is not the result of a day's effort. It did not, like "Jonah's Gourd," come in a night. The forests were felled, not by the blast of a terrible hurricane, but by the unremitting blows of the woodman's axe, year after year, and in this labor, Troy can proudly say, she has done her full share. Although but a small spot on the earth's surface, yet we are possessed of just enough local pride to think that the world would be sadly incomplete without her. In the language of another,

> "Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself has said,
> This is my own, my native land."

CHAPTER V.

APPENDIX TO PREVIOUS HISTORY.

When the foregoing manuscript was completed, it was placed in the hands of Judge Lester Taylor, president of the County Historical Society, for publication. Unavoidable delays prevented this being done, and the judge returned the manuscript to the different township historians, with a request that additional history, up to present time, be appended. To write of matters which transpired years agone, is easy in comparison to an attempt to chronicle the doings and events of the present time. That it is not always safe to write of a man while he is yet living, we are painfully aware, and, with this in view, shall feel compelled to move carefully. Whatever we may write, henceforward, will, of necessity, be done in a desultory manner.

The original history closed with Rev. B. C. Warner as occupant of the Methodist parsonage and pulpit. He remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. George Elliott, who remained but one year, when the charge was taken by Rev. J. B. Grover, the present (1878) incumbent.

The Congregational society still retains the ministrations of Rev. E. D. Taylor, whose permanent settlement in Troy begins to be looked upon as a fixed fact. The Free-will Baptist society retained Elder Orvil Blake as its pastor—their place of worship being the Methodist church, until August 12, 1877, when death put and end to his ministrations. The society is now without a pastor.

At the close of the War of the Rebellion, an institution was organized by the Union soldiers and ex-soldiers, known as the Grand Army of the Republic, and the subordinate organizations were designated as Posts of the G. A. R. In 1870 a Post was organized in this township, which, in honor of a deceased comrade, A. W. Pool, was named "Pool Post." Its first commander was L. P. Barrows. One of the grand features of this organization was the establishment of a day known as "Memorial" or "Decoration day," the object being to keep in memory the fallen comrades by decorating their graves, so far as possible, with

flowers, and the 30th day of May was settled upon as that day, and is now a national holiday.

From the establishment of Pool Post, Decoration day has always been observed in Troy. At first, but little attention was paid to its observance, but as our community became to know more of its object it became more popular. At first, the exercises were conducted by the local clergymen, or by an imported speaker, among whom were Hons. I. N. Hathaway and Peter Hitchcock, of our county, and Prof. O. C. Hill, of Hiram College. In 1875 the resident ex-soldiers took the matter into their own hands, thinking it too burdensome for persons from a distance to do this duty for them. In 1875 the exercises were conducted by the writer; in 1876, by comrade E. P. Latham, and it seems proper here to record, that his address, occupying more than half an hour in its delivery, was written entirely by himself, handless though he is. In 1877 comrade J. G. Durfee assumed the management, and introduced the appropriate innovation of calling a bevy of girls and boys, not yet in their teens, to act as part of the decorating committees. Up to this date, the ceremonies of Decoration day had partaken of the nature of funereal exercises.*

In 1878, this feature was partly laid aside, and a demonstration occupied its place. The Burton cornet band, under the leadership of R. N. Ford, esquire, tendered their services and addresses were made by S. E. Clapp, of Huntsburgh, and comrades Steadman, of Garrettsville, and W. W. James. The leading features of the display were the decorating committee, composed of thirty-eight little girls clad in white, and adorned with blue sashes. Upon the head of each was a sort of tiara, having the name of the state which she represented printed thereon. Each was also provided with a small basket filled with flowers, which were strewn over the soldier's graves. There were also an equal number of lads, each adorned with a red sash, and carrying as mall Union flag. Their duty was to act as escorts to the galaxy of misses, who composed the decorating party, proper. It is quite safe to say, that in after years, they will look back to the duties of that day, as one of the events of their lives.

Another institution came into existence soon after the close of the war, known as the "Order of Patrons of Husbandry," the object of which, was to enhance the agricultural interests of the United States, and which has extended its influence to foreign nations.

The subordinate organizations of this order, are known as "Granges," one of which was established in Troy, November 9th, 1876.

This was effected through the influence and exertion of Mr. E. A. Mumford, one of the "duplicates" mentioned in the preceding pages. Forty persons was the largest number allowed as "Charter members."

On the day of organization, forty-seven presented themselves as candidates for admission, and the extra seven were received as "supplementary" members "Welshfield Grange No. 1293, P. of H." was put into working order by the election of the writer as Master; Geo. H. Fairbanks, Overseer; Royal Burton, Lecturer; A. K. Houghton, Steward; Laban Patch, Assistant Steward; Mrs. G. H. Fairbanks, Chaplain; Simeon L. Chapman, Secretary; Daniel H. Truman, Treasurer; Timothy Fox, Gate Keeper; Mrs. E. C. Nash, Ceres; Miss Victorine Mumford, Pomona; Mrs. A. K. Houghton, Flora; and Mrs. W. H. Chapman, Lady Assistant Steward. Laban Patch was elected business agent.

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* Nearly the same programme was adopted in 1879. The decorating committees were subtantially the same. The Burton band was employed, and addresses were made by Rev. G. H. Fairbanks, and comrade L. P. Barrows. Comrade Thomas A. Scott, of the 41st, acted as marshal, comrade John Cutler, of the 171st, and comrade B. H. Pratt, of the 9th artillery, had charge of the juvenile committees. The day, though dry and dusty, was pleasant, and a large audience was in attendance. Decoration day does not bid fair to pass unnoticed for years to come.

The charter members in full, were Royal Burton and wife, Henry Morton and wife, Jas. C. Burton and wife, G. W. Bartholomew and wife, Daniel Hill and wife, H. L. Hosmer and wife, H. E. Wales and wife, Elihu G. Corliss and wife, Levi P. Pool and wife, Leroy Pool and wife, S. L. Chapman and wife, E. A. Mumford and wife, Miss Victorine Mumford, W. G. Welch and wife, Albert K. Houghton and wife, Jared Button and wife, B. S. James and wife, W. H. Chapman and wife, Geo. H. Fairbanks and wife, E. C. Nash and wife, Delos Reed and wife, Laban Patch, and Timothy Fox. The present (1878) officers are Master, same; Overseer, E. A. Mumford; Lecturer, L. P. Barrows; Steward, same; Assistant Steward, J. C. Burton; Chaplain, Rev. G. H. Fairbanks; Secretary, Chas. H. Turner; Treasurer, same; Gate Keeper, same; Ceres, Mrs. L. P. Barrows; Pomona, same; Flora, same; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. J. C. Burton; Business Agent, W. G. Welch.

While making note of secret societies, it may be proper to state that at this time (1878) there is in existence, in the United States, a secret political organization, known as the Order of American Union, its object being to mitigate, so far as possible, the evil influences of the Roman Catholic church. An effort is being made to establish a council of this order in Troy—with what success, remains to be seen.

There have been, at different dates, divisions of Sons of Temperance, and lodges of Good Templars, in Troy, but all seems to have fulfilled their mission and have disbanded. In the temperance interest, a grand demonstration swept over the whole country, commencing in the winter of 1876–7, and was known as the "Murphy wave." In the spring of 1877 this wave reached Troy, and swept nearly the whole township, hundreds taking a temperance pledge, called the "Murphy card." A permanent organization was effected, and an executive committee was appointed, of which L. P. Barrows is permanent chairman, and S. L. Chapman and W. F. Fairbanks are secretaries. The following is a copy of the card:

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, AND CHARITY FOR ALL."

I, the undersigned, do Pledge my Word and Honor,

GOD HELPING ME

To abstain from ALL Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage, and that I will, by all honorable means, encourage others to abstain.

Francis Murphy. .....

A portion of the Methodist Episcopal church, several years since, adopted a system of theology known as the "doctrine of holiness." In the winter of 1877–8, a son of one of the earlier preachers, Hiram Kellogg, jr., organized and conducted a protracted meeting of this character, resulting in several conversions, and also of a profession, by some of the former members, of having attained to the "higher life," or, in other words, a "sanctified" life.

In a business way, some changes have been wrought. J. E. Wales, in addition to his blacksmithing, furnishes his customers with everything needed in the

way of hardware; also, a limited assortment of dry goods, groceries, paints, etc., etc., which are vended in a commodious building, erected for the purpose, on the northeast corner at the "center." Another blacksmith shop is also in operation, built and carried on by one Dwight Barber, late of Parkman.

Our veteran disciple of "Tubal Cain" is Sidney Gould, who came here as an apprentice to Chester Lamb, in 1842. Although somewhat broken down, "Sid" is yet a peer among his craft.

For the comfort of those who insure against lightning, let it be recorded that, thus far,—although several buildings have been more or less damaged by lightning, but one has been burned. This one was a barn belonging to L. T. Bradley, and was burned during the night of July 3, 1872.

In the way of public representation, we have yet other of Troy's good citizens to record, as incumbents of position.

Of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, D. L. Pope, esq., is an honored member, and at present is a member of the executive committee of the above-named board.

We also furnish a successor to J. O. Worrallo, who, years ago, was dubbed the "watch dog of the treasury," in the person of Simeon L. Chapman, who is at present in charge of that department at Chardon. Likewise, D. H. Truman, who, at the last county convention, was nominated for the office of county commissioner, and who, doubtless, will be elected.

Rev. E. D. Taylor is also a member of the board of school examiners, a position which he has held for several years.

It would seem proper to state in this connection that Troy furnishes one of the superintendents of public instruction for the city of Cleveland, in the person of Henry M. James, who commenced in that city in 1864, as a teacher and principal of a grammar school, and who has now risen to the position of first assistant superintendent.

The census returns have been somewhat fluctuating, as the following, at the instance of Hon. A. G. Riddle, will show: In 1850, the population of Troy numbered one thousand, one hundred and sixty-four, in 1860 nine hundred and fifty, in 1870 eight hundred and thirty-two, of which latter number eighteen were of foreign birth, and two were colored. The returns, previous to 1850, were burned.

The following tax duplicate, for the year 1817, shows the difference between "then and now" in that regard:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Tax		Horses.	Cattle.	Tax
John Beals	2	1	$ 70	Elijah Ford	1	8	$1 10
Jacob Burroughs		1	10	John Nash	1	7	1 00
Simon Burroughs	2	4	1 00	Alpheus Pierce	1	5	80
Simon Burroughs, jr.		1	10	Harvey Pratt		3	30
John Colson	1	2	40	Jacob Welsh	3	5	1 40

At that date, all personal property, except horses and cattle, was exempt from taxation.

Seven instances of self-destruction have occurred in Troy, as follows: July 1, 1850, Linus Burr, borrowed a rifle of a neighbor for the ostensible purpose of shooting woodchucks, and, repairing to a thicket, shot himself through the head. The cause was attributed to domestic infelicity.

September 28, 1857, Sereno Percival ended his days in like manner. This tragedy occurred on Sunday morning. Mr. P. had dressed himself, ostensibly for church, when, suddenly seizing a rifle, he ran around to the north end of his house, and placing the muzzle to his head, blew out his brains. This deed was attributed in part to an unpleasantness which existed between himself and his brother Olney, and which was likely to culminate in a suit at law.

The next was Samuel Abrams, who was found suspended from the branch of a fallen tree. A sleet storm had fallen, and he was encased in ice when found. Appearance indicated that the limb had yielded to his weight more than he expected, and, in his desperation he had drawn up his feet, to make sure his attempt. This was on the twenty-third of November, 1858. The cause was supposed, from appearance, to be identical with that which prompted Mr. Burr —domestic trouble.

The next victim was a most estimable woman—Mrs. George Fox. Long continued illness had rendered her morbidly despondent, and, although her friends had taken every precaution to avoid this catastrophe, she had managed to secrete a rope, and while left alone for a few moments, she seized the opportunity to fasten it to a hook in the ceiling overhead, and to act as her own executioner. She was discovered before life was extinct, but her work had been so thorough, that medical skill was of no avail, and she died on the following day—March 25, 1868.

Jacob A. Cutler came to his end in the same manner as did Mrs. Fox, and was impelled by the same cause. He had been an invalid from his youth, and had become imbued with the idea that he was burdensome to his brother, John, in whose family he had a long time lived. He, too, had secreted a rope, and, on the morning of June 17, 1874, while the men were busy about their chores, and the women with the preparation of breakfast, fastened one end to a post of his bedstead, the other around his own neck, and, to all appearance, rolled out of bed. When discovered, life was extinct. It was, indeed, a sad ending of a long, sad life; his age at death being fifty-two years.

January 22, 1876, Emily, wife of Alson Mumford, died a raving maniac, which sad event so incessantly preyed upon the mind of the bereaved husband, that life became unendurable, and on the seventh of the following August, he blew the top of his own head entirely off, using a heavily-charged shot-gun for that purpose.

The seventh tragedy, which was preceded by wife-murder, was very revolting in its character.

The perpetrator, Leonard B. Stroud, seemed to be a veritable son of Ishmael, whose "hand was against every man's hand," and, as a legitimate consequence, the remainder of the passage was applicable to his case. Becoming angry with his third wife, with whom he was living, he wreaked his vengeance upon her, as is supposed, if not known, by administering poison to some stock, which she owned in her own right. This led to his arrest, and trial, and finally to a separation from his wife. Not yet, apparently, satisfied, he instituted suit for the recovery of certain household goods, coming from Cleveland, where he then resided for that purpose.

In trying to effect a settlement with a step-son, he became additionally enraged, and repairing to the rsidence of the doomed wife, he called her to the road, on pretense of wanting food. This request she at once executed, and when within reach, she was seized by the infuriated man, and disemboweled with a butcher knife, which he had hitherto concealed.

The act was immediately followed by self-immolation, cutting his own throat from ear to ear, with the same weapon. He lived about three hours after the deed was committed, and his victim lived till the following day. Their ages were respectively seventy-three and sixty-two years. This tragedy occurred April 18, 1878.

Since February, 1876, thirty-two deaths have occurred, the greatest age being that of Riall Fisher, who was ninety-four, and the only one who had seen more than ninety years. The number between eighty and ninety was two, one of whom—Widow Silvernail—came to Troy in 1819, as Mrs. Kingsbury, and has

ever since been identified as one of our staunch citizens. The number between seventy and eighty was six, and nearly all of them pioneers.

It is a notable fact that three of this number died suddenly; one, however, —Amos Burroughs—preceded this date a little. He was found dead in his barn, January 14, 1876. The next was Deacon Luther Sanford, who fell from his bed a corpse on the evening of December 5, 1877, and, lastly, Chester Houghton, who, on the morning of August 24, 1878, went out to salt his cattle, and fell dead in the field. Mr. Houghton had, since 1836, been one of the chief supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church at the center, as had Deacon Sanford, of the Free-will Baptist church at Maple Grove.

Mr. Burroughs came to this town when a lad, and had shared largely its honors. The number who died between the ages of sixty and seventy was two, one of whom—Mrs. M. James (Sally Barrows)—was a charter member of the Congregational church. Between the ages of fifty and sixty, four have died, among whom were J. P. Scott, and a woman whose maiden name was Sarepta Pool, both of whom came here in their youthful days; Mrs. Elizabeth Abell, who years ago was a prominent teacher,* and Mrs. Thomas Kimpton, who had been but a few years, comparatively, a resident of Troy. Between the ages of forty and fifty, none died within the above-named period, the remainder being of ages less than forty years. This includes the time to September 1, 1878.

In the matter of music Troy is by no means deficient. For military music, two drummers are in our midst. Gardner Conant was drummer for the first company organized in "Welshfield," and Lewis Scott has a reputation county-wide. For instrumental music, other than military, Mr. J. E. (Ellison) Sperry is the oldest performer. His instrument is the violin, and, though considered at the present date somewhat "old fashioned," his music is both scientific and soul-stirring. Eugene Nash, grandson of Troy's first musician, known by the title of "Prof." has a talent of no ordinary merit, both as a performer and a vocalist. Miss Laverne Grover—since Mrs. Moore—daughter of the present Methodist preacher, has also a well-earned local reputation. As a vocalist, but few excel Mrs. J. E. Wales as a soprano, and Master Sherrier Wells, stepson of Rev. E. D. Taylor, is fast becoming an excellent performer, while Miss Rose Tilden (now Mrs. Cope) also excels at the piano.

In the matter of pastimes, the games and recreations of "ye olden time" have passed into oblivion: such games as the old base ball, wrestling, running, local horse-racing, etc., etc. Now the popular games are the "national base ball," a game wherein both life and limb are in danger, and a game known as croquet, or "nigger billiards." This latter game is easily played, and so infatuating is it that some, whose estates are heavily encumbered with mortgage, have well-kept croquet grounds, while their crops have been hidden from view by a luxuriant growth of weeds.

The settlement of the *first* farm in Troy has been duly chronicled. The *last* farm which was taken up an unbroken forest, is located one mile north from the center, and is part of the original "Welsh purchase." It was kept in possession of the Welsh heirs, or their representatives, till the year 1855, when William H. Scott became its owner, who at once proceeded to "clear it off." It is now one of the good farms of the township, and is still in Mr. Scott's possession.

The first Sunday-school, organized by Rev. Luther Humphrey, and Deacon Rouse, of Cleveland, in 1816, and which elected Henry B. Davis superintend-

*It is a noteworthy fact that at the decease of Mrs. Abell, the family of which she was a member became extinct. She was married to B. F. Abell, May 20, 1841, and the issue of this marriage was a son and a daughter. John F., the son, died January 10, 1863, aged twenty; the daughter, Mary, died December 22, 1865, just previous to her anticipated marriage. B. F. died April 23, 1866, and the widow, Elizabeth, August 18, 1878, thus consigning the entire family to the limits of God's acre.

ent, has been kept in operation—with but short intermissions—up to the present date. It is now a "Union" Sunday-school, with Rev. George H. Fairbanks as superintendent; J. W. Fox, jr., assistant; Darius Nash, secretary; W. G. Welch, treasurer; B. H. Pratt, librarian.

As to railroads, several have crossed our domain, *on paper*. The first, and, thus far, the only one, upon which work was actually done, was the "Clinton Line," which was commenced in 1852, and the road-bed made nearly ready for the superstructure, when the company failed. The work was abandoned, and still remains as it was then left. Other surveys for different roads have, from time to time, been made, but, as yet, that is all that has been done.

Our mail facilities are ample. A daily mail ronte, know as the "Burton and Garrettsville," connecting the Painesville & Youngstown railroad at Burton, with the Atlantic & Great Western railway, at Garrettsville, delivers mail at our post-office twice each day, and also such express matter as comes over the said roads.

In 1819, a conclave of Masons, coming from far and near, met at the house of Jacob Welsh, who was a member of the fraternity. Our narrator, Mrs. Chester Nash, who was then a little girl, living at Mr. Welsh's, says that the "brethren" became quite hilarious during their sojourn.

In this connection, it may be proper to state, that though Masons and Odd Fellows are somewhat numerous in our community, there is no lodge of either society in Troy. The Odd Fellows affiliate with the lodge at Auburn, and the "Free and Accepted" with the lodges at Burton and Parkman.

In addition to the ordinary industries, a new one was introduced in 1878, known as the "stave business." The Standard Oil Company, of Cleveland, needed staves, and sent emissaries far and near to secure oak timber, suitable for their manufacture. Troy, being well supplied with this variety, was invaded by stave seekers, and a large quantity of timber was secured, much to the after chagrin of the owners thereof. The staves did not "pan out" in quantities at all lucrative.

At present no schools are supported at public expense, except the ordinary common schools, known as "District" schools. At Maple Grove, Mr. B. F. Prichard, sometimes succeeds in organizing a select school at his own private instance. The township is divided into eight sub-districts, each of which is provided with a good, substantial school-house, and the grade of teachers employed as good as the community affords, which, to say the least, is *good*.

The statement, made in preceding pages, that Troy is an unhappy place for disciples of "Hippocrates" to settle in, still holds good. In the winter of 1866–7, a man who subscribed himself as "A. M. Ross, M. D.," took up his abode in our midst, but after enduring "all the ills that flesh is heir to," left in disgust, before the expiration of eighteen months.

It may be proper here to state, that the first physician who attempted to locate here, was one Dr. Stevens, who came in 1834, and staid three or four months, boarding in the family of A. J. Nash, but becoming dissatisfied, took up his abode at Cuyahoga Rapids, where he practiced his profession several years, from which place he removed to Windsor, Ashtabula county, where he continues to reside.

Since the days of "Old Searcher," and his descendant, "Champion," fast horses have not been indulged in, as an exclusive business, to any extent, while in fine cattle, the strains are constantly improving thoroughbreds being by no means unusual, as is also the case with sheep and swine. At present long wooled sheep have the preference, and among swine, the "Magie," or "Poland China," is the general favorite. "Hen fever" sometimes rages, but scarcely ever proves fatal. At this era, the "Silver Spangled Hamburg" is a popular

breed of poultry. The old fashioned "Dung Hill," like the "Scrub," has become a thing of the past.

There has never been any banking institution within our borders, yet we rejoice in the fact, that a bank president is in our midst—in the person of W. C. Thrasher, president of the First National bank, at Garrettsville.

Several attempts have, from time to time, been made to organize a cornet band, all of which have failed, owing in part, in every instance, to lack of agreement in the choice of a leader.

In 1875, there were twenty-five additions to the mortuary record—the greatest number, thus far, in any one year. Among this number, were several who had "borne the burden and heat of the day" in the earlier settlement of the township, to-wit: Mrs. B. S. (Aunt Orinda) Hosmer, Spencer Barrows, Samuel Satterlee, Isaac Speer, and Mrs. James Fairbanks.

Our criminal record is not very extended. Since the "Reddout" burglary of 1844, Troy had enjoyed comparative security from that class of criminals, up to 1868, when the house of Solomon Wells was forcibly entered during the night time, and part of the inmates chloroformed. The remaining part were aroused, when the would-be thief hastily escaped through an open window, leaving his pants in the clutches of Mr. Wells, who had taken in the situation, and had seized him by the aforementioned "unmentionables" as he passed out. Mr. Wells at once mounted his horse, and roused the community, but the fugitive made good his escape.

A similar raid was made on the house of George Fox, at the Center, on the night of September 16, 1876. In this instance, the maurauders — there were two — entered, as at Mr. Wells', through an open window; but instead of using chloroform, they belabored Mr. and Mrs. Fox, who were sound asleep, with a stick of stove wood. Mr. F. took umbrage at this treatment and hastily arose, when the assaulting party beat a retreat, leaving behind both boots, and implements for securing the persons of their intended victim. Although the villagers were aroused, and a scrutinizing search was made, the would-be robbers made good their escape. Robbery was, in both instances, undoubtedly the object.

In this connection, it may be proper to record, that we have a representative in Columbus, in the person of one Ed. Silver, whose weakness in this intsance was "butter," which was purloined from the premises of Betsy Davis, a maiden farmer, living a mile north from Maple Grove. In addition to this, while in jail at Chardon, he engaged in an assault on the Sheriff, Silo P. Warriner, and with others, effected his escape, but was some time after recaptured and sentenced to five years' incarceration.

During the war of 1861–5, the ladies of Troy improvised a stand of colors, from material other than regulation "bunting." At the "Bunker Hill" celebration in 1876, this flag was nailed to the belfry of the Congregational Church, where it was rent in tatters by the wind. In the spring of 1878, the trustees of the township purchased a "regulation" flag, to replace the one destroyed. This flag cost $17.50.

Probably, the closest political contest, in Troy, was at the gubernatorial election in October, 1877, at which time nearly all the voters were at the polls. The vote stood: for Richard M. Bishop (Democrat) 40; for W. H. West (Republican) 156.

For several years past, the hearse, which was purchased by Mr. Pratt, has been discarded, as a vehicle quite too antiquated. For a time, Parkman and Hiram were drawn on as occasion required, but at present, Mr. E. J. Slitor, of Burton, who keeps an undertaking establishment, including a hearse, which cost not far from one thousand dollars, is nearly always called on to supply this

need. Those of our citizens who attended the burial of Reed Burroughs, in 1813, will, doubtless, observe a marked contrast between *then* and *now*, in this regard.

Luther Chapman and Anna Sawyer daughter of Thomas Sawyer, were married, by Rev. John Barrett February 14, 1830. They at once took possession of the homestead where they now live, for the first eight years occupying a small cabin, which was located where the cheese-factory "parsonage" now stands, when they built the house where they at present reside.* This is the oldest couple now living, who were married in the township of Welshfield.

Osman Beals and Marcia Evarts were married December 16, 1836. Both are yet living, and are the oldest couple who were married in the township of Troy.

There are fourteen persons now living in Troy, who have seen four score years. Samuel Knight and Richard V. Sliter are 89; Mrs. Charlotte Durfee,† 88; Deacon Ziba Pool,† 86; Isaac Scott, 86; Benjamin Hosmer, 84; Robert Ledwell, 84; Augustus Lane, Dolly Pool, Betsey Barrows, and Mary Packard, 83; Widow Norton (once Parsons), 82; Luther Chapman and Ruth Keyes, 80. Of those who have passed "three-score-and-ten" the number is twenty-nine. Of these, Sabrina Burroughs, Deacon Ziba Harrington, and Nancy Steele are 78; Mrs. Content Reed, Widow Wm. Mumford, Widow Samuel Satterlee, and Osman Beals are 77; Peter Davis, 76; Elijah Dean, 75; Mrs. Ziba Pool, 77; Galen Lamb, 75; Deacon E. B. Turner,† 75; Norman Burgess, 74; Lewis F. Scott and Mrs. Welthia Weston, 73; Mrs. Emily Pike, Mrs. Peter Davis, Mrs. Samuel Knight, and Seth Burton, 72; Laura Scott (Mrs. L. F.) and Mrs. E. B. Turner, 71; Orrin Lamb, 71; Clark Vaughn, Adorno Blood, John Nash, Mrs. Henry Luce,† Thomas Scott, Nelson Bentley, Mrs. Luther Chapman and James Hoxter, 70.

Floating on the borders of seventy years are William Tinkham, Wilkins Fox, Widow Caroline Nash, Horace Hotchkiss, Widow Caroline Houghton; Widow Luther Sanford, Gardner Conant, Samuel Cooper, Alex. Mumford, William Starin, Widow Lydia Wood, and quite probably others, who might be reckoned among the settlers of Troy.

The Methodist Epicopal church has held its annual conference, and Rev. J. B. Grover,‡ has been returned to this charge for the years 1878–79. The Ohio Agricultural society has held its annual session, for 1878, and D. L. Pope & Son have received the first premium§ for best display of cheese. The Geauga County Agricultural society has held its annual fair for 1878, at which one hundred dollars premium was offered for the best played game of base ball, while the munificent sum of six dollars premium was offered for the best display of work oxen—Troy being equally interested with other townships in the result.

The october election has been held, and our townsman, D. H. Truman, was elected to the office of county commissioner, and J. F. Nash, was elected as his own successor to the office of justice of the peace.

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*NOTE—The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman's marriage occurred February 14, 1880, and, had it not been for the severe indisposition of one of the older children, would have been duly celebrated. The children comprise five daughters and one son, all of whom are living within easy reach of the homestead.

† Since deceased.

‡ Since the above was written the session for 1879 has been held, and Rev. Henry J. Hunscher has been sent to succeed Mr. Grover.

§ In 1877, D. L. Pope & Son received the first premium on all dairy products. (See Ohio Agricultural report for 1877, page 109). In 1878, this firm received the first premium on factory cheese. (See Ohio Agricultural report for 1878, page 136). In 1879, they were equally successful. At the Northern Ohio fair, held at Cleveland, September, 1879, Delos Mumford received the first premium, for best display of Devon cattle.

For the last two years our townsman, E. P. Latham has held the office of president of the Geauga County Agricultural society.

The oldest resident of Troy, who is "native, and to the manor born," is Mrs. N. M. Olds, born March 1, 1817, while the oldest voter, of the same description, is Byron H. Pratt, who is seven years her junior, and was born July 17, 1824.

Probably no one clergyman has officiated at as many burials in this township as has Rev. Hiram Kellogg, his years of ministration as a "circuit" preacher having been no less than five, while his popularity is such that, before failing health compelled him to decline, his good offices were often called for, long after he had retired from active duty as a "watchman on the walls of Zion." Those who have heard him sing the hymn commencing

"My latest sun is sinking fast,
My race is almost run,"

will not be likely soon to forget it.

Of the original Welsh family, two descendants—brothers—yet remain in Troy. John Welsh, son of Captain John Welsh, who was brought here an infant, now lives one half mile north from the center. He has four sons, one of whom bears the family name of "John." The other, William G. Welch,* was born here. He lives a short distance south from the center, on a fraction of the original homestead. In his case, the family name does not bid fair to be handed down. Yet another disciple of Æsculapius, H. M. Fenton by name, formerly from Bristol, Trumbull county, has had the temerity to set up practice in our midst; with what result, time alone will disclose.

Grave robbery, by Ohio medical students, has of late been carried on to such an extent as to prompt the State legislature to enact a law permitting townships to build receiving vaults, if a majority of voters consent to be taxed for that purpose. At the township election, held April 7, 1879, this measure was carried by a large majority. The vault was to cost, not to exceed one thousand, three hundred dollars.

In accordance with the above decision of the township, the trustees advertised for sealed proposals to built the said vault, after a specified plan, designed by Guy Tilden, esq., of Cleveland. Three proposals were offered. These proposals were opened July 31, 1879, when the lowest bid was found to be the sum of one thousand, one hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-five cents. This bid was accepted, and the vault was built. Changes in the original plan increased the total cost (including Mr. Tilden's bill of twenty-five dollars) to one thousand, two hundred and sixty. This vault was finished December 11, 1879, and was first occupied by the remains of Emily, wife of Benjamin Cooper, which was deposited therein January 2, 1880. The cemetery grounds have also been improved by extensive draining and grading. A new fence, in course of construction, together with a substantial stone pavement from the front gate to the vault door, will make an aggregate expenditure of nearly two thousand dollars.

The mortuary record discloses the fact that, including old and young, six hundred and fifty-six of Troy's inhabitants have "paid the debt of nature." The last name on this list is that of Deacon Edward B. Turner, whose death occurred April 22, 1879. Like that of his neighbor, Deacon Sanford, his death was without any premonition. He was visiting a daughter living in Chester, this county, and retired at night, feeling unusually well. Before morning he awakened Mrs. Turner, with the complaint that he felt badly, when she at once aroused the household, who had scarcely time to comprehend the situation before he was dead. The remains were brought back to Troy, and the funeral services held at the

* Since removed to Newton, Kansas.

homestead, Rev. G. H. Fairbanks officiating. Deacon Turner was one of the few, whose Christian practice corresponded with his profession.

As great a loss as Troy has ever been called upon to sustain, in the death of its citizens, occurred on the nineteenth of December, 1878, at which date Rev. E. D. Taylor died. His decease was almost simultaneous with that of Bayard Taylor, then Minister to Berlin. Perhaps no man ever took up his residence within the boundaries of this township, in whose case the original verdict of the people at large was afterward more completely reversed than in that of Mr. Taylor. He first came here, a widower, in January, 1873, and took rooms in a private house. These rooms he almost constantly kept, except when called away to attend to his pastoral duties, or to the post-office after his mail, and the consequence was a verdict, "straight laced," was rendered. It remained for his second wife, formerly widow of Edgar Wells, of Claridon, to dispel this illusion. They were married in September, 1874, and as soon thereafter as practicable, they arranged a household of their own. Mrs. Taylor was eminently social in temperament, and this fact soon caused a marked change in the opinion of people concerning himself. What had been considered superciliousness was discovered to be its exact opposite—innate diffidence. With his wife for a needed auxiliary, this was, in a great measure, dispelled, and it was not long until Mr. Taylor was considered one of the choice citizens of the township. An eminent Methodist preacher once said, that "the class meeting was the spiritual thermometer of the church." It is equally true that the "donation visit" is an index of the estimation in which the recipient thereof is held. An appointment of this character, at the house of Mr. Taylor, never met with a cold response, either in numbers, or in contributions. His happiest efforts—if *happiest* is an appropriate adjective—as a pastor, were at the burial of a child, for it was then that all the finer sympathies of his nature were aroused. Those parents, whose children he has assisted in laying away in "God's acre," will long remember his choked utterances, when referring to their own bereavement.

In January, 1878, Mr. Taylor came in temporary possession of a piece of land, which made him legitimately eligible for admission into the order of Patrons of Husbandry. His application, and also that of Mrs. Taylor, were soon after made for admission into Welshfield grange. Of course they were received.

At his death, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiment of the grange, in its bereavement. The following resolutions, to which are appended the names of the committee, were adopted:

"WHEREAS, Our most worthy Brother, Rev. E. D. Taylor, was, on the nineteenth of December, 1878, called from his labor among his brethren, and has gone 'over the River;' therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we tender to our esteemed sister, Mrs. F. E. Taylor, widow of deceased, and our esteemed sister, Mrs. Anna T. Treat, daughter of deceased, and to each and all of the relatives, our fullest sympathy in this their hour of affliction and sorrow. That we sympathize with the Christian church, in its having lost a true and faithful pastor and worker, and with the public generally in its having lost a true man and a good citizen; and we here add our testimony to that universally expressed by all; that in Brother Taylor did we recognize in an eminent degree, those qualities of character that go to make the Christian gentleman. Surely, our loss is great! Who is able to wear his mantle?

"We live in a world of mutation and decay, and yet in the world of change and death, there are principles of eternal truth and right, to which men may fasten themselves and share their immortality. This our worthy Creator has done. The brute creation have no power to help themselves or their successors up in the scale of being, but men may enrich their children with the result of their lives. It is the privilege of each succeeding generation to be better, know more and live on a higher plane, than the question preceding. Brother Taylor has helped his race *upward*, and has enriched us with the value of an exemplary and noble life. Not only do we owe him a debt of gratitude, but generations yet to come will, as the years roll by, "rise up and call him blessed."

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions been grossed upon the records of the grange. A copy presented to our sister, Florence E. Taylor, a and copy furnished for publication to the *Geauga Republican—Burton, Leader—Garrettsville Journal—Grange Bulletin and Live Patron*,

"E. G. CORLISS,
"L. P. BARROWS,
"G. H. FAIRBANKS, } *Committee.*"

The death of Mr. Taylor left the pulpit of the Congregational society again vacant, and Rev. George H. Fairbanks was retained, to temporarily supply the vacancy.

Mr. Fairbanks, although a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, had not for some time, if ever, subscribed heartily to many of its tenets, and early in, 1879, he asked to be absolved from that connection, which request was granted. Soon after, he applied for membership in the Congregational church, and was received.

At a session of Plymouth Rock conference, held in Burton, in April of same year, he received ordination, and is now (1879) regularly supplying the pulpit of the society here.

In our cemeteries repose the remains of six Revolutionary soldiers. (See roster.)* Of the war of 1812, nine have gone home. (See roster.) Two veterans of 1812 are yet living in Troy—Isaac Scott and Richard V. Slitor.

Of the war of the Rebellion—Chauncey Lane is buried in the northeast cemetery; Edward Wells, in the Mumford cemetery; Harlan Warner, at Maple Grove; Monroe Nash, Andrew Pool, Avery Patterson, and Wilson Green, in in the center grounds; Chester Hoard, and Volney Sperry are buried just across the township line, in Burton.

An attempt to arrange and classify the list of postmasters and justices of the peace, according to the time and term of holding their respective offices, has proved a partial failure, as access to the proper records is, in some cases, difficult to obtain. The first magistrate, as has been noticed, was elected in 1817. This was John Nash, sr. He served till 1832—five terms—and was then succeeded by Alvord Beals, and he by Jacob Burroughs. In 1832, the population had become sufficiently numerous to require two magistrates, one of whom—Joseph Doolittle—resided across the river. He was first elected in October, 1832, again in October, 1835, and again in October, 1838, but removed to a purchase north from the center the year following, when Joseph Nash, sr., was elected to fill the vacancy, in April, 1839, serving one term. Lewis S. Pope succeeded Nash in April, 1842, also serving one term. At the same time Joseph Doolittle again served, and was in office at the time of the "Reddout" burglary. Cyrus McLouth succeeded L. S. Pope in April, 1845, served two years, resigned, and was succeeded by Lyman Truman, in April, 1847, who served one term. At about the same date B. F. Abell held the office, and also Orrin Nash. Joseph Patch was elected to succeed Lyman Truman, but resigned soon after he was commissioned. William F. Pratt succeeded B. F. Abell, serving till the spring of 1858, when N. E. Scott was elected, who served one term. C. G. Hayes was elected in April, 1861, and again in 1864, but removed to Auburn, before his second term expired. L. P. Scott succeeded his brother, N. E. Scott. D. L. Pope was elected to succeed C. G. Hayes, in October, 1865, and served two terms. L. P. Barrows was elected to succeed L. P. Scott, and served one term, commencing November 10, 1867, when he was succeeded by B. F. Lilly, who died during his second term. S. J. Esty was then elected, and has since held the office. Joseph F. Nash was elected October 17, 1872, and is now serving his third term, which expires October 14, 1881.

The custodians of the post-office have been nearly as follows: At the establishment of the office here, in 1836, Alden J. Nash was commissioned post-

*The death of Captain Hopkins was the first which occurred after the cemetery was removed from the center to its present location; consequently, he was the first to be buried in that ground. He was father to a somewhat numerous family, among them were Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., who, for a time, was a citizen of Troy; also, Bradley Hopkins, Mrs. Horace and Leonard Lamson, Mrs. Alba Tinkham, and Mrs. Joseph Durfee, besides five others who never had their homes here. He was captured by the Indians soon after he enlisted, and was held a prisoner nearly two years, suffering incredible hardships at their hands. His grandchildren are numerous.

master, which office he held till 1845, when he was succeeded by Joseph Durfee, who held the office four years. He was, in turn, succeeded by Phidelus Pool in 1849, who was custodian of the keys, till John Mayhew came in possession of the store, when the commission was bestowed upon him. This, Mr. Mayhew held, till his removal to Auburn Corners, when Mr. Pool was reinstated. Later, Mr. Pool removed to Wisconsin, and William F. Pratt received the appointment, and he, in turn, was succeeded by B. H. Heath. After a time, Mr. H. was removed, and F. A. Clary became the incumbent, and the office was again established in the store—then the property of L. Dalrymple. Mr. D. removed to Chagrin Falls, accompanied by Mr. Clary, when Luther P. Scott became postmaster. Mr. Clary returned from the Falls, and about the same time Mr. S. entered the employ of D. L. Pope, when Mr. C. again assumed the office, holding it till S. B. Evans became possessor of the store property, when the commission was transferred to him.

In 1875, Mr. Evans sold to H. Kellogg & Son, since which time S. W. Kellogg—the "son"—has been custodian of the United States mails at the "Welshfield" post-office. Mr. K. has also held the keys of the township treasury for an equal length of time.

The township cemeteries —of which there are five— had for a long time been sadly neglected. In 1875, the township trustees put the "Mumford" cemetery in good condition; also, the one at Maple Grove, about the same time. In the spring of 1879, the cemetery at the Center underwent extensive improvements in the form of under-draining and grading. The evergreen trees also received a severe pruning. The other two cemeteries are, as yet, neglected. There is a strong objection in the minds of many, to the location of the grounds at the Centre, some of whom have secured burial lots at Auburn Corners and elsewhere.

It is a well-known fact, that the rule followed by pioneer settlers of a timbered country, with regard to building, was first: the log cabin; next, the "hovel," followed by the permanent barn, and lastly, when circumstances and inclination dictated, the permanent house was built, subject, of course, to occasional additions.

To this rule there is, at least, one exception in Troy. Jason Burnell's cabin was followed very shortly by an unpretending frame structure, covered with undressed siding, and long or "shake" shingles. He made no further improvements in house building.

When Messrs. Williams, of Parkman, came in possession of the premises, was at once re-constructed, and became a dairy farm. The house, not being convenient for dairy purposes, was torn away, and a neat, substantial one occupied its place, which, together with the farm, was rented to Henry Luce for a long term of years, afterwards to others.

In 1864–5, D. C. Tilden purchased the property, and soon made a radical change in the structure of the house, and afterward of the barns. The house, as Mr. T. had arranged it, answered his purpose till the season of 1878, when he removed nearly all of the former domicile, and in its place, erected the most elaborate frame dwelling in the township.

In only one instance has the indispensible cabin been dispensed with. When William Scott took possession of his present farm, which, at the time, was a forest — he bought a shoe-shop standing a half mile east from the Center, and moved it on his purchase, and which served for a dwelling till his present house was built.

There is no landed monopoly in Troy. There are not to exceed half-a-dozen persons which have each an area of a half section of land. Among the larger farms, is that of D. L. Pope, containing three hundred and sixty-five acres;

that of D. C. Tilden, containing three hundred and fifty-five acres; and that of H. L. Hosmer, containing three hundred and fifty acres.

Forty years ago, a large proportion of the inhabitants of Troy were pioneers, living on land which they had "taken up" and partially reclaimed from a dense, unbroken forest. Now (October, 1879,) the number of those who reside on their pioneer possessions is reduced to five.

Soon after attaining his majority, Wilkins (J. W.) Fox became the owner of a tract of land located on section twenty-two, the title deed to which he still retains. He has now a well-improved "homestead" of two hundred and fifty-three acres.

In 1828, Luther Chapman bought of one Levi Gilkie the farm on which he now lives, Gilkie having made but little improvement.

In 1832, Lewis F. Scott purchased a piece of "wild land" of Horace Lamson, located on section eight. Now, although not containing as many acres as some, it can—in point of fertility—put to shame more than one farm in Troy, that boasts of a far greater area.

In 1833, Benjamin Hosmer located on section one, and, after three years improvement, including the building of a frame barn, he sold the premises to William Dunn, and purchased about two hundred acres of land located on sections twelve and thirteen. Then it was an entire wilderness. Now it is one of the most desirable locations in the township.

The other is Horace Hotchkiss.* He also came in 1833, and purchased a part of the northwest quarter of section eight, then known as the "Mead" Section. He obtained this land of one Francis James, who had done no more than to collect material wherewith to commence the body of a log house, but, before this was raised, Mr. H. made the purchase, and finished the cabin himself. This farm, he has ever since owned and occupied.

Delos and Alex. Mumford also came in possession of their homesteads, when but little if any improvements had been made on them.

Forty years ago, a large proportion of the inhabitants of Troy were dwellers in primitive log houses. Now there are but two houses of this description in the township, which are occupied as dwellings.

Widow Esther Corlett owns and occupies one of these, which is located in the north part of section twenty-five. Its "cosy" appearance, covered, as it is, with a profusion of running vines, makes it the admiration of many who live in more pretentious domiciles.

The other, which has a comfortable frame attachment, is on the original Benjamin Kingsbury purchase, and is now the property of S. W. Latham.

Forty years ago, new-comers depended largely on the "Welsh Marsh" for their first winter's forage, as well as for pasture during the summer. To obtain this forage, they were compelled to mow the grass as best they might—among the fallen logs, dead trees, and alder, and dog-wood bushes. When cured, the hay was raked with hand rakes, and cocked; then allowed to stand till it became compact, after which it was carried to the hard land by means of "hay poles." To accomplish this, two slender poles, each about ten feet in length, were called into requisition. These were thrust under the hay-cocks, when a man at each end could carry the hay,—either to a wagon, then in waiting to take the forage home; or to a spot selected whereon to build a stack, to be moved home the following winter.

Now since this land has come in possession of the Messrs. Pope—a great improvement is manifest. These logs, trees, and bushes, have all disappeared,

*NOTE. Mr. Hotchkiss died October 15th—a few days after the above was written. He was respected as a man of spotless integrity.

and a judicious system of ditches cut through to the river. The grass is mowed with a machine, raked with a horse-rake, and hauled on wagons as successfully as on highland meadows.

Troy has not been specially noted for the number or variety of venomous beasts, or reptiles, or of natural curiosities found within its borders. Among the latter, was a petrified black snake found by Lewis A. Burroughs, in a solid rock on Sugar-loaf hill. Shape and color of snake quite perfect. C. G. Canfield found another similar to the one found by Mr. Burroughs, near where the river crosses the south line of the township. This, too, was found in the solid rock. While Thomas Sawyer was yet living in Troy, one of his sons found and killed a yellow rattlesnake, near where John Nash, the younger, now lives. The snake, which was six feet, eight inches in length, was skinned, and the skin filled with bran, requiring a peck of the same to fill it.

The surface of this domain was originally covered with a dense growth of excellent timber, the predominating variety being white oak, with a generous allowance of chestnut, maple, hickory, ash, beech, and, on some sections, whitewood and cucumber, with inferior varieties in abundance. Maple sugar is manufactured to some extent.

The surface of this township, when compared with that of other townships in Geauga county, is level; with an average altitude of about six hundred and fifty feet above Lake Erie.

"Sugar-loaf" on section two is by far the most prominent elevation. Another, but much smaller,—known by the primitive hunters as "Poplar Hill"—is on the dividing line between sections fourteen and fifteen; the "Welsh Hill," at, and immediately west from, the center; another, on section sixteen, in which the "coal mine" is located; and yet another on section twenty-five, near the summit of which the dwelling of Eri Farr is located, but all these, excepting the Sugar-loaf, are cultivated without serious difficulty.

The remainder of the township is pleasantly undulating.

Troy is tolerably well watered. The principal stream is the Cuyahoga river, which flows through the township from north to south, passing nearly the whole distance through the fourth range of sections. This stream, the current of which is very sluggish, is bordered nearly the whole distance with more or less extensive marshes, and its annual overflow makes their future reclamation a matter of doubt.

Besides the Cuyahoga, there are several smaller streams, one of which Bridge, creek enters from Auburn township, near the southwest corner of section twenty-two, flowing northwesterly, and discharging its waters into the Cuyahoga, near the middle of section twenty.

Black brook enters this township from Auburn, near the southern line, and flowing eastward, is lost in the Cuyahoga, after crossing section twenty-five, and a portion of section sixteen.

Spring brook rises at a bountiful spring on section eleven, and flows westward into the Cuyahoga.

Mile brook has its rise on section ten, crossing section twelve, and a portion of section nineteen when it also pays tribute to the Cuyahoga.

Half Mile brook has its source on section twelve, crossing which, and also a portion of section eighteen, empties into the Cuyahoga.

Sawyer brook begins its course on section three, and, after traversing a portion of sections three, eight, fourteen, and seventeen, is lost in the same river.

Silver creek takes its rise on section four, traverses sections four, seven, and six, when it passes into Hiram, Portage county, and helps to form the stream on which Garrettsville is situated.

A small stream—nameless—has its origin on section four, which, after mean-

dering through a large portion of section five, enters the township of Parkman, where it discharges into Grand river.

There is also a similar rivulet on section one, which crosses into Burton, where it is known as "Rocky run."

Punderson creek—an outlet of Punderson pond in Newbury—flows into a small pond, located near the northeast corner of section twenty-one. From this pond, a small stream traverses a portion of section twenty, emptying into Bridge creek.

In addition to the above-described water courses, springs are interspersed throughout the township, but few farms being destitute of one or the other.

The state election—held October 14, 1879,—was, if possible, more spirited than that of 1877. At the election just held, Foster (Republican) received two hundred votes, and Ewing (Democrat) received thirty-seven votes. One ballot was rejected, two ballots being folded together. At this election, S. L. Chapman was re-elected county treasurer, and J. G. Durfee was again elected coroner.

At the commencement of each decade, an assessment of real estate is made, the person performing this duty being denominated a "real estate assessor." In 1860, Solomon Wells was the incumbent of this office; in 1870, S. J. Esty; at the October election of 1879, the writer was elected to perform this duty for the coming decade.

At the annual election of the "State Board of Agriculture," for 1880, the office of treasurer was conferred upon D. L. Pope.

The "Troy Hotel"—D. M. Marcy, proprietor,—is a commodious building, having a front of twenty-five by sixty feet, with an equal amount of room in the rear. In the capacity of hotel keeper, "Mit." stands a peer. The reputation of his table is such that commercial travelers make it a point to "stop" with him, whenever it is practicable for them to do so.

CHAPTER VI.

DEATH RECORD OF TROY TOWNSHIP.

DATE.			YRS.	MOS.
1813—July	2,	Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simom Burroughs, jr.,	5	
1814—Dec.	5,	Edwin, infant son of John and Polly Nash,		
1817—Aug.	20,	Bradley Bromley,	25	
"	"	Theodore Dowdy,	20	
"		Infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Flavel Sawyer.		
1818—May	13,	Philancia, twin daughter of John and Polly Nash,	1	2
1821—Dec.	20,	Nathaniel White,	17	
1822—April	19,	Jacob Welsh, pioneer,	67	
Mar.	22,	Thankful, wife of Nathaniel Weston,	50	
Oct.	31,	John Hitchcock,	76	
1823—Aug.	30,	Child of Amos and Sabrina Burroughs,		
Oct.	5,	Mary, widow of Jacob Welsh,	40	
		Gideon Hill,	37	
1824—Feb.	26,	Child of Nathaniel and Clarissa Colson,	1	5
April	24,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Alvord Beals,	2	
1825—Aug.	7,	Wife of Daniel Pratt,	56	
Sept.	24,	Ebenezer Williams,	75	
Mar.	30,	Elvena, child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nash,		10
1826—Aug.	1,	Julia A., daughter of John and Polly Nash,	1	7
Sept.	15,	Simon Burroughs, jr., pioneer,	68	
Aug.	22,	Child of Amos and Sabrina Burroughs,	2	

DATE.		Y'RS.	MO'S.
Oct. 5,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Mumford,	4	
"—30,	William Russell,	10	
1827—Sept. 15,	Benjamin Pettis,	40	
" 13,	Child of Elijah and Welthia Weston,		10
" 20,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Alvord Beals,	6	
" 24,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. John Walden,	1	
1828—Aug. 6,	Lucy, wife of Captain John Welsh,	39	
	Sylvester Bentley,		
	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hildreth,		
1829—	" " " Samuel C. Lewis,		
1831—Aug. 12,	" " " Alvord Beals,		
Nov. 1,	" " " John W. Pierce,		
	" " " David Thomas		
	" " " Bingham,		
	" Betsey Conrad,	3	
	Elmira Webster,		
1832—June 20,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Burnell,	3	
July 18,	Mercy, wife of John W. Pierce,	30	
" 16,	Child of Harvey and Amy Pratt,	1	4
Sept. 6,	Harvey Pratt, pioneer,	40	
Oct. 5,	"Mart" Stillman,		
Nov. 5,	Wife of Friend Dayton.	64	
1833—Aug. 13,	Mr. ——— Mott,	78	
Sept. 26,	Simon Burroughs, sr., pioneer,	82	
Oct. 12,	Caroline Spalding,	2	
" 30,	Mr. ——— Williams,	82	
Nov. 1,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. James Percival.		10
1834—Sept. 2,	Julia O. Smith,	8	
" 13,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Wyram Williams,	1	6
	" " " Orson Sawyer,	1	
	" " " ——— Langdon		
1835—Eeb. 1,	" Prentice and Jedidah Reed,		5
Mar. 15,	Wife of John Colson,	61	
April 1,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Burgess,	2	
" 3,	Maria, wife of Norman Burgess,	27	
June 27,	Polly, wife of John Nash, sr.,	57	
" 30,	Ira A. Hickok,	50	
July 30,	Mr. ——— Collins,	55	
Sept. 22,	Wife of Samuel Crittenden,	59	
1836—Jan'y 18,	Electa, wife of Eri Conant,	35	
Eeb. 2,	Child of Ezekiel and Lois Lamson,		6
Mar. 2,	" Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Sawyer,	4	
May 31,	" " " Jacob Odell,	3	
Nov. 28,	Wife of Daniel Basam,	31	
Dec. 25,	Nathaniel Weston,	70	
" 27,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. James Percival,	2	
1837—Jan'y 3,	Richard Pierce,	40	
" 7,	Lorenzo Nash,		9
" 22,	Eri Conant,	35	
Feb. 3,	Miriam, wife of Oliver Pool,	47	
" 7,	George Mumford,	83	
Mar. 3,	Enoch Slitor,	45	
May 25,	Miranda Pierce,	14	
June 8,	Child of E. B. and Eunice Turner,		9
" 27,	" Mr. and Mrs. Sereno Percival,	1	
Sept. 2,	" Huldah Paul,		6
	" Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Satterlee,		
1838—Feb. 21,	" " " James Hoxter,	2	
" 25,	Benedict Alford, sr., rev. soldier,	82	
Mar. 8,	Jephthah Pool, rev. soldier,	87	
May 9,	Hopkins Doolittle,	17	
" 25,	Mr. —— Gale,	65	
	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Wadsworth,	1	
July 16,	Ebenezer Hopkins, rev. soldier,	77	
" 20,	Child of Amos and Sabrina Burroughs,		3
Sept. 5,	Sophia, wife of Nathaniel Olds,	48	
Nov. 4,	Child of Adorus and Sally Davis,	4	
" 8,	" " " "	1	
1839—Jan'y 16,	Infant child of A. C. and Margaret Doolittle,		
Feb. 8,	Clarinda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Green,		8
" 16,	Benjamin Kingsbury, pioneer,	56	
April 20,	Sarepta, wife of Rev. Jephthah Pool,	65	
May 26,	Stephen Parsons,	40	

DATE.			YRS.	MO'S.
	Aug.	10, George Downing,	48	
	Sept.	25, Huldah, widow of Benedict Alford, sr.,		
	Nov.	9, Infant child of Amos and Sabrina Burroughs,		2
	"	27, Infant twins of Amos and Amy Pool,		
1840—	April	19, Hannah, wife of Philip Ellsworth,	31	
	July	11, David Patchin,	37	
1840—	Sept.	8, Noyes Williams,	30	
	"	9, Chauncey B. Percival,	28	
	Nov.	18, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Clewry Pool,		7
	Jan'y	3, James Slitor,	80	
	May	31, Child of Abram and Amanda Hine,	0	
	July	6, " " " "	2	
	Aug.	20, Mr. —— Funday	40	
	Dec.	2, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Monroe,	0	6
1841—		John Whitman,	84	
	Jan'y	8, Infant twin of Nathaniel and Clarissa Colson,		10
	"	23, " " " "		10
	Mar.	2, Infant daughter of C. B. and Eugenia Chapman,		1
	April	19, Arvilla, daughter of Spencer and Lydia Burrows,	21	
	Oct.	5, Child of Mr. and Mrs. —— Francis,		
	"	28, Anna, second wife of John Nash, sr.,	52	
		Child of Mr. and Mrs. John Wood,		
	"	29, " " " Frederick Doolittle,	1	5
	"	18, Moses Pool,	20	
1842—	Jan'y	7, Child of Horace and Eliza Hotchkiss,		
	"	19, Lydia, wife of Nathan Foster,	60	
	Mar.	21, Desire, wife of Levi Ford,	60	
	"	21, Eliza, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Chaffee,	13	
	"	25, Charles Hinkley,	40	
	April	1, Wilder Kingsbury,	20	
	"	13, Ruth Price,	55	
	"	13, Margaret, wife of Cyrus Maxwell,	20	
	June	18, Mary, wife of Lanson Shaw,	28	
	July	12, Child of John and Fidelia Weston,	1	
	Aug.	20, " Mr. and Mrs. William Dunn,	1	3
	Dec.	11, " " " Otis Thrasher,	1	
1843—	Feb.	25, Ann, wife of Otis Thrasher,	24	
	Mar.	4, Electa Beals,	48	
	"	5, William Slitor,	16	
	"	9, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Abrams,	5	
	"	11, " " " "	3	
	"	13, " J. W. and Harriet Fox,	3	
	April	5, " Richard and Lucy Mathews,	2	
	"	13, Betsey, wife of Cephas Downing,	38	
	May	15, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Phelps,	13	
	"	21, Chester Bruce,	14	
	"	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clemens,		
	"	24, " " " —— Sydam,		
	"	26, " " " —— Farnsworth,		
	"	26, " " " —— Langdon,	4	
	June	16, Lazelle D. Tyler,	20	
	July	13, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Gamble,	2	
	Aug.	18, Daniel Herrick,	82	
	Dec.	17, Lydia, wife of Spencer Barrows,	57	
1844—	Feb.	2, Alanson Reed,	17	
	"	20, Henry Wales,	71	
	"	20, Child of Robert and Roxana Hines,	7	
	"	28, Oliver Pool,	58	
	Mar.	8, Daniel Pratt,	78	
	"	8, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Stafford,		7
	"	10, Rev. Jephthah Pool,	68	
	"	17, Sabrina, wife of Sereno Percival,	38	
	April	4, Harriet, wife of J. W. Fox,	29	
	"	29, Merton, son of A. J. and Olive Nash,	3	
	May	2, Asubia Williams,	88	
	"	19, Ezra, son of Benjamin S. and Orinda Hosmer,	10	
	"	20, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Addison M. Buck,	2	
	July	19, " Amos and Elizabeth Ford,		6
	"	26, Wife of Jonathan Firman,		
	Aug.	21, Mr. —— Fuller,		
	Sept.	7, Wife of Jonathan Moore,		
	Nov.	3, Mary Burroughs,	77	
	"	4, James Doty,	11	

DATE.		YRS.	MO'S.
Nov.	7, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Doty,	8	
"	7, Lois, wife of John Beals,	70	
"	23, Joseph Abell,	60	
"	William Swinton,	2	
Dec.	25, Widow of Daniel Herrick,	81	
1845—Mar.	2, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Keyes,		
April	3, " James and Eliza Johnson,	1	3
"	12, Clarissa, wife of Marshall Dresser,	29	
"	24, Timothy P. Hunter,	53	
"	25, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Alson Pettibone,		7
May	17, Lucy, wife of Andrew Barrows,	28	
June	18, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Brown,		
July	5, Sally, wife of Gad Smith,	29	
Dec.	12, Catharine, daughter of William and Susan Mumford,	13	
1846—Jan'y	4, Harriet Doty,	15	
Mar.	15, Morell Doty,	17	
"	28, Child of Allen and Betsey Culver,	2	
April	2, " R. R. and Amanda Latham,		
"	12, " Mr. and Mrs. Ferrin Burgess,	2	
June	10, Amanda, wife of R. R. Latham,	29	
"	13, Jane, daughter of Thomas and Comfort Scott,	12	
July	27, David Nash,	32	
Aug.	31, Captain John Welsh,	62	
Sept.	4, David Hoard,	56	
1846—Sept.	11, John Nash, pioneer,	71	
"	22, Amarantha Parsons,	23	
"	23, Rosetta Baker,	18	
Oct.	14, Achsah, wife of Alba Tinkham,	46	
"	25, Borden Potter, revolutionary soldier,	82	
1847—Jan'y	4, Innocent, wife of Joshua Cole,		
Mar.	13, Erista Langdon,		
"	23, Asa Hall,		
"	27, Lois, child of Horace Lamson, 2d, and Esther Lamson,	1	
April	8, Elihu Mott,	57	
"	11, Mary, wife of John Nash, jr.,	37	
May	7, Betsey, daughter of Bradley and Rhoda Hopkins,	15	
"	16, Son of Mr. and Mrs. —— Brown,	1	10
"	25, Sally Ann Satterlee,	22	
July	29, William Wood,	34	
"	30, William Conrad,	22	
Aug.	7, Wife of Gilbert Smith,		
Sept.	5, Daniel Doty,	40	
"	7, John Marble,	74	
"	13, Joshua Brooks,	71	
"	15, Prudence, widow of Joshua Brooks,	70	
"	20, Child of John W. and Joanna Pierce,	6	
"	24, Wife of Almoren Miller	67	
"	29, Nathaniel Colson,	58	
Oct.	14, John Colson,	84	
"	14, Wife of Garrett B. Warner,	31	
"	31, Horace Lamson, 2d,	28	
Nov.	13, Margaret, wife of Anson C. Doolittle,	32	
1848—Jan'y	9, Jehial Maltbie,	81	
April	25, Polly, widow of Daniel Pratt,	85	
"	27, Noah Joy,	60	
May	1, Wife of William Dunn,	27	
"	19, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Doty,	6	
"	27, Wife of Porter Hinckley,	27	
July	16, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Edson,		
"	17, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Ferrin Burgess,	3	
Aug.	25, Child of Mr. and Mrs. —— Sweeney,		
"	31, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Theron Kellogg,	3	
Sept.	2, Amos Pool,	66	
"	7, Ira Phelps, revolutionary soldier,	85	
"	27, Mr. Winch,	56	
Nov.	22, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Doty,	7	
"	23, Child of Louis A. and Jane Burroughs, (burned),		5
"	28, Lavina, wife of Captain John Fox,	66	
Dec.	2, Child of Mr. and Mrs. Jared Comstock,	10	
"	2, " " " "	8	
"	10, " " " George Folager,	2	6
1849—Jan'y	7, Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob and Harriet Burroughs,	17	
"	19, Captain John Fox, pioneer,	74	

DATE.		Y'RS.	MO'S.
Jan'y 20,	Harriet, wife of Jacob Burroughs,	54	
" 29,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maltbie		10
Feb'y 4,	" Andrew and Almira Barrows,	3	
Mar. 12,	" Phidelus and Sarah Ann Pool,		
" 22,	Son of Mr. and Mrs. Parker Howland,		8
" 22,	Almoren Miller,	69	
" 26,	Amos, son of Amos and Elizabeth Ford, (killed),	7	
" 27,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Beebe,		11
April 16,	Son of Mrs. Parsons,	11	
" 18,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Parker Howland,	4	
May 4,	Son of Edwin and Sally Ann Burroughs,	6	
" 7,	Rev. Nathaniel Latham,	66	
" 28,	Isaac Pool,	63	
June 14,	Wife of Warren Henry,		
Sept. 13,	Child of Rev. William and Mrs. Samson,	3	
" 26,	" John W. and Mrs. Fox,		9
Oct. 6,	Nathaniel Olds,	67	
" 8,	Laura, wife of Mr. —— Crosby,	36	
" 13,	Pauline, wife of Horace Lamson,	49	
" 29,	Father of Hon. Rufus P. Ranney,	70	
Nov. 21,	Child of N. M. and Caroline Goff,		8
1850—Jan'y. 7,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Bennett,		6
Feb. 7,	" " " " " R. R. Latham,		
Mar. 19,	Rachel, widow of Capt. Ebenezer Hopkins,	82	
April 13,	Amelia, daughter of Chester and Caroline Nash,	16	
" 26,	Peter B. Beals, pioneer,	86	
May 26,	Child of Hopkins and Jane Lamson,	1	2
June 28,	" " Horace and Eliza Hotchkiss,		
July 1,	Lines Burr,	54	
Aug. 14,	Betsey, wife of Joseph Nash,	66	
July 25,	Nehemiah Colvin,	75	
Aug. 20,	Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark,	17	
" 22,	Mrs. Mary Barnes,	72	
Sept. 12,	Widow of —— Slitor,	58	
Oct. 7,	Child of C. L. and S. C. W. Latham,	4	
" 14,	" " " " " " " "	11	
Nov. 15,	Helen, daughter of Rev. Hiram and Ruth Kellogg	5	
" 22,	Benny, son of Horace and Eliza Hotchkiss,	3	
1851—Jan'y 16,	Daughter of Jacob, jr., and Elizabeth Thrasher,		
" 19,	Biney Fairbanks,	68	
Mar. 10,	George Folager,	30	
" 29,	Widow of George Folager,	27	
May 6,	Catharine Davis,	25	
" 24,	Herrick Lamson, drowned,	18	
July 27,	Sophia, wife of Throop Chapman,	64	
Sept. 3,	Child of Mr. Mrs. Jared Comstock,		
" 8,	Wife of James Hoxter,	40	
Nov. 14,	Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Lane,	23	
Nov. 18,	Sally, wife of Justus Perry,	44	
Dec. 1,	Betsey Welsh, pioneer,	65	
" 8,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. James Basset,	1	6
1852—Jan'y 3,	Thomas Hildreth,	56	
May 1,	Eliza, daughter of H. E. and Lucretia Wales,	6	
June 6,	Isaac, son of W. C. and Isabell Thrasher, drowned,	2	
Sept. 22,	Theda, wife of Benjamin Goff,	63	
Feb. 13,	Child of Dudley and Alvira Fox,	1	
" 22,	" " Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Green,		
1853—April 3,	" " John W. and Emeline Fox,	1	6
" 6,	Lavina, wife of Olney Percival,	39	
" 18,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bossart,		
May 14,	" " " " " " "		
Aug. 1,	Asenath, wife of George Conrad, sr.,	73	
" 16,	Wife of —— Maltbie,	67	
Sept. 23,	Mary, second wife of Marshall Dresser,	30	
Oct. 1,	Tirzah Pool,	22	
" 12,	Child of John W. and Emeline Fox,	11	
" 12,	Wife of Thomas Crafts,	62	
" 12,	Wife of Orsamus Carlton,		
1854—April 2,	Friend Dayton,	84	
" 3,	Joseph Durfee,	68	
June 12,	Wife of —— Torrey,	79	
Aug. 4,	Wife of —— Evarts,	72	
" 29,	Herbert, adopted son of Almon and Maria Hodges,	12	

DATE.			Y'RS.	MO'S.
Sept.	5,	Mrs. —— Johnson,	79	
Dec.	4,	Mrs. Bentley,	50	
"	30,	Louisa, wife of John Welsh,	28	
"	31,	Gideon Bentley,	82	
1855—Jan'y	6,	John Jewell,	50	
"	7,	Mrs. Susan Smith,	86	
Feb.	23,	Lysander Packard,	36	
Mar.	8,	Helen, wife of Washington Morey,	24	
1855—Mar.	8,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Keyes,		
"	14,	William, son of Lewis A. and Jane Burroughs,	10	
"	18,	Lois Beals,	48	
"	16,	Mrs. Newell,	72	
"	22,	Esther, wife of Thomas Brown,	31	
Aug.	26,	Wife of Joseph Kingsbury,	33	
Oct.	22,	Child of William C. and Julia Hosmer,		
Nov.	13,	Mary Ann Bacon,	19	
Dec.	22,	Maria, daughter of Lewis F. and Laura Scott,	20	
1856—Jan'y	11,	William Fox,	34	
"	13,	Child of Nelson and Abigail Bentley,		
"	17,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. William Starin,	5	
Feb.	12,	Lucy, wife of Samuel Packard,	62	
Mar.	15,	Phebe, wife of John Dayton.	52	
May	13,	Wife of Isaac N. Smith,	43	
"	15,	Delia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Mumford,	24	
"	24,	Wife of Charles Onderdonk,	41	
Aug.	12,	Mr. Pierson,	74	
Sept.	28,	Sereno Percival,	45	
1857—Feb.	16,	"Gram" widow of Nathaniel Weston,	91	
Apr.	18,	Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Latham,	3	
June	15,	Almon Winch,	37	
July	11,	Ziba Norton,	72	
"	14,	W. W. Moore,	48	
Aug.	7,	Elizabeth Rice.	77	
"	12,	Maria, wife of Almon Hodges,	35	
Sept.	29,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Russell,	2	6
Nov.	23,	Samuel Abrams,	47	
"	30,	Betsy, wife of Benedict Alford, second,	69	
Dec.	14,	Gertrude, mother of Asa A. Spencer,	85	
"	25,	Edward Frazer, killed,	30	
1858—Jan'y	20,	Julia, second wife of John Welsh,	27	
"	24,	Brudley Hopkins,	60	
Mar.	24,	Child of Hopkins and Jane Lamson,		7
Apr.	8,	Widow of —— Jewell,	76	
"	30,	Child of Joseph and Elizabeth Kingsbury,		
May	3,	John Dindiff,	59	
June	19,	Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hartson,	3	
"	21,	Lewis Bedford,	76	
July	12,	"Willie, son of William H. and Helen Chapman,	5	7
Aug.	28,	Dr. Jacob Thrasher,	69	
Sept.	6,	Joseph Nash,	75	
1859—Jan'y	5,	Martha, daughter of Edward B. and Eunice Turner,	20	
"	25,	Wife of James Brown,	29	
Feb.	11,	Clarissa, wife of William H. Scott,	36	
"	13,	Lois, wife of Ezekiel Lamson,	64	
"	21,	Widow of —— Benton,	66	
Mar.	3,	Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Lane,	19	
"	12,	Child of Charles and Mary Onderdonk,	3	
"	16,	Child of Henry L. and Jane Hosmer,		
April	15,	Benjamin Goff,	69	
"	16,	John Dayton, pioneer,	63	
"	30,	Widow of John Whitman,	86	
May	28,	Franklin, son of Benjamin S. and Orinda Hosmer,	21	
June	8,	Jenny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Latham,	8	
"	13,	Child of William C. and Julia Hosmer,	3	
"	18,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. William Dunn,	3	
Aug.	5,	Rufus Lamb, pioneer,	62	
Oct.	2,	Sarah Titus,	65	
Nov.	9,	Alba Tinkham,	69	
"	14,	Polly, wife of Thomas R. Mumford,	67	
"	21,	William Turner,	25	
Dec.	5,	Pliny Alvord,	78	
"	22,	Clarissa Tyler,	24	
1860—Jan'y	25,	Julia Turner,	30	

DATE.		Y'RS.	MO'S.
Feb'y 20,	Sally, widow of John Wood,	55	
Mar. 26,	Arnold Harrington,	76	
May 7,	Eliza, wife of Victor Burroughs,	31	
" 22,	Abi C., widow of Silvenus Warner,	60	
" 31,	Martha, wife of Nathan E. Scott,	35	
June 6,	Wife of Oliver Pierson,	32	
" 7,	Mary French,	96	
" 23,	Betsey, widow of Timothy P. Hunter,	85	
Aug. 9,	Wife of Samuel Evans,	49	
Oct. 30,	Drusilla, wife of Oliver Green,	40	
Nov. 8,	Sarah S., wife Frank A. Clary,	28	
Dec. 8,	Child of Mortimer and Eliza Moore,	4	
1861—Jan'y 24,	Alice, wife of William P. Fobes,	33	
Mar. 31,	Oliver C. Olds,	75	
May 25,	Darius Barnes, (drowned),	17	
" 22,	Otis Thrasher,	40	
Sept. 2,	Wife of Abel Farr,	65	
Oct. 15,	Electa, wife of Leander Johnson	41	
Nov. 3,	Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. —— Crosby,	3	
" 17,	Willie, son of William P. and Alice Fobes,	9	
" 22,	Jacob W. Burroughs, pioneer,	70	
1862—Jan'y 7,	Amanda, wife of Elijah Marcy,	62	
" 29,	Reuben Cook.	70	
" 30,	Elmina, wife of James S. Olds,	28	
Feb'y 2,	Leander Johnson,	43	
Mar. 18,	Gancelo Reed,	48	
" 20,	Child of Meriman and Celia Barnes,		10
May 14,	" Lucien H. and Melissa Dayton,		
June 5,	Jane Reed,	21	
" 16,	Frank, son of L. H. and Melissa Dayton,	5	
" 27,	Cecil Parsons,	32	
July 4,	Lois, daughter of Richard P. and Harriet Lamson,	2	6
" 9,	Philip Ellsworth,	53	
Aug. 29,	Ann, wife of Chester Lamb,	40	
Sept. 17,	Simon Davis,	77	
1863—Jan'y 4,	Willard W. Beals,	63	
" 10,	John F., son of B. F. and Elizabeth Abell,	20	
Feb'y 4,	Polly, wife of Elihu G. Corliss,	48	
" 11,	Child of Thomas and Martha Brown,		6
" 27,	Isaac, son of W. C. and Isabella Thrasher,	9	
April 9,	Mary Jane, widow of Nathaniel Latham,	76	
Mar. 28.	Lavina, daughter of Hiram and Celia Satterlee,	8	
April 23,	Son of Addison and Caroline Loomis,	3	
" 23,	Wife of William Hall,	23	6
June 12,	Olive, wife of Chester Barrows,	49	
" 13,	Wife of Virgil Lamson,	65	
" 18,	Alfred, son of George, jr., and Jane Conrad,	11	6
" 28,	Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett Randall,	2	
July 4,	Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett Randall,		8
" 6,	Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferrin Burgess,	9	
Aug. 10,	Mary, " " " " "	22	
" 15,	William Waterman,	41	
Sept. 13,	Olney Percival,	58	
Nov. 22,	Frances, widow of Henry Wales,	80	
1864—Jan'y 18,	"Benny," son of Otis and Frances P. Thrasher,	4	
Feb. 26,	Benedict Alford, 2d,	78	
April 4,	Sarah, wife of Charles Davis,	27	
" 8,	George Conrad, sr.,	73	
" 13,	Widow of Reuben Cook,	65	
" 19,	Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Town,	3	
" 20,	Abel Farr,	69	
May 4,	Son of Roscoe and Mary Ann Bugbie,		9
" 6,	Silvia, son of Ethan and Olive Bogue,	15	
May 8,	Daughter of Ethan and Olive Bogue,	4	
" 12,	Marvin James,	58	
June 9,	Daughter of William H. and Harriet Scott,	3	
July 27,	John Beals, pioneer,	97	6
Sept. 17,	Daughter of O. L. and S. C. W. Latham,	6	
Oct. 16,	Loren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maltbie,	15	
Nov. 8,	Amos Ford,	65	
" 18,	John Morey,	65	
1865—July 8,	Daughter of William L. and Clarinda Chapman,		10
" 15,	" " Barton and Mary Miller,	10	

DATE.			Y'RS.	MO'S.
July	23,	Jennie, daughter of E. B. and Eunice Turner,	10	
"	30,	Daughter of Volney S. and Sarah Sperry,	3	6
Aug.	9,	Thankful, wife of Phidelus Pool,	34	6
Sept.	4,	Emily, wife of David L. Pope,	40	
"	36,	Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dunn,	1	6
Oct.	10,	Meriman Barnes,	56	
"	20,	Rev. Marshall Terry,	59	
Dec.	5,	Son of Richard and Mrs. Slitor,	5	
"	7,	Josie, daughter of Rev. Marshall and Mrs. Terry,	16	
"	9,	Moses James,	77	
"	22,	Mary, daughter of B. F. and Elizabeth Abell,	21	
1866—Jan'y	4,	Vashti A., daughter of William H. and Helen Chapman,	10	7
Feb.	6,	Samuel Evans,	57	
Mar.	1,	James Fairbanks,	75	
"	24,	Wife of —— Hartson,	66	
April	23,	Benjamin F. Abell,	53	
"	30,	Hattie, daughter of J. G. and Elizabeth Durfee,	14	
May	4,	Lucinda, widow of Daniel Corliss,	76	
June	15,	Betsey, wife of Asa A. Spencer,	66	
July	31,	Widow of Charles Hinkley,	69	
Nov.	16,	Timothy Truman,	61	
"	26,	Bernice, daughter of L. H. and Melissa Dayton,	6	
Dec.	2,	Child of Marshall and Harriet Dresser,	1	
"	19,	Bertha, daughter of W. W. and Elizabeth James,		8
1867—Jan'y	2,	Israel Whiteomb, pioneer. (Died in Auburn.)	78	
Mar.	3,	Melissa, wife of Lucien H. Dayton,	29	
July	6,	Son of Thomas and Maria Kimpston,		
Sept.	2,	Clarinda, wife of William L. Chapman,	23	
"	18,	Joseph Patch,	88	
Oct.	13,	Elijah Pike,	78	
Nov.	4,	Mary, wife of Alvah Reed,	52	
Dec.	8,	Sally, wife of Isaac Spear,	60	
"	10,	Comfort, wife of Capt. Thomas Scott,	82	
1868—Feb.	8,	Abigail, wife of Nelson Bentley,	56	
Mar.	4,	Philinda, wife of Samuel Davis,	45	
"	25,	Nancy, wife of George Fox,	45	
April	1,	Child of Phidelus and Emily Pool,		
May	10,	Sarah, wife of Volney S. Sperry,	37	
July	6,	Widow of —— Reynolds,	73	
"	24,	Wife of B. H. Heath,	70	
Sept.	17,	Ollve, wife of Solomon Wells,	52	
"	25,	Polly, widow of Joseph Abell,	80	
Oct.	8,	Amy, widow of Amos Pool,	72	
"	25,	Widow of —— Goodman,	56	
Nov.	15,	Ellen L., wife of Harrison Hoard,	23	
"	20,	Child of M. L. and Mercia Latham,	1	
1869—Jan'y	29,	Mary, widow of Anson Morris,	61	
Feb'y	12,	Polly, widow of Arnold Harrington,	86	
April	13,	Samuel Reed,	86	6
June	14,	Dimon Barnes,	62	
July	3,	Orange Steele,	69	
"	9,	Harvey Corlick,	24	
Sept.	6,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wilhelm,	11	
"	18,	Ezekiel Lamson,	71	
"	23,	Addie, daughter of Thomas A. and Augusta Scott,	6	
Nov.	18,	Rev. Joseph Fenton,	60	
Nov.	23,	Wife of George Edic,	49	
Dec.	18,	Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Jacob Thrasher,	78	
1870—Jan'y	18,	Frank, son of Edward B. and Eunice Turner,	22	
Feb.	2,	Catharine, widow of Moses James,	84	
Mar.	9,	Captain Thomas Scott,	88	
Apr.	13,	Salina, wife of —— Fowler,	42	
May	11,	Chester Nash,	65	
Nov.	16,	Charlotte, wife of Ziba Harrington,	65	
1871—Jan'y	17,	Lyman Truman,	67	
Feb.	8,	Mrs. Betsey Waterman,	73	
Mar.	6,	Arthur, son of James D. and Harriet Godfrey,		3
"	19,	Elijah Weston,	73	
May	7,	Widow of Jesse Markham,	78	
1872—Feb.	17,	Lucy W., widow of John Cutler,	74	
Mar.	1,	Artimesia, widow of Ashbell Gillmore,	78	
"	2,	Dudley Fox,	60	
"	17,	Nancy, widow of Joseph Patch,	86	

DATE.		Y'RS.	MO'S.
Mar. 23,	Sylvia, wife of Clinton White,	18	
May 24,	Widow of —— Evans,	74	
July 28,	Orange L. Latham,	56	
Aug. 15,	Zilpah, wife of Samuel Knight,	82	
Oct. 4,	Orville Joiner,	54	
" 18,	Henry Luce,	64	
Nov. 13,	John Douglass,	84	
Dec. 6,	Son of Chester and Malvina Lamb,		8
" 14,	William Mumford, pioneer,	78	
1873—Jan'y 11,	Aurelia, widow of Joseph Stockwell,	67	
Feb. 4,	Prescott Abell,	58	
" 21,	Child of Nelson Bentley,	4	
June 7,	Porter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Burgess,	15	
" 7,	John Hopkins,	21	
" 28,	Susan, widow of Alba Tinkham,	73	
Aug. 1,	Hubert, son of John W. and Matilda Beals,		11
" 20,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Emery Keyes,		
" 28,	Polly, wife of Isaac Scott,	76	
Sept. 12,	Benjamin F. Lilly,	31	
" 24,	Sadie, daughter of Warner and Melissa Satterlee,	9	
Oct. 2,	Lodema Brown,	29	
" 15,	Augustus Burroughs,	39	
" 25,	Charles Davis,	36	
Nov. 7,	Anna, wife of Clark Vaughn,	66	
" 22,	Lewis, son of Horace and Abigail Davis,	22	
Dec. 24,	Rosa, daughter of Elijah and Achsah Percival,	4	
" 24,	Edward Green,	28	
May 10,	Adaline Davidson,	51	
1874—Jan'y 25,	Fanny, second wife of John Nash,	56	
Mar. 18,	Anson C. Doolittle,	62	6
April 6,	Abigail, widow of Israel Whitcomb (died in Auburn),	86	
" 20,	Nelly, daughter of Harrison and Emily Hoard,	2	
June 17,	Jacob Cutler,	52	
Aug. 4,	Samuel Beals,	31	
Sept. 14,	Rosa Fowler,	14	
Nov. 26,	Alonzo Wood,	66	
Dec. 24,	Child of S. B. and Margaret Evans,		
" 20,	Polly, widow of Lewis Bedford,	88	
" 31,	Gracie, daughter of W. W. and Elizabeth James,	5	
1875—Jan'y 6,	Harriet, wife of Major B. Cook,	33	
Feb. 12,	Orinda, wife of Benjamin S. Hosmer,	73	
Mar. 15,	Marion, son of William H. and Clarissa Scott,	19	
" 18,	Son of George and Mary Fox,	3	
" 21,	Spencer Barrows,	88	
April 3,	Bertha, daughter of Orlo and Charlotte Doty,		8
" 9,	Achsah, widow of John Douglass,	77	
" 23,	Delos Keyes,	9	
" 24,	Elmer, son of Plympton and Maria Stockwell,	10	
" 29,	Samuel Satterlee,	78	
May 2,	Child of M. L. and Mercia Latham,	1	2
" 3,	Joel Bartholomew,	45	
" 7,	Child of M. L. and Mercia Latham,	3	
May 11,	Abram Barnes,	93	
" 30,	Wilbert P. Bissell,	22	6
June 22,	Zachariah, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lanson Shaw,	22	
" 26,	Isaac Spear,	58	
July 12,	Fidelia, wife of Albert Herrick,	53	
" 13,	Child of Mr. and Mrs. David Boone,		
" 21,	Ira Steele,	46	
" 29,	Jonathan Phillips,	25	
Aug. 3,	Margery, widow of James Fairbanks,	80	
Nov. 9,	Lucius Fox,	27	
Dec. 15,	Cyrus Phillips,	30	
1876—Jan'y 4,	Avery, son of Barnabas and Gertrude Weston,	17	
" 12,	Albert Herrick,	65	
" 14,	Amos Burroughs,	77	
" 22,	Emily, wife of Olson Mumford,	32	
May 7,	Sally, widow of Marvin James,	66	
Sept. 2,	Son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Sager,	2	
Oct. 7,	Olson Mumford,	32	
" 7,	Elnora, child of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Nash,		9
1877—Jan'y 31,	Elma, daughter of Emery and Ellen Woods,	2	6
Mar. 9,	Amanda, wife of Richard V. Slitor,	77	

DATE.		Y'RS.	MO'S.
Mar.	19, Jamie, son of James D. and Harriet Godfrey,		6
"	22, Child of Mr. and Mrs. —— Randall,		4
"	28, Jenny, daughter of Rev. Hiram and Ruth Kellogg,	18	
"	29, Jeremiah P. Scott,		
April	19, Mrs. —— Martindale,		
"	19, Barney Torrey,	71	
May	11, Cynthia, widow of Nicholas Silvernail (pioneer),	87	6
June	3, Shirley, son of Thomas A. and Augusta Scott,	9	6
"	16, Riall Fisher,	94	
Sept.	3, Delia, wife of Myron Satterlee,	36	
"	4, Willie, son of John and Emma Ridge,	2	
Oct.	5, Maria, wife of Thomas Kimpton,	53	
Nov.	10, Frank, son of Daniel H. and Fidelia Truman,	22	
Dec.	5, Luther Sanford,	74	
1878—Jan'y	12, C. Torrey Nash,	30	
"	16, Samuel Packard,	87	
Mar.	4, Sally, widow of Lyman Truman,	73	
"	26, Betsey, wife of T. W. Esty,	40	
April	8, Willie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Esty,	5	
"	18, Leonard Stroud,	72	
"	19, Phebe, widow of Leonard Stroud (killed,)	63	
May	17, Bertie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dean,	2	
"	18, Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin F. Abell,	58	
Aug.	24, Chester Houghton,	71	
"	27, Aggie, daughter of Daniel C. and Betsey Hill,	6	
Sept.	9, Lucretia S., wife of Augustus Lane,	77	
"	27, Letitia, daughter of Hiram and Celia Satterlee,	9	
Oct.	9, Mary, widow of James Hatch,	72	
"	11, Emeline, second wife of John W. Fox,	65	
"	19, Sena, daughter of Eugene and Martha Slitor,	2	
"	29, Rana, daughter of Horace and Anna Goff,	19	
Dec.	19, Rev. E. D. Taylor,	61	
"	29, Eliza, widow of Henry Luce,	70	
1879—Jan'y	29, Volney S. Sperry,	51	
Mar.	11, Nelson Patterson,	66	
"	22, Elvira, wife of Norman Burgess,	59	
April	22, Edward B. Turner,	76	
June	5, Ziba Pool,	87	
Oct.	15, Horace Hotchkiss,	70	
Nov.	6, Charlie, son of John W. and Edna Nash,	3	
"	7, Emily, wife of Seneca Parsons,	37	
"	15, Lyman T. Bradley,	55	
"	25, Eliza A., wife of O. G. Weaver,	55	
Dec.	3, Willie, son of Dwight and Laura Barber,	6	
"	31, Emily, wife of Benjamin Cooper,	43	
"	31, Mabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Weston H. Brown,		7
1880—Jan'y	8, Theresa, wife of J. Hatter,	29	
"	15, Mary, wife of Seth Burton,	64	
"	27, Charlotte, widow of Joseph Durfee,	89	

It will be seen at a glance that the above record is far from being complete in all the details. That some of the dates of deaths, and statements as to age of the deceased, are incorrect, is probable, and that omissions may have occurred is also probable, but in the main, it is entirely reliable. To Mrs. Emily Pike are the thanks of the township due, that there is any record of deaths, however incomplete it may be.

The names of our soldiers, who were in the war of 1861–5, and died while in the army, together with the several dates of their decease, will be found in another place in this history.

Also the names of soldiers of the Revolution, and of the war of 1812, who are buried in our cemeteries, will be found recorded elsewhere.

CHAPTER VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. E. D. TAYLOR.

It seems fitting, that with the record of the township of Troy should be included that of one to whom it's people and prosperity were very dear. With it, as well as the neighboring towns of Parkman and Newbury, his interests were involved, and there was his chosen, and, as it proved, his last home.

Rev. E. D. Taylor, the seventh son, and youngest child of Deacon Nehemiah and Lydia Taylor, was born at Bristol, Vermont, June 2, 1817. His mother, whose maiden name was Streeter, was an exceptional woman—modest, kind, fervent and unswerving in her devotion to truth, and the old, rigid faith, inherited from her New England ancestors. She passed away before the conversion of her youngest son, but in the full confidence that her consecration of him would be accepted, as was that of all the other members of her family.

Deacon Taylor was also a person of strong and decided piety; who was accustomed often to bear his children and children's children before the Lord. Though not rich in this world's goods, he was "rich in faith," and lived to see five of his sons become ministers of the gospel, the other two having died in early life. Of the entire family, numbering seven sons and three daughters, only one now remains—Mrs. Allen Smith, of Iowa.

E. D. Taylor was, in his early youth, of an unusually mirthful, sprightly and buoyant disposition—to such a degree, indeed, that some of the long-faced ones entirely coincided with him in his oft-expressed opinion, that "there was one of Deacon Taylor's sons who would never be a minister."

When he was five years of age, his parents removed to northern New York, and there he experienced many of the hardships as well as pleasures, of life in a new country. He became quite expert at hunting, trapping, and fishing, and was very fond of all kinds of out-door exercise.

He often said that the best meal he ever ate, consisted of some pieces of salt pork and corn bread, which he once took with him, as rations, when out hunting deer. He was an excellent horseman, and always took great pleasure in riding and driving.

There are many recollections of his having been wild and gay, but none that he was ever vicious or immoral.

At somewhere, from twelve to fifteen years of age, he went to Russell, St. Lawrence county, to learn the clothier's trade, with a man who, although a professor of religion, was a whiskey-selling hotel-keeper. In the intervals of his regular work, the boy was accustomed to "tend bar," and do all kinds of odd jobs about the premises.

One night, several of his associates assembled at the shop for a game of cards. They had, for light, a candle set between two sacks of wool, and determined to play, until it should be burned down to the sacks, but morning came and found them still absorbed in their amusement. He vowed, then, to leave so fascinating a game alone, and was never known to indulge in it afterward. Situated as he was, it was impossible for him not to realize many of the evils of intemperance, and he left the use of liquors there and forever.

While at Russell, and amidst general spiritual declension, his mind was turned to his lost condition. Alone, the grace of God so operated upon him, that he declared his faith in Christ, and at his own request, was released from trade, and commenced preparing for the ministry.

He attended school at Potsdam academy, and taught at intervals, or worked on the farm.

After a time, he came to Kirtland, Ohio, and was connected with Dr. Asa D. Lord's school, first as pupil, and then as assistant teacher.

He taught also at Rome, Ashtabula county, and, perhaps, other places, and was, besides, a successful teacher of vocal music.

Among the recollections of his earlier years collected for this sketch, none has been more frequent or emphatic than this: "He was such a beautiful singer!" The cultivation of music and especially, of church music, was always to him a source of great enjoyment as long as he lived. Those who remember with what feeling he used to sing "Dennis," with the words "How gentle God's commands," will understand the significance of it's being one of the selections sung before he was laid away to his last rest.

Mr. Taylor was, for a time, principal of the "Shaw Academy" at Euclid, and was married in 1852 to Miss Mary Ann Lewis, who was a teacher in the same school. She was a daughter of Edward Lewis, esquire, of Lenox, Madison county, New-York, and his first wife, Olive Barnard. Mr. Taylor ever found in his wife a loving, faithful and efficient helper, and to her influence and assistance must be attributed much of his subsequent success, during nearly thirty years of united labor.

Three children, E. D. Taylor, jr., of Stillwater, Minnesota, Mrs. Anna T. Treat, still a resident of Ohio, and Mrs. Alice L. Armor, of Orange, California, live to bear witness to her many sterling qualities. "Her children rise up and call her blessed."

After his marriage, Mr. Taylor completed his theological studies, and was licensed to preach, about the year 1847. Although not a college graduate, he was a classical scholar, and always a reader and thinker.

His first sermon was preached at Euclid (now Collamer), on the parable of the "Prodigal Son," and yet will be remembered by some, who listened to it there.

De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, was his first field of labor. West Stockholm (now Sanfordville) and Huvelton, both in St. Lawrence county, the second and third. After a short pastorate in the latter place, Mr. Taylor, by the advice of his physician, who feared disease of the lungs, came again to Ohio, and located at Chagrin Falls, where he remained three years and one-half. During his residence there, he conducted, with the help of his wife, a select school, numbering at times over one hundred pupils.

He removed to Claridon in 1855, where he performed the greater part of his ministerial work. He received into the church in that place one hundred and twenty members, forty-four of whom, are still resident there.

It would be nearly impossible to find a home with whose joys and sorrows he was not identified. He did with his might whatever his hands found to do, and from the seeds of good sown, there in his loving devotion and sacrifice, there has been, and will continue to be gathered, an abundant harvest, both in time and eternity.

His influence and aid were always given, to further the prosperity of the whole community. He and his wife again engaged somewhat in teaching, and were always interested in the educational affairs of the township. They were both, for many years, members of the "Farmers' Club," and always did what they could to sustain its meetings.

During the late civil war, Mr. Taylor spent some weeks under the "Christian Commission," among the sick and wounded soldiers at City Point and Washington, but found his health inadequate to continued labor of that kind. He was an enthusiastic patriot, and never lost his faith in the government and the ultimate triumph of the good cause.

In February, 1872, Mrs. Taylor died, and in the following winter, Mr. Taylor closed his relation with the church at Claridon, and took upon himself the care of three weak churches, at Troy, Newbury and Parkman — one of them so nearly dead, that it was believed at one time, it would disband and join other churches.

Another of these organizations was equally weak, and without a house of worship, but has now a house and is much improved in numbers and prosperity.

For many years there had been a lack of friendly feeling between some of the members of the different churches in Troy, but after Mr. Taylor's labors commenced, all this was changed; the old jealousies disappeared, and all became brethren indeed. He was in every respect a Christian gentleman, beloved by all, but especially by the young, and the children.

One little one in Troy, being assured by her aunt that she would certainly give her away, if she were not a better girl, responded, gleefully: "Oh, give me to brudder Taylor!" One of his chief delights was to make others happy, and he always had a kind word for every one.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1874, to Mrs. Florence E. Wells, formerly of New Hampshire, a lady who merited all the wealth of confidence and affection bestowed upon her by her husband, and who will long be cherished with him in the hearts of their parishioners and friends.

Previous to his removal from Claridon, Mr. Taylor had been appointed a member of the board of school examiners, and so continued to be identified with the educational interests of the county, until the time of his death.

During the summer of 1877, he was attacked with fever and ague, and from that time, his health seemed gradually to decline. Yet he kept on with his work, riding through all kinds of weather, and over all varieties of roads, to his appointments, both upon Sundays and week-day evenings. Finally, in the latter part of November, 1878, he sank from the effects of overwork and poisonous night air, and lay down upon a sick bed.

His last sermon was preached at Parkman, on Thanksgiving day, and upon December 19, he was called to his rest. He "walked with God, and he was not; for God took him."

His remains were taken to Claridon for interment, and memorial services were held at Troy, Claridon, Newbury, and Parkman, in which many friends participated, irrespective of denomination.

The following from the columns of the "*Stillwater Lumberman*" seems a fitting conclusion of this tribute to one so respected and beloved.

"Death has recently stilled a true, brave heart, and relieved from duty on earth a faithful soldier of the Cross. Readers in our immediate parish, will pardon us if we devote a little space to thoughts of the departed, for the perusal of our more distant friends.

"He who has been called to a wider sphere of usefulness, was a good soldier, because of his fidelity. Where he understood duty to call him, he was ever present. At the bed-side of the sick; in the house of mourning; on the tented field; in public debate, or in private study, his only aim in life seemed to be, fully to acquit himself of the responsibility placed upon him.

"Neither the rage of the elements, fear of the scorn of men, nor lust of gain stayed him from such measures, and such positions as he believed to be right. He was a knightly soldier. He had, for all who differed from him, the broadest

charity. He stood manfully by his colors, for love of the Master who had placed them in his charge, but never struck at any opponent a blow nerved by hate, or edged with prejudice. He was so honestly loyal to the truth, as he understood it, that he could afford to recognize love of truth, in any honest opponent.

"He was a sagacious soldier. His daily walk and conversation proved to the world, the pleasure he found in the service in which he had enlisted, and were more powerful than any set discourses, in making that service appear inviting to others. Although given to debate, it was through zeal for the right, rather than through love of contention, and he could argue without quibbling, and contend without quarreling. He assailed no position, without first going thoroughly over the ground.

"He aimed to know, not only the movements of his friends; but every advance among his opponents, and this constant vigilance frequently led him to be among the first to see in measures, theories, propositions, or movements feared by his comrades, much, favorable to the truth and to the cause he upheld. He believed himself engaged in a service worthy his highest possible efforts, and demanding his utmost skill.

"In no direction was he more diligent, than in thoroughly equipping himself for his duty. He was a tireless student. He sought not only the facts which fortified positions already taken, but he aimed, conscientiously, to give just weight to facts, even when they seemed to make previously assumed positions pregnable. Thus he could not fail to be a progressive man.

"His record in these particulars, is one which may be remembered with tender pride by the friends he left behind, but the sweetest consolation memory offers, is in the thought that he was a thoroughly lovable man.

"He drove no man from him. At his funeral, and by the side of his grave, were no divisions of sect. While there was mourning among the churches of his own denomination, there was no less mourning among churches of other denominations, and among people belonging to no denomination.

"His religion had been a religion of sunshine rather than shadow; of earnest striving that all souls might be saved, rather than speculations as to how many must be lost; of responsive smiles for all happy hearts; and of quick sympathy for all poor, afflicted and distressed; of brave championship of the weak; and of rare self-sacrifice.

"The drifts of winter cover his grave, but the memory of his life is as the memory of a summer day, rich with songs of birds, and the beauty and perfume of flowers." A. T. T.

LEONARD PERKINS BARROWS.

The pioneer settlers of the Western Reserve, as is generally known, were directly or indirectly "New Englanders." Among others, who emigrated to the then "New Connecticut" in 1828, we find the name of Spencer Barrows, a man who was born in the State of Maine, and reared in sight of Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, from the age of six to nineteen years, when fortune placed him in the "Old Granite State," in a township known as Grantham, and where, at the age of twenty-two, he married Lydia, daughter of Jacob Thrasher. Two years later, we find him located in Crown Point, New York. Here he lived until 1828, additions from time to time having been made to his household, until nine children made up the sum of his family circle. With these he made his way to the then "far west," (except one, who died in infancy), and took up his

abode in Shalersville, Portage county, Ohio. Here he remained until the spring of 1831, two daughters having, in the meantime, been added to those imported, when he came to Troy, and settled on the northeast quarter of section eight, known as the "Mead section," and here, on the 12th of May, 1833, the subject of this sketch was born. Passing over his childhood and early youth, which was mostly spent in what is known by the general name of "devilty," we find him, at the age of eighteen, a carpenter's apprentice, and which trade he followed until he was master of its details. January 1, 1857, he married Caroline, daughter of Ziba and Charlotte Harrington, and this event, as with thousands of others, proved the turning point of his life. The spring following, he was elected constable, and in performing the duties of that office, he first turned his attention to the study of law, and this, together with the advice of friends who were following that profession, led him to take up the study in earnest. Farming some, and studying more, we find him in the winter of 1859–60, in the Ohio State and Union Law College of Cleveland, intending to enter the graduating class of 1861–2. This arrangement was frustrated by the Fort Sumter affair, and its consequences. In the first call for three hundred thousand, the Ninth Ohio battery was organized, in which, at the instance of Gen. W. B. Hazen, he was commissioned first lieutenant, was mustered into the United States service October 11, 1861, and received his commission the 20th of November following. Remained in the service until August 3, 1862, when he resigned, and returned to Troy. He occupied his time on the farm until the call for five hundred thousand in January, 1864, when, although offered a commission, he again enlisted as a private in the same battery, in which he had previously held command. He was appointed corporal June 9, 1864, and promoted sergeant November 20, 1864. He was one of the renowned "squirrel hunters" called by Governor Tod, to defend Cincinnati in September, 1862, having command of a company, and was first sergeant of the company of State militia organized in Troy, July 4, 1863. Was finally discharged from the United States service, July 25, 1865, when he returned to the pursuit of farming, and study of law.

At the fall election of 1867, he was elected justice of the peace, commissioned as such by Governor Cox, October 23d of same year, for the term of three years.

At a term of the district court of the State of Ohio held in Chardon, on the 21st of August, 1868, he was admitted to practice law in the several courts of the State of Ohio, as attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery. Continuing the practice and study of the law *on the farm* and over *the cheese vat*, he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law, and solicitor in chancery; and as proctor and advocate, in the circuit court of the United States, for the northern district of Ohio, said commission dating at the city of Cleveland January 14, 1875.

A post of the G. A. R. organized in 1871, elected him as its first commander.

From 1872 till 1876 inclusive, he was proprietor of the Maple Grove cheese factory.

When the "Murphy wave" reached here, in the spring of 1877, he became an ardent advocate of the principles of temperance, and at the organization of the Murphy society, was made chairman of the executive committee, which position he yet holds.

Mr. Barrows is also a respected member of the Masonic fraternity, is an Odd Fellow, and an ardent granger.

In summing up this sketch, we find a strange anomaly. We find a man fitted by nature to do honor to his constituents in the legislature, shoving the bench plane. We find a man of a logical turn of mind, compounding rennet, anatto, and

milk. We find a man who might, if he should choose, step into the front rank of his profession, engaging himself in agriculture. We have no word to offer against his occupation as a farmer (he is a good one), if that occupation is congenial to his taste. Yet it seems almost wasteful, that the talent of which no one denies to him the possession, should be allowed to remain, comparatively, inactive.

In person, Mr. Barrows partakes largely of the Thrasher type; straight and tall, standing over six feet in his stockings; eyes black, to the assistance of which, he usually calls a pair of spectacles. Hair nearly black, now well sprinkled with frost.

Having reached the age of nearly forty-six, he, doubtless, has no aspirations toward the judicial bench, but will be content to spend his days in the town of his birth, known by the familiar name of "Perk," respected and confided in by his townsmen and acquaintances at large, and lending aid to every good work.

W. H. C.

SIMEON L. CHAPMAN.

Instances are by no means rare, wherein an accident may have been the means of changing the whole current of an individual's personal career through life. The subject of this sketch, is a case in point. Simeon L. Chapman, youngest son of Orsamus and Margaret Chapman, was born in Newbury, Geauga county, Ohio, August 23, 1847. He was one of quite a numerous family, nearly all of whom live within an easy distance of the homestead. All the sons are farmers by occupation, with this one exception, and there is no good reason why he would not have followed the same vocation, but for an accident. The winter following his ninth birth-day, he, with other lads of his age, engaged in the pastime of snow-balling, on a day so warm that the balls packed to the hardness of ice. The following day the sport was resumed, the boys using the ammunition of the day previous, in the course of which one of those congealed missiles struck Simeon on one of his legs, and which culminated in a fever sore. After his partial recovery it was urged upon his father to send him to school, but for some reason the parent did not endorse the proposal. When he was about seventeen years old his father died, and Perry Morton, then of Parkman —a brother-in-law—became his guardian.

Mr. Morton at once sent him to school, and his proficiency was such that he shortly found himself engaged as a pedagogue. Teaching and study were his occupation, till about the first of November, 1868, when he married Flora, eldest daughter of Orrin and Julia Morton. He had at this time so far recovered from his injury as to feel competent to engage in farming, and to this end he purchased a farm of some fifty or sixty acres, situated in Troy. The experiment proved that he had miscalculated, as he could not bear the strain which that class of labor demanded, and returned somewhat to the occupation of school teaching.

In the spring of 1873 he was elected constable for Troy township, and was re-elected the following year. In the spring of 1875 he was elected township assessor, the duties of which he performed so satisfactory that he held that office four consecutive years. At the county convention held in Chardon, in the fall of 1877, he was nominated to the office of treasurer on the first ballot, and, of course, was elected. September 1, 1878, he assumed the duties of his office, and, as a consequence, removed to Chardon. Whether flattering to himself or not, it is a simple fact, that his bond for one hundred thousand dollars, required by

the commissioners of incumbents of that office, was cheefully endorsed by his fellow townsmen and others. At the county convention, held in August, 1879, he was re-nominated by acclamation, and in October, of the same year, was re-elected as his own successor. He is a man of generous impulses, and is seldom known to refuse a favor, which he can consistently grant.

Chapman is a member, in good standing, of Western Phœnix lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Chardon Chapter, No. 106, R. A. M. also of Auburn Lodge, No. 226, Independent Order of Odd fellows, in which he has acceptably filled all the offices except two, and those he declined, although urged to accept them—the one, treasurer; and the other, permanent secretary. He is also a charter member of Welshfield grange, patrons of husbandry, No. 1,293, and filled the office of secretary from the date of its organization, till his removal to Chardon, and all this, perhaps, in consequence of a ball of ice. Mr. Chapman is now in full manhood, and there seems to be no reason why he should not in the future, as in the past, gain and hold the confidence and respect of all who may come to know him. W. H. C.

EDWARD PAYSON LATHAM.

By the express command of Judge Taylor, who—without consulting Mr. Latham, assumes the responsibility—the recording pencil is again sharpened, in order to transfer to the pages of this history a very imperfect sketch of the man whose name appears at the head of this paragraph. What is written is entirely from memory, not a scratch of data or record being at hand.

E. P. is a son of R. R. and Amanda Latham, and was born in 1839. His childhood, boyhood, and youth, were passed, without any special incident, other than his marriage, which event occurred in 1858, before he had reached his majority. His wife is only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Vanzandt, and their only child is a daughter, now the wife of Mr. Adelbert Truman.

When the first call was made for 300,000 men, Mr. Latham was one of the many who responded in Troy, and selected the Ninth Independent Battery as his choice of service. He applied for, and was given, the position of "No. 1," in a detachment of cannoneers. His experience as a soldier, was nothing unusual, until the 18th of June, 1862, when he met with a terrible catastrophe, which deprived him of both his hands and an eye, the details of which are given elsewhere.

As soon as he was able to leave the "Gap," General G. W. Morgan placed an ambulance at his disposal, giving his father (who had gone after him), instructions to "take his own time in making the trip to Lexington.

Before his enlistment, he had followed the vocation of peddler, but being now physically incapacitated for resuming that occupation, he invested his limited means in purchasing the old Latham homestead, on section ten, and employed his time in the business of cattle dealer.

After a few years, he had accumulated sufficient wherewith to close out his payments on his real estate, when he sold it, and negotiated for the ownership of a large portion of the original John Dayton farm, and took up his residence thereon.

In 1869, a stock company built a cheese factory in his immediate vicinity, known as the Spring Brook Factory. After a few years, the company saw fit to disband, when Mr. Latham became owner of a controlling number of shares, and eventually of the whole property, which he yet retains.

His success as a business man is all that he could desire. His "handwriting,"

is fair, and legible, and his signature is decidedly business-like, and, what is more, it is readily taken at the banking house of Boughton, Ford & Co., as an endorser. He is called to hold important positions among his fellow-men; has been at the head of the county agricultural board; has been commander of "Pool Post," G. A. R.; has been master of Welshfield grange; is now one of the township trustees; and is usually a delegate to the district and county conventions. He can "handle" a horse, or a span of horses, better than half the men who are endowed with two good hands. He was "grandfather" before he was forty—an incident somewhat unusual.

It would be difficult to find another man who would bear the deprivation, which he was compelled to do, with as much cheerful philosophy.

Mr. Latham's income, together, with his pension, are ample to support him and his, through life, yet it is doubtful if any one could be found, who would *voluntarily* change placces with him.

Known familiarly among a large circle of acquaintances by the abbreviated name of "Payes," he bids fair to spend his days in the township, wherein he first saw the light. W. H. C.

CONCLUSION.

To the people of Troy, let me say: My efforts as a "historian" are completed. Every word—excepting the biographical sketch of Rev. E. D. Taylor, and the resolutions adopted by Welshfield grange, at the time of his decease—was written by "my mine own hand."* After having seen the "matter" as it appears in type, and having had an opportunity to scan its grammatical construction, the writer feels, more than ever before, his lack of literary culture; and, were the MS. again in his possession, in the condition of "live copy," it would be consigned to a place under the traditional "fore-stick," before it should run the gauntlet of the printer's scrutiny.

But it is now in "print," and will soon be in the hands of its readers. Some will, doubtless, receive it with silent satisfaction; more will subject it to sharp criticism; while the majority will greet it with supreme indifference.

To each and all, let me say: *I have done the best I could.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 11, 1880. W. H. C.

* It will be seen that many repetitions occur. These, for apparently good reasons, were seemingly unavoidable. Repeated demands for the MS. by the county publishing committee, and as repeated return of the same, are among the reasons.

PARKMAN.

BY MRS. BETSEY CONVERSE LYMAN.

THE HISTORY OF PARKMAN TOWNSHIP.

That tract of land, originally known as township number six, of the sixth range, in the Connecticut Western Reserve, comprising seventeen thousand, and thirty-six acres, lying on Grand river, near its head waters, was bought in 1797, of the Connecticut Land company, by lot, together with large tracts in other townships, by Samuel Parkman, esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, and General Joseph Williams, one of the directors of the company.

The first survey was made in 1798, by Moses Warren, one of the Land company's surveyors, at which time only the north and south lines of the township were run. The Indian title was not at that time extinct, and some time passed before such a division could be made by the different owners that each could enter upon the full possession of his property.

In the autumn of 1801, it was visited by Robert B. Parkman, esq., of Cayuga county, New York, acting as the agent of his uncle, in Boston. Again, in 1803, the difficulties being in a fair way of settlement, he made a second visit, and this time the township was surveyed and divided into lots of six hundred acres each, with the intention of subdividing them when actual settlement should commence.

All obstacles being at length removed, on the first day of June, 1804, Mr. Parkman left Cayuga, to begin the settlement of the new township, which had already received the name of Parkman, from its owner. It is the only township of that name in the United States, except one in Maine, which was also owned and named by Samuel Parkman.

Mr. Parkman was accompanied by his wife and infant son, and also by his brother-in-law, Alfred Phelps, then a lad of eleven years of age. The journey was made by land as far as Buffalo, over roads so narrow that, in many places, it was difficult for the wagons to pass, and so rough, from logs and stumps, that Mrs. Parkman often found it less fatigueing to walk, and carry in her arms her infant child, than to ride, while her husband and brother were frequently obliged to clear the road by the use of their axes. This was western New York in 1804. From Buffalo they took passage in a sloop across Lake Erie, to the mouth of Grand river, and arrived at their port on the sixteenth of the month. Leaving his family there at the house of his friend, Judge John Walworth, who then resided on the land which was afterward the home of Governor Samuel Huntington, he proceeded at once to his place of destination.

The legislature of Ohio having, at their last session, appropriated fourteen hundred dollars towards the construction of a road through the county of Trumbull, which then included Geauga county, and appointed a commissioner to locate it, Mr. Parkman's first object was to secure its location through Parkman, at such points as would best result in benefit to the township. To this end, after leaving Grand river, his first business was to go over the ground with the commissioner, in order to point out to him such land as would justify him in laying it through the central part of the township, offering, if this could be done, to make the road and build the bridges, and great was his disappointment when at length it was so located as to pass only through the northeast corner of the township, and which, at an early day, necessitated the building of a road to meet

it. This first road is known as the Mesopotamia road, and was laid out in 1805.

The water power on Grand river determined the location of the first settlement, and accordingly Mr. Parkman, as soon as the question of the road was settled, began to fell trees for the construction of a habitation, in the meantime having no shelter but such as the forest afforded. This was a small cabin, located near the river, near what is now known as the Bridge road, and very near the spot now owned and occupied by G. W. Hatch. There were then two or three families in Nelson, and about the same number in Farmington. The men of these townships, with some others from Burton, assisted in putting the logs in place, and laying the roof.

The bread for this "raising" was baked by Mrs. Umberfield, of Burton, and was brought through the woods on horseback, while young Alfred Phelps cooked the pork for the occasion. This, with milk from the cows which Mr. Parkman had brought with him, comprised the feast.

The cabin was without a floor, and contained but one room. A large stump in the center supported one end of a board which served as a table. In five weeks from their first arrival, the cabin was ready to be occupied. The trees were felled for a sufficient space, to render it safe from injury by the falling of others, and thus the family were established in their new abode.

In September, of the same year, the building of a saw-mill was commenced. This was situated nearly on the site of the present flour-mill. It is probable that the men who built this mill came from Warren, as that was then the largest settlement in the county, and all materials, other than those afforded by the forest, were brought from that place or Pittsburgh. The want of a blacksmith caused the work to progress slowly, as every article of iron, either to be made or mended, necessitated a journey to Warren, which consumed a day each in going and returning. Yet, notwithstanding all hindrances, the mill was in operation by the first of November.

In the autumn of this year Mr. Samuel Ledyard, from Aurora, New York, arrived on the ground. This gentleman was brother-in-law to Mr. Parkman, and in company with him, proceeded to clear a second spot of ground and erect a log dwelling. This second cleared spot comprised what is now the western part of the public square, and the house was one of some pretention, as it contained three rooms, and was furnished with floor and doors. This was finished and ready for occupancy by winter, and was the habitation of Mr. Parkman and family for several years, and the temporary home, as well, of all who found their way thither. After a year or two, Mr. Ledyard returned to Cayuga county.

Early in 1805, Mr. Parkman contracted with Zebina Weatherbee, of Warren, to clear and fence one hundred acres of land, paying him in advance fourteen hundred dollars. The receipt for this money is dated January 23, 1805. This contract was promptly fulfilled, and in the following autumn the whole tract was sown to wheat, from which, in the summer of 1806, was harvested one thousand bushels. This was the first wheat grown in the township, and, as there were no appliances on hand for winnowing it, sufficient for two grists was cleaned by rolling it in a sheet, which was sent to Painesville to be ground.

During the clearing of this hundred acres, several temporary cabins were erected on the ground, to accommodate the men employed, and Mrs. Weatherbee, came with her husband, from Warren, to cook for them.

This land, the first clearing, to any extent, extended northward from the western portion of what is now the public square, and included the space lying between the road running north from the village and that known as the old Burton road. The first building on this ground was a large frame barn, which stood upon ground now owned by A. W. White, and was probably completed in time to become a storehouse for the first crop of wheat.

Upon a portion of this land, in November, 1807, an orchard of thirteen hundred apple trees was transplanted. These trees were purchased of Gilbert J. Ferris, of Poland, and were the first fruit trees in the town. A few of them are still standing by the side of the street leading to the Burton road.

In the spring of 1805, Joseph Young and William Bateman came to Ohio, from Herkimer county, New York, and found their way to the new settlement. Mr. Young was by occupation a builder, and found ready employment in the exercise of his vocation. There is extant a bill of carpenter's tools, purchased by him in Pittsburgh, dated November 27, 1805, amounting to £2, 19s., 9d.

Mr. Bateman bought the farm afterwards owned by Judge Phelps, and which is now owned one-half each by William Brown and Andrew Hosmer. This was the first farm purchased in the town. In 1807 he went to New Orleans with the Blennerhasset expedition, but did not join in the so-called Burr conspiracy. He was accompanied by John Dustan, a surveyor, who had come to Parkman not long before.

In 1808, Joseph Young went south as far as Natchez, and while there built a saw-mill for the celebrated Lorenzo Dow. His stay here was of short duration, and, being joined by Bateman and Dustan, in 1809, the three, in company with Dow, made the journey on horseback from Natchez to Nashville, then an almost unbroken wilderness. From thence, Bateman and Young proceeded to Chautauqua county, New York, journeying still on horseback. Mr. Bateman never returned to Ohio, being prevented from doing so by failing health. His death occurred in 1810. His name is perpetuated in the town by a little stream flowing through his land, which is still called Bateman Run.

Mr. Young soon returned to Ohio, and passed the remainder of his life in or near Parkman. In 1874, while on a visit to relatives in Chautauqua county, he died at the age of ninety-four.

Mr. Dustan remained in Parkman after his return from the south till the beginning of the war of 1812, at which time he was, for some time, connected with the army. He varied his occupation as surveyor with that of teacher, and in one of the winters when thus employed during the day, he cleared a piece of land, lying north of the present village, by chopping on moonlight nights. After the close of the war, he emigrated still farther west, and finally settled north of St. Louis, in eastern Missouri.

Some years later, Dow, in some of his journeyings, came to Parkman and preached from a large stump which then stood on land now covered by the mill-pond. He left an appointment to preach again seven years from that day, which, for some reason, he did not fill.

August 1, 1805, was made memorable by the establishment of a post-office, Mr. Parkman being appointed postmaster. His commission was signed by Gideon Granger, then postmaster-general. In the letter annoucing this appointment, this passage occurs:

"Inclosed, I transmit to you a blank contract, to be executed, with bond and surety, according to law, by such a man as may contract to carry the mail from Warren to Parkman, from the emoluments to be derived from the post-office at Parkman." These emoluments consisted, mainly in the enjoyment of the franking privilege which, at the then rates of postage, was a matter of some importance to a man of business. In 1815, the income, per annum, had reached the munificent sum of ten dollars and seventy-five cents. He continued to hold the office till 1829. The name of the person who closed with this magnificent offer has not been preserved.

In this month (August, 1805) the birth of the first white child occurred—this was Adaline, the eldest daughter of Mr. Parkman, who grew up amid her primitive surroundings into a woman of uncommon beauty. At the age of eigh-

teen she was married to Mr. Julian C. Huntington, and removed to Painesville, in which place she resided till her death, in 1834.

In 1805, Robert Wallace purchased the farm lying directly east of the village, which is now owned by N. B. Blair, and built a log house into which he moved with his family. This was the second habitation in the township, and the farm was for many years know as the "Wallace farm." After a residence of ten years he removed to Portage county.

In the meantime, preparations were made for the erection of a grist-mill, which was soon completed. This mill was situated near the saw-mill, a little farther up the stream than the location of the present mill. Millwrights and mechanics were procured mainly from Pennsylvania, which necessitated frequent journeys through the forest on the part of Mr. Parkman, but notwithstanding the obstacles, it was so far completed as to commence grinding before the winter of 1806, and it can readily be imagined how much this contributed, not only to the comfort and convenience of the settlers in the vicinity, but also to those of the neighboring townships, as, at that time, there was no mill nearer than Warren or Painesville, and no roads, except the paths indicated by blazed trees.

In February, 1806, Mr. Samuel Parkman, in writing to his nephew, congratulates him upon the accession to the settlement of a hatter, a joiner, a blacksmith, and a shoemaker. The hatter was Mr. Frederick Kirtland, who emigrated to Ohio from Bridgeport, Connecticut, in this year, and brought with him the materials necessary for carrying on his business. In September, 1808, he married Miss Sophia Parkman, a young sister of Mr. Parkman. This was the first marriage solemnized in the township, and as the ceremony was performed by Eleazer Hickox, of Burton, we may infer that at that time no magistrate had been elected in Parkman.

Mr. Kirtland purchased a small farm lying on the south bank of Grand river, nearly opposite the site of the mill, on which, not long after, he built a log house which, for some years, served both as a shop and a dwelling. Some years later he built a frame shop nearer the road, which in time became his dwelling, when no longer needed for its first destination, and in which he passed the last quarter century of his life. He died while on a visit to his daughter at Maumee, in the year 1854.

Mr. Kirtland was a man highly esteemed in the community, and of unimpeachable character as a citizen. Reared among New England influences, he brought to his new home the virtues which are the outgrowth of such an education, and which continued to influence his character through a long life. Quiet and unostentatious in his manners, a man of more than average intelligence, fond of reading and study, he helped to give moral tone to society, such as is always needed, and often wanting in its primitive state. Being a lay reader in the Episcopal church, he was active in helping to sustain religious worship in those early times, when a visit from a clergyman of any denomination was an event of very rare occurrence.

He held for some years the office of justice of the peace. Mrs. Kirtland died in January, 1857, at the age of sixty-seven, having been a resident of the township for more than fifty years, and having lived more than forty years on the farm which she had helped to redeem from its primitive wildness, and witnessed the changes which successive years had wrought.

No one of the Kirtland family now resides in Parkman. The farm is now owned by Mrs. Sophia Davis.

With Mr. Kirtland there also came from Bridgeport Mr. Joseph Noyes and wife. Mr. Noyes was a gentleman of classical education, a graduate of Yale college, but not being fitted to encounter the privations of a new country, he remained but a few years. His stay is noticeable only from the fact that he

taught the first school ever taught in Parkman, which could not have been a very large one, or have greatly taxed his intellectual powers, and the only record of his residence in Ohio, is his signature, with that of Mr. Parkman, as a witness to the bond given by Edward Paine, jr., when he assumed the duties of the first clerk of the supreme court for the county of Geauga, which bond is dated on the fourth day of June, 1806.

The joiner spoken of by the Elder Parkman in 1806, was Roswell Scoville. Soon after his arrival, he built a house of scantling, laid up in the form of a log house, in which he lived for some years. This was the third house built in the town, and was situated on land now owned by Capt. W. Halstead, and nearly in front of where his house now stands, and became a place of entertainment for such travelers as found their way thither. It was taken down to make room for the building in which the first store was kept. Mr. Scoville continued a resident of Parkman till about the year 1822.

In the spring of the year 1806, Mr. Daniel Evans and his family, consisting of his wife and four children, were added to the population. They came from Washington county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Evans, being by trade a blacksmith, and the first to work at that business in the town, was considered a person of great importance, especially, as before his coming, all work of that kind could only be procured in Warren.

The shop in which he worked, was situated on the south side of what is now the Public square, on the spot now occupied in the same manner by Martin Hewitt. This, for forty years, held the honorable post of "the village blacksmith" shop, and more than one generation of

> "Children coming home from school,
> Looked in at the open door,
> And watched to see the flaming forge,
> And hear the bellows roar."

In 1845, it took fire from a burning building near it, and was consumed.

In 1808, Mr. Evans having purchased a farm, east of the center, and built a log house, moved in to it with his family. This house, in time, gave place to a frame one, and was for many years the home of himself and wife, with a family, as the years passed away, of ten sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to adult age.

Mrs. Evans was, in every way, a helpmeet to her husband—one of those pioneer women who are invaluable in any community. While faithfully and cheerfully discharging her duties as a wife, and the mother of a large family, she was ever ready to lend assistance to the utmost extent of her ability, in all cases of sickness or need, or to supplement with her larger experience the want of that experience in younger neighbors, and is remembered with gratitude by many, who were the recipients of her unobtrusive kindness.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans continued to reside on this farm for thirty-one years, and saw their portion of the township change from the primitive forest to settled farms, and the privations of pioneer life give place to the comforts of the older States. Theirs was the first farm settled in the township, and, except the small clearing made near them, by Mr. Bateman, and the three or four families near the mills, in what is now the village, no break in the woods, nor any habitation of man, was near them for miles, while the wolves made night hideous with their howlings, and bears and other wild animals were their terror by day.

In 1839, they removed to Van Buren county, Michigan, and both died, within a week of each other, in 1840. The farm was purchased by Evander Tracy, who owned it till his death. It is now owned by Gilbert Tracy, his son. But two of Mr. Evans' sons settled near him. Silas, who was four years old at the time of his father's emigration to Ohio, bought of General Perkins, in 1835, the farm,

known as the "White-thorn bottom," lying on the south road to Farmington, near the eastern township line, upon which he now resides (1877), aged seventy-four. For some years he has been the only remaining member of what may be called the pioneer band. His eldest brother, Jeremiah, who was eight years old, in 1806, lived in the township for a few years after his marriage, but afterwards removed to Newberry, where he resided many years. He died in Willoughby, Lake county, in 1872.

His eldest sister, Mrs. Moore, died in Parkman, in 1870.

In 1830, Samuel, the fifth son of Mr. Evans, settled upon the farm lying directly west of the State road, at its intersection with the Bundysburgh road, upon which he resided until 1848, when he removed to Troy, where he died, in 1865. This farm is now owned by John Ainslie.

In 1806, Thomas Ainslie, a native of the north of England, but who emigrated to America, and settled near Syracuse New York, determined to try his fortune in the west, and, by a friend, was directed to this portion of the Reserve, He found employment in the flour-mill, which was just then completed. He soon after purchased a lot of land, lying east of the village, and directly north of the Wallace farm, which long bore the name of "the Ainslie lot," upon which he built a log house, probably in 1807, which was the fourth dwelling in the settlement, and in which he resided until about the year 1816, when he removed to a larger farm, which he had purchased, in the northeastern part of the township, near the State road, upon which he resided until his death, in 1844. His eldest son, Thomas, who, in 1810, with his sister, made, with their father, the journey from Syracuse to Ohio, on foot, succeeded to this farm, on the death of his father, to which, from time to time, he made large additions, and retained possession of it until his own death, in 1875.

Shortly before his death he divided his land among his children, by deeding to each a portion, which they now hold, and thus the original Ainslie farm is in the possession of the third generation of the family.

Another settler, in 1806, was Elijah Risley, who was the first person who held the office of justice of the peace. He built a log house west of the village, on the lot now owned by David Grey, and set out the second apple orchard in the township. A few of these trees are still standing on the place, but the greater part of them were transferred by John P. Converse, in 1819, to his homestead, where the most of them are still standing, and are in good bearing condition. In 1816, Mr. Risley removed to Fredonia, New York, where his sons became the head of the once famous Risley seed establishment. He was the grandfather of Olive Risley Seward, the adopted daughter of Hon. William H. Seward, who accompanied him in his journey around the world in 1870. The Risley log house was destroyed by fire in 1828.

On the eighth day of January, 1807, Henry Seymour, the second son of Mr. Parkman, was born. He was the first white male child born in the township, and can therefore rightly be ranked among the pioneers, having grown up with its growth, and taken his part as child and man in the labors and enjoyments of that early period. Having, at the age of eighteen, qualified himself for the profession of civil engineer, he began his career in that capacity on the Ohio canal, then in procees of construction, but after one year, his health not being equal to the endurance of exposure necessary to the prosecution of the work, he was obliged to relinquish the pursuit.

In January, 1829, he went south for the purpose of regaining his health, and remained there, with intervals of return to the north, till 1844, when he returned to his native place, and made it thereafter his permanent residence. During his fifteen years residence in the south, in the pursuit of his profession, as a crayon artist, he made the tour of all the southern States, and long visits in the

principal cities. Not intending to make a permanent residence in the south, about the year 1831 he purchased the farm known as the "Doty farm," and also the lot of land lying directly west of this, known at that time as the "East apple orchard," which is now owned by De Witt Johnson, and upon which a few trees of the old orchard, planted in 1812 by Mr. Parkman, still remain.

The Doty farm was first settled by Captain Asa Doty, who came to Parkman from Aurora, Cayuga county, New York, in 1815, and soon after purchased this farm. He resided upon it many years, but, after the death of his wife, and the marriage and dispersion of his large family, he made his home, for the remainder of his life, with his son Ezra Doty, who then owned and lived on the farm lying directly west of Centre creek. This farm is now owned by Edwin McCall. The land of Captain Doty is now owned by Eugene Brewster.

In addition to the Doty farm, Mr. H. S. Parkman, in 1850, having bought the farm lying east of the village, on the north side of the road, known as the "Wood farm," he made it his place of residence.

This farm was first bought by James Wood, about the year 1809, and is, therefore, one of the old settled farms. The house now on the place was built by Mr. Wood, who lived in it till 1829.

In 1866, Mr. Parkman, having purchased and refitted the house owned in his lifetime by Dr. Scott, transferred his residence to it, and there died, in December, 1867, having nearly completed his sixty-first year. He was highly esteemed for his many noble and generous qualities, and in his death many felt that they had lost a friend.

In 1847 he married Miss Mary Morgan, of Newburgh, Cuyahoga county, who still survives him, and is the only person in the town who bears the name of Parkman.

In 1807 Robert B. Parkman built a log house north of the present village, in the north part of the first cleared hundred acres, (on land which is now owned by B. D. Waterman), and resided in it, with his family, until 1818. This was the fourth house built in the town, and during the years of his residence in it, it was the seat of a generous hospitality, and the temporary home of many of the early settlers.

While living here, in 1813, John Walworth, an infant son of Mr. Parkman, died. This event is noticeable as being the first death which had occurred in the township; a remarkable circumstance when we consider how seldom new settlements are exempt from fatal sickness.

The second death of an adult occurred in 1817, which was that of Mrs. Mary Wood, who was the first person buried in the cemetery south of the village, which, not long before, had been set apart for burial purposes.

It is a good criterion by which to judge of the healthfulness of the place, that this cemetery, which contains only about two acres, continued to be the only place of interment within its bounds for more than fifty years.

In 1868, six acres lying north of the village, on the Burton road, were purchased by the town, and set apart for this purpose. This piece of ground has been enclosed, laid out in lots, and tastefully ornamented with evergreens. The descendants of the old families are still interred in the old cemetery, which is kept in good order. But twice since the first settlement, has the town been visited with severe sickness. In 1825, an epidemic dysentery prevailed, which, in a short time, proved fatal to more than thirty persons, mostly children, in several instances taking every child in the family.

Again, in 1846, a very wet season having succeeded a very dry one, Parkman suffered in common with other towns in the vicinity with malarial fever.

This, although it was so general as to leave but few families exempt, proved fatal in but few instances.

Very early in the history of the town, but at what precise time cannot now be ascertained, a log house stood on the corner south of the Public square, which might be called an appendage to the blacksmith shop, as it was usually occupied by the family, whose head worked in the shop. It was so inhabited for some years, by Ebenezer Eldred, one of the successors of Mr. Evans, and was known as the "Eldred house." The bright light from the ample fire-place, together with the blaze from the shop, illuminated all the space around. Mr. Eldred removed from the town, and the house went to decay, and the place, for some years, was vacant.

In 1845, Marvin Chapin, from Chautauqua county, New York, who had for a few years resided in Parkman, as a merchant, built a store on this site, but the building was destroyed by fire soon after it was completed. In 1855, a building of the same size as the Chapin store, was erected by James L. Johnson, the lower part of which, was used by him as a post-office, and shoe store; the upper part was owned by the masonic fraternity, and used by them as a lodge. (Mr. Johnson was postmaster during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan). In 1861, the lower part of the building was purchased by Frederick Holcomb, who enlarged it and occupied it as a store, till 1867. Soon after this, it was owned and used for the same purpose, by Sherburn H. Williams, and William Halstead, under the firm of Halstead & Williams. In 1872, the building and goods were purchased by John L. Moore, and the business continued by him till 1877. He still owns the store. His successors in the business, are Smith & Philleo.

Not far from 1808, the first frame building was erected. This building stood on the western part of the Public square, near the road leading to the river, on land now owned by Capt. W. Halstead, and was built by Mr. Parkman, for use as a store, and was so occupied by him for several years. Chas. C. Paine, who had been for some time a member of Mr. Parkman's family, was one of the first clerks in the new establishment, and a few years after, a partner with him under the firm of Parkman & Paine.

This was probably at that time the only store within the present bounds of Geauga county, unless we except that of Mr. Hickox in Burton, and continued in operation till 1816. During a part of this time, in order to obviate the scarcity of money, the firm issued private bills of credit, which called out the opposition of the corporation of Cleveland, who had their own bills in circulation, and were not disposed to allow these to come in competition with them. Some of these bills are still extant. The war of 1812 having had an unfavorable influence on business of all kinds, which was felt as well in the new as in the older settlements, both with regard to the scarcity of money and by the prevention of emigration, there was not found sufficient safe business to render the enterprise successful, and in 1816 the firm of Parkman & Paine was dissolved

In 1810, Ezra Smith, a native of Connecticut, purchased the farm east of the center, on south side of the Farmington road, which was laid out in this year, known as the Ridge or center farm; built a log house and set out an orchard, but dying in 1813, while on a journey in the southern part of the State, the property came into the possession of his brother, James Smith, who lived on it some years, but afterwards romoved to a farm opposite to that owned by Gilbert Curtiss, on which he lived till his death in 1828.

The Ridge farm was owned for some years by Emmons Fuller, who built the house now on the place. It is now owned by J. R. Brown. The prospect from this point of land is very fine. As its name implies, it occupies a high situation, and commands a view towards the east of more than thirty miles.

In the same year (1810) Thomas Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, settled on the farm opposite to the Evans place. He built, first, a log house, and after-

wards a frame one, and owned and lived on the place till his death in 1837. Himself and wife were members of the Methodist church, and in 1816 they, with a few others, united in forming a church of that denomination in that part of the town, and it has continued without interruption since that time, a period of more than sixty years. Their meetings were first held in Mr. Moore's house. Mrs. Moore died in 1868. The farm is owned by their son, Nathaniel Moore, it thus having been in the possession of the family nearly seventy years.

Johnson, the eldest son of Thomas Moore, when he attained manhood, purchased a farm east of his father, on the same road, and still lives on it. Edwin R. Moore, his son, was a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio regiment in the war of the Rebellion, and died of disease contracted in the service.

Amer, another son of Thomas Moore, about 1840 purchased the farm adjoining that of his brother on the east, upon which he lived till his death in 1857. It is now owned by his son-in-law, William B. Donaldson. Upon this farm, in 1870, a mysterious tragedy occurred. It the autumn of that year, Milo White and John Bower, friends and army comrades, accompanied by a young man named Dayton, went gunning together, from which Bower did not return alive. The account given by White and Dayton was that Bower, after a time, separated from them, with the agreement that they should meet at a certain point on the Donaldson farm. When the two others reached the rendezvous, Bower was found lying dead, with a bullet wound in his head, and with his loaded gun lying across his body. White was arrested and tried for murder, but no evidence being found against him, he was acquitted. Dayton was unarmed. No light has ever been thrown on the affair.

The farm north of that of Amer Moore, situated on the eastern boundary of the township, was first settled about 1820, by Mr. Chandler, and owned by him till his death. It is still in the possession of the family. His son, Adolphus Chandler, served in the One Hundred and Fourth regiment, in the war of the Rebellion.

In 1810 John Fleming began a settlement on the farm lying directly east of that of Thomas Moore. This farm was afterwards purchased by Noah Cross, who owned it till his death in 1846. It is now owned by Benjamin F. Tracy.

In the same year his brother, Nathaniel Fleming, settled on the farm now owned by Horace White. Neither of the Flemings remained permanently in Parkman.

In 1812, Lewis Smith, brother of Ezra Smith, emigrated from Middlesex county, Connecticut. Shortly after his arrival in Parkman he entered the army, where he remained six months. After his return he married Mrs. Marilla Stillman, widow of John D. Stillman, who was killed while serving in the army in the war of 1812. About 1816 his father, Benjamin Smith, joined him, and both together purchased a piece of land lying directly west of that of Thomas Moore. In 1817 he built a frame house, in which he resided till his death in 1854. His wife survived him two years. Mr. Smith held for some years the office of justice of the peace. His father and mother lived near him till a short time before their deaths, when they removed to his house and died there, at the ages respectively of ninety-three and eighty-six, in March, 1831, with but the difference of a week in their deaths. The farm is now owned by William Brown. The house has been removed.

In 1812 Nathan Hanchett, a clothier, who had resided for some time in Canfield, Trumbull county, set up, in the upper part of the grist-mill, the first carding machine in the place, and those who came to mill over the rough roads, or through the woods where there were no roads, brought at the same time the family supply of wool to be made into rolls for spinning.

The next year Hendrick E. Paine and Benjamin Lemoine, the latter from

Plainfield, Massachusetts, built a small mill for carding and cloth-dressing, near the grist-mill, but on the opposite bank of the river. The machinery was purchased at Beaver, Pennsylvania.

In 1815 Mr. Lemoine sold his interest in the mill to Mr. Paine, and returned to Massachusetts, but eventually made his home in Ohio. He is now living (1878) near Massillon, and is still an active man, though over eighty years old.

Mr. Paine continued the business till 1818, when he removed from the place. He succeeded Mr. Kirtland as justice of the peace, and was the third person who held the office in Parkman.

He is still living at Monmouth, Illinois, with his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

In 1815 Mr. Hanchett built a mill for carding and cloth-dressing, about half a mile up the river, to which he transferred his business, and which he kept in operation more than thirty years.

In 1817 he purchased a small farm lying contiguous to the river, and which is still known as "the Hanchett place." Here he built a log house near the factory, which, in after years, gave place to the frame dwelling, now standing on the place.

In 1815 he married Miss Jerusha Guild, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Mesopotamia. They remained on their farm in Parkman till 1846, at which time they removed to Mesopotamia, where Mr. Hanchett died in 1855. Mrs. Hanchett's death occurred in 1859. They were both, for many years, prominent members of the Congregational church.

Mrs. Hanchett was one of the original members of the church at the time of its organization in 1823.

The northern part of the Hanchett place is owned by Mrs. Melissa Rood, the southern part upon which the house stands, is owned by John Minin.

In 1812 Alonzo Hosmer came to Parkman with his uncle, Lewis Smith, from Middlesex county, Connecticut, being at that time only fourteen years old, and began, at that early age, the labors of pioneer life.

In 1819 he purchased a farm on the Mesopotamia road, and began the work of clearing it, and bringing it under cultivation. This was the first settlement in that part of the town, west of the State road. Some years later, he added to his first purchase, a lot adjoining it on the west, and extending to the centre Middlefield road, and also a farm lying farther north on the same road, which was first settled by his youngest brother, William Hosmer, about 1830.

(Having sold this land to his brother, William Hosmer, removed to Michigan, where he died in 1848.)

In 1822 he married Miss Asenath Biddlecomb, who fully sustained with him the labors, and shared the pleasures of those early times, and of the following years till her death in 1863. Their first home was the log house common to the time, but which, before many years, gave place to a commodious frame dwelling, under whose roof they reared a family of eleven children, all but one of whom lived to mature age. In 1870 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, who survives him.

Mr. Hosmer died on the 28th of December, 1876, after a short illness, at the age of seventy-nine, and was buried with Masonic ceremonies on the last day of the centennial year.

During his residence of sixty-four years in the town as boy and man, he was noted for those qualities which form the staple of American character. With industry, energy, sobriety, perseverance and self-reliance, he laid the foundation of a prosperous life, and built upon it a stable superstructure, thus leaving to his family and fellow-citizens an example worthy of imitation.

As a citizen he was held in high esteem, and his death has broken another

link which joins the present with the past. But three persons now remain, who were inhabitants of the town when he entered it in 1812.

His family have settled in several of the western States, except two sons who remain in the town, and follow their father's useful and honorable avocation.

Two other sons, Perry and Alonzo, rendered faithful service to their country in the war of the Rebellion.

Soon after the close of the war of 1812, Abner H. Fairbanks, a native of Maine, purchased the farm, directly south of the Owens farm, now owned by Thomas Gilmore, esq.

Mr. Fairbanks was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain, and was in the eneagements at Williamsburg, Chippewa, and Bridgewater. Having received an honorable discharge, at the close of hostilities he turned his attention to the arts of peace, and became a tiller of the soil. He immediately set about the clearing of his land, and early in 1818 he built a log house, which, on the very day of its completion, was consumed by fire. In February of that year he married Miss Nancy McMillen, a ward of Mr. Parkman. The marriage stands thus in the records of the county:

"PARKMAN TOWNSHIP, Feb. 17, 1818.

"This may certify, that on the day and year above written, Abner H. Fairbanks and Nancy McMillen set sail in Hymen's bark. The prospect appeared favorable and the voyage pleasant. I stood at the helm until they got under way. H. E. PAINE, J. P."

Not disheartened by the loss of his first house, Mr. Fairbanks, in the fall of the same year, erected a frame house on the site of the other, and there set up his household, which was destined to continue but a few years. In an epidemic dysentery which prevailed in 1825, Mrs. Fairbanks and three children died in the space of nine days. One child remained, which was adopted by Mr. Parkman, and the bereaved husband and father, in failing health, the next year returned to his relatives in Maine, where he died of consumption in 1827. He held the rank of captain of the first company of militia raised in the town, and afterwards that of major in the Second regiment, Ohio militia.*

In 1814, Henry Norton, a native of Virginia, purchased a tract of land lying directly east of the centre or Ridge farm, upon which he first built a house of hewn logs, in which he lived for some years, but afterwards built a frame house, which still remains on the place, in which he lived till his removal to Claridon, Geauga county, where he resided until his death, in 1858. His remains were interred in Parkman, by the side of his first wife, Margaret Donaldson, who died in 1848. The farm, at his death, passed into the possession of his widow, now Mrs. Pomeroy, of Claridon, who still owns it. Mr. Norton was a soldier in the war of 1812.

In 1815 Nathaniel Moore, brother of Thomas Moore, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, bought the farm lying directly south of the Ridge farm, and settled upon it. In 1816 he married Anna, the eldest daughter of Daniel Evans. She must truly hold an honorable place among the pioneers, as, at the time of her father's settlement in Parkman, in 1806, she was six years old. Their marriage was the second solemnized in the township, the ceremony being performed by Frederic Kirtland, then justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Moore continued to reside on the farm upon which they first settled, till the death of the former, in 1861, and of the latter, in 1870. Their farm is now owned by their youngest son, Henry Moore.

Mr. Moore was a soldier in the war of 1812, and also held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years consecutively. He was one of the early members of the Masonic lodge, and was buried with the rites of the order.

In 1815 Daniel Owen, a native of Connecticut, came to Parkman. He em-

* The Fairbanks farm was owned from 1834 to 1864 by Elias Haight.

igrated to Ohio in 1800, and lived first in Youngstown, Trumbull county. In 1803 he removed to Nelson, Portage county, and was one of the earliest inhabitants of that town. After a residence there of some twelve years, he, by an exchange of property, found it to his advantage to encounter again the labor of clearing new land. His new purchase lay directly east of the Wallace farm, and, previous to the building of his house, he occupied for about three years the one on this farm, from which Mr. Wallace had about that time removed. His first house, a frame one, was destroyed by fire in 1827, but was soon after replaced by another, on the same site, in which he lived till his death, in 1856, at the age of eighty-nine. Mrs. Owen died in 1848.

Mrs. Owen was a woman who won the esteem of all who knew her, for her domestic virtues, but especially her care of and kindness to the sick, by promptly rendering them all the assistance in her power, whenever there was need of her services; at the same time she "looked well to the ways of her household," which in those early times was no sinecure.

Samuel Owen, the eldest son, owns the eastern portion of the old Owen farm, and resides near it. He also owns the farm lying directly north, which was first settled by Justus Ferris, in 1817, who built upon it a log house and set out a small orchard. This farm was owned for some years by Gideon Bentley, and afterwards by his son Nelson, who sold it to Mr. Owen, in 1832.

Mr. Owen's eldest daughter, Mrs. Swift, owns the homestead. Another daughter, Mrs. Dunn, and his youngest son, Rensellear, are also residents of the township.

In 1815, Jacob Gates, from Otsego county, New York, made the first settement in the northeast portion of the township, on Swine creek, now known as Bundysburgh. He settled on the farm now owned by Cyrus Hurd, built a log house, and began the clearing of the land, but died in 1816. This was the first death of an adult in the township since its first settlement—a period of twelve years.

Harvey Bills, a brother-in-law of Jacob Gates, came at the same time, and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Maria Gates, upon which he lived about forty years. He afterwards removed to Illinois, where he died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Wareham French, another brother-in-law of Jacob Gates, also from Otsego county, New York, and who came to Ohio at about the same time, settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Lydia Horton, built the house which is now on the place, and lived on the farm about twenty years. He afterwards removed to Farmington, Trumbull county, in which place he died.

William, brother of Wareham French, and who came at the same time with him, bought a farm on what is now known as the Ainslie tract, lying near the State road, and built a log house. After a few years he removed to Middlefield, and finally to Wisconsin, in which State he died.

A third member of the family, Avery French, at the same time made a settlement on the farm now owned by Asahel Reeves, known as the Brace farm, and lived on it till purchased by Josiah Brace in 1837. Mr. Brace built a hewn log house, plastered inside, and said to be the best log house ever built in the township. In 1853 he built a large frame house. He afterwards sold this farm and removed to the village, where he died, in 1871.

William French, the father of these three brothers, came with his sons, but being advanced in years, he made no purchase of land, but continued to reside with them till his death, at the age of one hundred and four years.

In January, 1816, Ephraim and Moses Bundy emigrated from Southampton, Massachusetts, traveling the whole way with ox-teams. After reaching Buffalo they made the journey mainly on the ice, along the shore of Lake Erie. They crossed Grand river at Harpersfield in canoes, swimming the oxen and pulling

the wagons across by means of ropes. They remained in Thompson, Geauga county, a short time till they could decide upon their future location. In a visit to the settlement, which a short time before had been begun by the Gates and French families, they found their brother, Elisha Bundy, who had reached the place, in company with Jocob Gates, a short time before from Otsego county, New York. This meeting was entirely unexpected, as neither of the parties knew that the other was in the State, till they met thus in the wilderness. They each purchased farms in the vicinity, and gave the name of Bundysburgh to the settlement.

Moses Bundy brought his family, consisting of his wife, four sons and one daughter, at once to their new home—a log cabin of only one room, without floor, windows, or doors. This tenement, with such improvements and enlargements from time to time, as circumstances afforded, continued to be their residence for some years. This farm, though in Bundysburgh proper, was situated just over the township line in Mesopotamia.

About 1820, in connection with Wareham French, he built the first saw-mill in that part of the township, and thus was connected with it in his business. About this time he removed to a farm just over the Farmington line, but still in Bundysburgh, upon which he resided till his death, in 1855. Three of his sons are still living, and are all residents of Parkman.

Elisha Bundy's farm was located directly north of that of Jacob Gates'. This farm remained in his possession, and was inhabited by him till his death, in 1824. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. This farm, together with that of Jacob Gates, was bought, in 1841, by Jabez Stanton, who owned it till 1859. It is now owned by Cyrus Hurd.

Ephraim Bundy purchased the farm first settled by Jedediah Buckingham, in 1818, and lived on it till his death, in 1839. This farm was purchased soon after his death by Joseph Bundy, son of Moses Bundy.

Orrin Gates, son of Jacob Gates, was fifteen years old at the time of his father's settlement in Parkman. Soon after he attained his majority he purchased a farm lying directly east of that of his father, to which, some years after, he added that first purchased by his uncle, Harvey Bills, upon which he lived until his death in 1875, a period of more than fifty years. This farm is now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Vanderslice.

In 1816, Daniel Strong emigrated from Massachusetts, and purchased a farm lying directly west of that of Jacob Gates, and lived on it till about the year 1836, when he sold it to John Day, and removed to Indiana. In 1843 it was purchased by Joseph Bundy, and now forms a part of the Bundy tract.

William Gates, another son of Jacob Gates, was the first purchaser, in 1828, of the farm lying south of this tract on the State road, now owned by Edwin Bundy, son of Joseph Bundy. It was owned by different members of the Gates family till 1843, at which time it was bought by Joseph Bundy, who transferred it to his son. In addition to this, Edwin Bundy is also the owner of the farm lying southeast of this land, at the intersection of the Bundysburgh and State roads, which was first settled by Anson Parks, and was purchased of him by Luke Ballard, in 1830. Mr. Ballard continued to own and reside on the place till his death, in 1850, and it continued in the possession of his family till purchased by Edwin Bundy, in 1865. Mr. Ballard, his father and mother, who resided with him, and his youngest child, all died of small-pox within a short time. The disease, which was contracted by Mr. Ballard when absent from home, fortunately, did not extend beyond his family. One son, Marshall Ballard, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and died in the service.

About the year 1823, William Porter settled in Bundysburgh, and soon after built a flour-mill, which was carried away by a freshet, some years after. It was

rebuilt, and is still standing, though not in full operation. No one of the Porter family, at present, reside in the place. The homestead is owned by Edwin Baird. The Painesville and Youngstown railroad passes through this portion of the township.

Not long after the settlement of Thomas Moore, his brother-in-law, James Donaldson, a native of Ireland, bought the farm south of that of Henry Norton, upon which he built; first, a log house, and afterwards a frame one, in which he resided until his death, in 1863. This farm is now owned by Marvin Owen, son of Samuel Owen. One daughter, Mrs. Nathaniel Moore, is the only member of his family now residing in the township.

In 1815, his brother, Samuel Donaldson, purchased the farm adjoining, and settled on it. He continued to live there until his death, in 1848. No one of his family have permanently settled in the township.

Both James and Samuel Donaldson were soldiers in the war of 1812.

In 1816, Benjamin Moore, brother of Thomas and Nathaniel Moore, purchased the farm lying directly south of the latter, upon which he built a frame house, in which he lived until 1833, at which time the farm was purchased by Mrs. Maria Bailey, sister of Sherburn and Russell Williams, who owned it until 1855. It is now owned by Marvin Owen.

Mrs. Bailey purchased, and lived for some time on, the farm, on the Burton road, now owned by John Hoxter. She died in 1871, after a long illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, Horace J. Ford.

The farm lying south of that of James Donaldson was also settled in 1816, by Bazaleel Inman, brother-in-law of the Donaldsons. After his death, it was owned by his son, Henry, who built a frame house, to take the place of the log one. In 1860, he sold the farm to Joseph B. Cross, who has owned it since that time.

Powers Inman, son of Bazaleel Inman, purchased the northern part of the lot lying east of that of his father, in 1829. It was afterwards owned by Hiram Moore, eldest son of Nathaniel Moore, who built a frame dwelling house upon it, and sold it to his brother, John L. Moore, its present owner. The lot adjoining it on the east, also owned by John L. Moore, was purchased, by him, of his father, in 1854.

In addition to these, Mr. Moore is also the owner of the land lying on both sides of the road situated on the eastern boundary of the township; that on the south was purchased of Jacob Perkins, son of General Perkins, in 1852, by Ansel Mattison, and sold, by him, to Mr. Moore, in 1859. That on the north side of the road was first settled by George Henry. It was afterwards owned by Epaphroditus Fuller, who sold it to Mr. Moore, in 1866.

The land lying south of the Powers Inman purchase, was first settled by Harmon Wood. In 1834, it was purchased by Thomas Donaldson, a native of Ireland, who built upon it a frame house, and owned it until his death, in 1872. It still remains in the possession of his family. His son, Archie Donaldson, was for a time a soldier, in the Seventh Ohio regiment, in the war of the Rebellion.

The farm lying east of this was first settled, in 1837, by Nathaniel Moore, son of Thomas Moore, and is still owned by him. In addition to the usual agricultural products, this farm, under the management of its owner, has become noted for its yield of maple sugar, amounting in favorable seasons to as many as twenty-five hundred pounds. In proportion to the number of trees in use, the production is greater than from any other farm in the township, and it is surpassed by none in the quality of the sugar made.

The farm adjoining that of Mr. Moore, on the east, was purchased, in 1841, of General Perkins, by Edward Thorpe, a native of Ireland, who owned it until his death, in 1856. His wife survived him twenty years. Their son, John

Thorpe, was adjutant in the Sixty-fifth regiment, Ohio volunteers, in the war of the Rebellion. The farm is still owned by their family.

As this part of the township was settled, in great part, by natives of Ireland and their descendants, the name of "Little Ireland" was early given to it, which name it still retains.

In the early settlement of the country, when the forests abounded in game, it was the custom to celebrate Christmas by a grand hunt. At that time, in 1816, Silas Young, of Middlefield; his son, John Young, James Heathman, John Johnson, and Nathaniel Moore, started on a hunt. Striking the track of a bear, at the head waters of Swine creek, they followed it through the woods, to a large tree, in the northwest part of Parkman, which stood on land now owned by Thomas Young, son of Silas Young, and, thinking the bear had climbed the tree, they decided to fell it.

Silas Young, being on horseback, went home for a supply of food, and returned with a dinner of johnny-cake and dried venison. After satisfying their hunger they began work, and the five men chopped all day. The tree was so large they were obliged to chop around it, and about sunset it fell. They ran to the top, but, much to their surprise, no bear was to be found, and, wearied and disappointed, they returned home.

The remains of this tree are still to be seen lying on the spot where it fell sixty years ago. It was a chestnut, well-proportioned, and entirely sound. The stump measures nine feet in diameter, and the height was one hundred and five feet. The grains, by actual count, number eight hundred and sixty-four, which determine the age of the tree. By adding to these the sixty-two years which have elapsed since its fall, we find that its growth began early in the tenth century of the christian era. Since that time changes, physcical, moral, political and religious, have convulsed the earth, through all of which its growth continued undisturbed. It was more than one hundred years old at the time of the invasion of England by William the Conqueror, and had numbered nearly six hundred years when Columbus gave a new continent to the old world, and when, a quarter of a century later, Martin Luther struck the key note of the Reformation by attacking the sale of indulgences, and was in vigorous growth when our national life began. One cannot but regret that it had not been left to fall at some future time, by natural decay.

Many similar hunts took place in those early times, and the experience of almost every family in contests with bears and wolves, and other wild animals of the forest, if recounted, would make a volume of itself.

The first settlement in the southern part of Parkman was made in 1816, by Asaph Sexton, who purchased a tract of land lying on the road leading north from the center of Nelson, and extending to the township line. In 1819 he sold the greater part of it to Barnet Dixon, who owned it until about 1842. This farm is now owned by Mrs. C. M. Bestor. The southern portion, which Mr. Sexton retained possession of for some years, is now owned by Sanford Smith.

In the same year (1816), Oliver Gavitt, a native of Rhode Island, built the house in the village now owned by Edwin McCall, and which is still known as the "Gavitt house." At the time of its erection it was considered, in style and finish, one of the best houses in the country. The grounds in front were laid out in terraces—traces of which still remain—and the whole surrounded by an ornamental fence. He was an unmarried man, and occupied his house alone; was, by trade, a cabinet-maker, in addition to which he made and sold the first fanning-mills ever used in the township.

Beyond this, he was, unfortunately, a very undesirable inhabitant, and furnished no additional moral strength to the community, but quite the contrary.

In the fall of 1825, he was obliged to leave the country, to avoid prosecution for forgery, and found refuge in Canada, where he married, and after some years, returned to the United States under the name of Green, and settled in Chicago as a banker, where he became quite rich.

In 1857 he murdered his wife by administering poison, and committed suicide in jail, to avoid a public execution.

About the time he left Ohio, his house was purchased by William A. Hopkins, who owned and resided in it till his death in 1862, and it continued to be the home of his family for some years afterwards. Mr. Hopkins was a millwright, and made that, for the most part, his business. He aided in the construction of most of the mills built on this part of Grand river, and in some of them, was master of workmen. He was possessed of more than ordinary mechanical skill, was a man of intelligence and and an upright citizen.

His widow and several members of his family still reside in Parkman. The house has lately been put in thorough repair by its present owner.

About the same time in which the Gavitt house was built, the house which stands on the southwest corner of the public square, on the road leading to the river, which is now occupied as a residence by R. L. Blackman, was constructed.

In 1818 Mr. Parkman moved into it, and continued to reside in it till 1821. It was afterwards occupied by different families till 1832, when it was changed into a store, and used as such about two years, by the firm of Gordon and Kellogg.

The next occupant was Nelson C. Merrill who, in 1837, formed a partnership with Leonard Merritt under the name of Merrill and Merritt, and continued in business till the close of 1838. The successor was Samuel W. Durand, and he was succeeded in 1841 and '42, by the firm of Cumins and Paine, and these, by Archy T. Loveland. In 1845 the building was purchased by J. S. Tilden, at which time the firm of J. S. and A. P. Tilden transferred to it their goods from the Williams store, and continued in business till 1855. Soon after this, in the same year, it was purchased by Dr. John French, and again converted into a building, which form it still retains. In 1819 Mr. Paine built a part of the house on the west side of the public square, which was for a long time known as "the Parkman house," and which is now in use as a hotel, in which he resided till his removal to Chardon about the year 1821, when it passed into Mr. Parkman's hands, and in which he resided till his own death in 1832.

In 1816 Isaiah Davis, of Aurelius, New York, bought a tract of land of about four hundred acres, known on the maps as lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, in great lot twenty-two, which embraced all the land lying east of the Garrettsville road, including that of the farm now owned by Henry Elwell. He settled upon this tract, and built the house now owned by Mrs. Griffin, in which he resided till his death, which was very sudden, from apoplexy, and which occurred in 1822.

Being a member of the Masonic fraternity, he was buried with the honors of that body, this being the first interment of the kind in the town.

Mr. Davis had a family of grown up sons and daughters, among whom the land was divided after his death. That portion lying east of the Garrettsville road, was inherited by Henry B. Davis, who built on it a small frame house, and lived on it several years. In 1850, it was purchased by Graham Thompson, who lived on it till his death, in 1853, and built the house now on the place. It is now owned by Dr. John French, who has resided in the town since 1854, as a medical practitioner.

The farm now owned by Henry Elwell, as well as that owned by James and Henry Linsley, fell to Samuel, another son of Isaiah Davis, who built a log house near the site of the present building, on the Elwell farm, and resided on

it several years. It was afterwards owned by Calvin Merrit, and some years later, by Stephen Crofferd, who built the frame house.

James Linsley came from Oneida county, New York, in 1836, and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, in 1864.

In 1816, Barton F. Avery came to Parkman, from Cayuga county, New York. He was, by trade, a chair maker and painter, and for some years held a monopoly in his vocation. In April, 1817, he married Miss Betsy Brown, a niece of Mr. Isaiah Davis, who had accompanied her uncle's family in their emigration to Ohio.

He built a house and shop, in the western part of the village, neither of which is now standing. He held, for some time, the office of justice of the peace, and was postmaster, from 1829 to 1835. In 1835, he removed to Chardon, and was postmaster, also, of that place. In 1834, he was appointed to the post of associate judge in the county, which he held till the office was abolished, under the new constitution, in 1851. He died in 1857. Mrs. Avery died in March, 1879.

His cousin, Austin H. Avery, came with him into the new country, and made the first settlement on a lot north of the village, now owned by Edwin M. Call, not far from his present residence, but afterwards removed to the village and bought the place now owned by Hiram Young, upon which he built a small house, which still forms a part of the present tenement. Mr. Avery was married in July, 1817, to Artelissa Moses. The ceremony was performed by Hendrick E. Paine, and was the fourth marriage in the town, that of B. F. Avery having occurred a few weeks previous. The story goes, that the bride, who lived in Mr. Paine's family, was busily engaged in her household duties, when the wedding hour arrived, whereupon she wiped her hands, rolled down her sleeves, took her place, and was married, and at once resumed her employment.

Mr. Avery removed from the town about the year 1827, and the place was purchased by Augustus Sayles, who lived on it till 1838, when it became the property of Harry W. Cook, who made a large addition to the house, and opened a hotel, which he continued to keep till 1853.

Mr. Cook became an inhabitant of the town in 1834, and still resides in it. Mrs. Cook, who was an active, energetic woman, and particularly skilled in the care of the sick, died in March, 1873. Their youngest son, Frederick T. Cook, who has settled in the town, was a soldier in the 105th regiment, in the war of the Rebellion.

The Burton road was surveyed and laid out by Chester Elliott, in 1809, and was the second road located in the town. At this time nothing was attempted, except cutting down the trees, and clearing the ground for a space sufficient to render travel possible.

In 1826, it was "worked," by being let out in sections, and travel upon it rendered comparatively easy.

The first settlement upon this road was made in 1816, in the north-west corner of the town, by Bela Burroughs, who built a log house, and sold it, in 1821, to Russell Smith, who afterwards sold it to Enoch Slitor. It was known for some years as the "Slitor place." After the death of Mr. Slitor, about the year 1830, it was purchased by Harris Gould, who built on it a substantial frame house. This farm is now owned by N. M. Goff.

The farm, on the opposite side of the road, now owned by Homer Burroughs, was settled by a Mr. Shaw, in 1817, who lived on it six years. In 1823, he sold it to Mr. Brockman.

The two lots of land, directly south of the Slitor place, were first purchased in 1817, by Justus Rider. There is no record to show that Mr. Rider made

any settlement on his purchase, although the land was deeded to him at the time. About 1838, it was bought by Joseph Holdridge, who cleared the land, built upon it, and owned it for some years. It is now owned by John Hoxter.

The other lot, bought by Mr. Rider, and which was afterwards known as the "Bell lot," was settled by Rev. Tillinghast Green, in 1836, who, not long after, built a frame house, and lived in it till his death, in 1869. He was a Baptist preacher, and for some time, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church, which then stood on this road, near the corner of that running southwest, not far from his farm. This was a log building, erected in 1825, and was the first church building, of any kind, in the town. It was continued in use, as a church, till abont 1838, when it was removed.

Mr. Green's farm, which extends east, to the West Middlefied road, is now owned by his son, Stephen A. Green.

John Pierce was the first settler on the farm now owned by Orrin Maynard, which lies on the opposite side of the road, and directly west of the Rider purchase. In 1838 it was sold by him to Barney Torrey, an unmarried man, who built a small house and resided in it, with two sisters, also unmarried. They were somewhat noted, during the early days of the anti-slavery agitation, as being in sympathy with the Garrisonian abolitionists.

As early as 1818, if not before, the farm now owned by John Jolly was taken up by Uriah Brant, who built a log house and settled on it with his family. Mr. Brant was a teamster, and his large Pennsylvania wagon, with its canvas top and four sturdy horses, was for years one of the institutions of the time, and the medium of conveyance from Fairport of nearly all the merchandise brought into the town. In 1831 he sold this land to Mr. Jolly, and removed to a lot on the opposite side of the road, upon which he built a second log house. This place he sold in 1837 to Elisha Thayer, and removed from the town. Mr. Thayer built the house upon the place, and still owns it.

In 1830 John Brant, the eldest son of Uriah Brant, lost his life by the rupture of a blood vessel, caused by lifting a barrel of salt into a wagon without assistance.

The farm next south of the original Brant settlement was first purchased of the Parkmans by Stephen Gales, who sold it in 1834 to Thomas Young, its present owner. It lies on both sides of the road, and is one of the few farms which have remained without change of owners for more than forty years.

As early as 1818 the farm lying on the west side of the road, and south of that of Thomas Young, was purchased by Noah Packard, who settled upon it at the time of his purchase, and soon after built a small frame house. Being a good farmer, he in a few years brought his land under cultivation. Very soon after the rise of Mormonism, he became a convert to its tenets, and in 1835, having sold his farm to George Burden, he removed to Kirtland, which had then become the Mormon headquarters. He was one of the original "seventy elders" appointed by Joseph Smith, and one of the officers of the bank established by Smith in that place. He removed to Nauvoo at the time of the Mormon emigration thither, and thence to Utah, where he died.

After the death of Mr. Burden, in 1844, the farm came into the possession of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gamaliel Warren, and is now owned by their son, Burden J. Warren, except a portion of the southern part, which is the property of a daughter, Mrs. Mary J. Hopkins. Mr. Burden was a soldier in the war of 1812.

A few years subsequent to the settlement of Mr. Packard, the farm south of his was purchased by Hiram Dayton. He also was a convert to the Mormon faith, and sold his farm in 1838 to share the fortunes of its followers. He emigrated with them to Nauvoo, and afterwards to Utah, where he died, and where

his descendants still live. This farm was purchased of Mr. Dayton, by John Gore, who owned it several years. From 1847 to 1849 it was owned by Henry Pitner, and was sold by him to Joseph Morton, who built a new house in place of the small frame one built by Mr. Dayton, and owned it till his death in 1869, at which time it passed into the possession of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Smith, who now own it. Mr. Morton was a soldier in the war of 1812.

After the sale of this farm, Mr. Pitner removed to the village, where he continued to reside, a part of the time engaged in business as a merchant, until 1867, at which time he removed to Laporte, Indiana, where he died in 1868. Shortly after his death his family returned to Parkman, where they still reside, having, since their return (in 1872), erected a commodious dwelling in the village, on the northern part of the land originally owned by John P. Converse.

Mr. Pitner's son, Henry B., was a soldier in the 105th Ohio regiment in the war of the Rebellion.

The land comprising the farm and mill site, on the Burton road, bounded on the north by the road leading west to Troy, now owned by E. L. Bailey and M. A. Hopkins, was taken up as early as 1816, by Horace R. Peck, who occupied it about sixteen years. During this time, in 1828, a Baptist church was organized, of which he was made one of the deacons. They occupied as their place of worship the Baptist church building to which previous reference has been made. They maintained their organization for a number of years, but have now become disbanded.

In 1832 the northern part of this land was bought of Mr. Peck by Orrin Percival, who built a frame house upon it in 1838, and owned it until 1864, at which time it was purchased by Mr. Bailey, who now owns it. In 1875 the Percival house was removed by Mr. Bailey, and its site occupied by a very fine residence.

The southern part was bought, in 1847, by Matthew A. Hopkins, who built upon it a dwelling house and steam saw-mill, which he still owns. Richard, his son, was a soldier in the 25th Ohio regiment, in the war of the Rebellion.

In 1812 Elijah Ford, a native of Plainfield, Massachusetts, emigrated to Ohio. After a stay of a year in Burton, in which time he found a wife in the person of Miss Esther Johnson (who had settled in Burton with her parents in 1801), he purchased, in 1813, a farm in Welshfield, lying on the east line of that township, on what is now the road leading west to the center, and settled upon it, but removed just over the line, into Parkman, in 1819. For some time their nearest neighbors on the east were Mr. Peck, who lived a mile distant, and Nathaniel Colson, who, not long after Mr. Ford's purchase, settled on the farm lying between him and Mr. Peck, which is now owned by Oran Morton. Mr. Ford continued to live on this farm (upon which he built a frame house, and other buildings), till 1837, at which time he bought a farm nearer the village, on the Burton road, at the point which is now known as Ford's corners, and again built a house, in which he resided till his death, in 1855.

This farm is now owned by his eldest son, Horace J. Ford. The old Ford farm is owned by Edward Rice.

In 1820 Mr. Ford was commissioned sergeant of a rifle company, in the Second regiment of the Ohio militia, and rose successively through all the grades to that of colonel of the Fifth regiment. In 1830 he resigned his commission, and retired from the service.

Mrs. Ford died in 1852.

In 1817 Dr. John W. Scott, a native of Vermont, came to Parkman. He was born in Newbury, Vermont, August 6, 1791. His father, John Scott, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and settled in Vermont in 1774.

During the boyhood of Dr. Scott, Vermont was a new State, and the children of her settlers were thrown upon their own resources to which he was no exception. His love of study was fed by the perusal of such books as fell within his reach, and the long winter evenings in that northern latitude gave him leisure, while the blazing fire of pine knots in the ample fire-place was thestudent's lamp, by which he read and studied.

He began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. James Dennison, of Royalton, Vermont, in 1813. In 1816 he entered the medical department of Dartmouth college, from which he graduated in 1817. While in college, he became intimately acquainted with Thaddeus Stevens, who was then in the last year of his college course. Immediately after graduating, he made the journey to Ohio on horseback. At Painesville he met Charles C. Paine who persuaded him to go to Parkman, which had then no resident physician.

Here he settled and entered, at once, upon the practice of his profession, to which he devoted himself with a singleness of purpose, which is a sure precursor of success. With the exception of two years, 1836 and 1838 which he spent in Chardon, his professional labors were confined to Parkman and the adjoining townships. Other physicians came and went, but he remained, and thus his interests, both pecuniary and professional, were identified with the town.

In 1819 he was appointed associate judge for Geauga county, with George Tod, the father of David Tod, president, and remained on the bench several years. This is the only office, except that of school director, which he ever held.

In 1821 he built the house in the north part of the village, in which he lived the remainder of his life. In the same year he married the eldest daughter of Judge Noah Hoyt.

Eight children were the fruit of this marriage, the two eldest of whom died within a few days of each other, of epidemic dysentery, in 1825, and the youngest of the same disease in 1840.

The others, three sons and two daughters, survived their parents.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott passed their whole married life, a period of thirty-one years, with the exception of the two years spent in Chardon, in the same house, in which they began housekeeping in 1821, and in which Mrs. Scott continued to reside till her death in 1859. This place is still known as "the Scott place;" it is now owned by Mrs. Mary Parkman.

Dr. Scott enjoyed, in a high degree, the confidence and respect of his brother physicians. He gave to the study of his profession his deepest thought, and to the practice of it his best energies, while the fatigue, inseparable from it, was lightened in his leisure hours by the love and pursuit of literature. He died, after a short illness, June 16, 1852. In religious belief, Dr. Scott was an Episcopalian; in politics, a Republican. He was one of the earliest members of the masonic lodge, which was instituted in Parkman soon after his settlement, having taken high degrees in the fraternity before he left Vermont.

His brother, Robert W. Scott, joined him in 1820, and bought a piece of land west of the village, on the west side of the old Burton road, at its point of intersection with the east and west road, upon which he built a house, and afterwards a tannery, which he carried on till 1831, when he removed from the place. That part of the property upon which the house stood is now owned by John Browning. But a small part of the original house is now standing, a new one having been built on its site. The tannery has long since disappeared.

In 1817, Junia Blood and family, from Cayuga county, New York, settled on a small farm east of the Davis purchase. Mr. Blood was by trade a cooper, and for some years was the only one of his guild in the township. Soon after his arrival he built a log house and shop on his land, where he lived and wrought for more than forty years. The log house was succeeded by a frame one, built

by his youngest son, John S. Blood, with whom both Mr. and Mrs. Blood removed to Iowa, where, not long after, they both died. The Blood place is now owned by Hymeneus Bundy.

An important accession to the township in 1817, was made in the person of Sherburn H. Williams, a native of Salem, Connecticut, but for some time a resident of Aurora, New York, which place he left when a young man, to try his fortune in the then far west, of Ohio. Possibly, his acquaintance with the Phelps family led him to Parkman. In this year, also, be began business as a merchant in Parkman. There had been no store in the place since the dissolution of the firm of Parkman & Paine. Shortly after his arrival he built a store on the north side of the public square, which he occupied for about eighteen years. He soon created a business, as he dealt largely in produce in exchange for merchandise, which was shipped to New York and other cities, as the demands of trade required. He made a specialty of the purchase of cheese, and thus stimulated the production of that article, which went far towards laying the foundation of the cheese manufacture, which has since made Geauga county noted in that particular.

In 1820, Mr. Williams married Miss Harriet Delano, of Aurora, New York, and established his household in a building on the south side of the public square, in which he lived till his death, in 1835, and where his family continued to reside till the death of Mrs. Williams, in 1871, and where, also, as years passed, a family of eight children were born and reared, five of whom lived to adult age.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams were both persons of refinement, and of literary taste and culture, and, with a few other families, contributed largely in forming and giving an elevated tone to the society of the township, which is rare in a new settlement. Their library of well chosen books was made free to all who had taste for reading, and their devotion to the educational interests of the township had an elevating and lasting impression upon the younger portion of the community. To their efforts, with a few others, was due the maintainance, for some years, of an academical and classical school of high order, which was the means of disseminating considerable culture.

Mr. Williams held the rank of major, and afterwards captain, of the Parkman militia company, and was also, for some time, justice of the peace. He succeeded Mr. Avery as postmaster in 1835, which office he held at the time of his death, which took place, after s short illness, November 23d, of that year, at the age of forty-one.

The death of Mr. Williams left to his wife the care of their family of six children, to the rearing and educating of which she devoted herself with all a mother's love. Possessed of a cheerful temper, and even temperament, she discharged the duties of life with firmness, and met its trials with calmness and fortitude. Her mind richly stored by varied and extensive reading, her rare conversational powers and pleasing address, made her a delightful companion to young and old. To these qualities of mind and manner was added a heart which could always find some good in every one, and who, if she had had an enemy, would have overcome animosity with simple kindness. Her letters were models of epistolary excellence, and are kept among the treasures of those who were favored with her correspondence. The generation with whom her husband and herself first shared their hospitable hearth has mostly passed away, but those of later years, who enjoyed her friendship, cherish her memory with deep affection. She died, at the age of seventy-four, after a short illness, November 26, 1871.

The oldest son, Frederick D. Williams, is the only one of the family remaining in Parkman. Two other sons, Sherburn H. and Russell M., have removed to Kansas, where the latter has been for several years a member of the State sen-

ate. Christopher M., the youngest son, died in that State in 1864. The only surviving daughter, Mary M., resides in California.

About 1827, Russell Williams, elder brother of Sherburn H., entered into partnership with him under the firm name of R. & S. H. Williams, which continued during the life of the latter. The business was continued by Russell Williams till within a few years of his own death, in 1846, the greater part of the time in partnership with Josiah S. Tilden, under the firm of Williams & Tilden.

A few years after his settlement in Parkman, he was married, at his brother's house, to Miss Mary Morgan, of Aurora, New York, and the two families, though nominally separate, were always united in mind and heart.

On the death of his brother, Russell Williams succeeded him as postmaster, which office he held till his death, which took place, after a short illness, October 5, 1846. In 1843 he built the large brick house on the south side of the public square, in which he resided till his death, and which remained in the possession of his widow till her own death, in 1859. Mr. Williams was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. Tilden, after the death of Mr. Williams, continued the business in the same building till 1844, at which time he transferred it to the building on the southwest corner of the public square, now the residence of R. L. Blackmarr, which he occupied till 1855, at which time he closed business as a merchant. During a part of this time he was in partnership with his nephew, Abram P. Tilden, under the firm of J. S. & A. P. Tilden. He succeeded Mr. Williams as postmaster, and held the office until 1849. He purchased the "Wallace" farm, east of the village, and built on it, in 1843, a large frame dwelling, in which he resided till his removal to Cleveland, in 1865, where he now [1878] resides. He was a son of one of the pioneers of Hiram, Portage county. In the same year [1865] Abram P. Tilden removed to Chardon, having been elected to the office of county auditor, which office he held during two terms. He is still a resident of Chardon.

The Williams store was occupied from 1846 to 1848 by Cumins & Chapin; from 1849 to 1854 by Edward B. Parkman, who was also postmaster at that time; from 1854 to 1856 by William Sessions; from 1857 to 1861 by Francis & Wells. The present [1878] occupants are Kellogg & Percival.

In 1817, the Western Phœnix (masonic) lodge was instituted by Edward Paine, jr. Among its early members were: Charles C. Paine, Hendrick E. Paine, Isaiah Davis, John W. Scott, Sherburn H. Williams, Abner H. Fairbanks, Barton F. and Austin H. Avery, and Alexander Dunn. Other names, from Mesopotamia, Farmington, Burton, Welshfield, and Nelson, show that it was, at that time, the only lodge in the vicinity. In this year, a large frame building, designed for a school, and also for a place of religious worship, was built on the east side of the public square. It was of two stories, and the upper part was used, for several years, by the lodge, as their place of meeting. In 1825, the fraternity put up the frame of the building which is now the town hall. The Morgan excitement put a stop to its completion, and the organization ceased to exist. The building was afterwards purchased by the town, and sufficiently finished for school purposes and for religious worship. The upper part is now used for the high school; the lower part is the town hall. The lodge was reconstituted in 1857, and is now in a flourishing state. Their meetings are now held in a room owned by them in the village.

In this year, one of the settlers was Alexander Dunn, from Monroe county, New York, who bought the farm adjoining that of Mr. Fairbanks, on the south. He was a carpenter, and immediately after his arrival, began the building of the school-house and masonic lodge. The work was forwarded with so much dispatch, that the summer school was finished within its walls. The winter term

of 1817–18 was taught in it, by Alfred Phelps, and as long as it remained on its first site, a school, with competent teachers, was maintained in it. At the time of its erection, it was a building of much more pretention than any used for that purpose in Cleveland. It superceded a small log building which had, until that time, served as a school-house, and in which, probably, the first school was taught; situated a few rods east of the village, on land now owned by O. C. Smith.

In 1825, Mr. Dunn married Miss Betsey Owen, daughter of Daniel Owen, and began housekeeping, in a log house, on his farm. He carried on successfully his double vocation of builder and farmer for many years, superintending the erection of many of the houses in the township, including a tasteful residence for himself, and lived for more than fifty years on the farm which he originally purchased. His death occurred in 1875, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a man of gentle and unassuming manners, and was much esteemed, both as a neighbor and a citizen. He served a short time in the war of 1812. In the formation of the first militia company of Parkman, he was made ensign, and on the promotion of Captain Fairbanks to the rank of major, he succeeded to the captaincy. His widow, and a son and daughter still reside in Parkman. The homestead still remains in the family.

Not long after the organization of the militia company, about the year 1822, or 1823, the ladies united in furnishing a flag for their use, by contributing fine linen, of their own spinning, which was woven and made by them, while the painting of the stars and stripes was done by Barton F. Avery. When completed, it was presented to the company by Miss Sophia Doty,* with an address by Mrs. Owen. The presentation speech on this occasion has not been preserved. The following is the answer of Captain Fairbanks:

'LADIES OF PARKMAN: The officers and soldiers of the Parkman company accept this flag as a memento of your industry and patriotism. We hope and trust we never shall forget at what time, and for what purpose, our gallant fathers rallied around Columbia's standard, nor the mighty virtue which bore them through a seven years' struggle, and enabled them at length, through the blessing of Heaven, to achieve our independence. We will never forget that to their efforts we owe the possession of the best government on earth, the guarding and preserving of which we may confidently promise, so long as our women continue to remind us of our duty, and if our country shall call us into her service, and we shall march under this banner, the remembrance that it is committed to us by our wives and mothers, sisters and daughters, will give courage to our hearts, and nerve our arms to act as becomes the soldiers of America.

"Ensign: It becomes your duty to take charge of this flag, a present from the patriotic ladies of Parkman. Although, in time of peace it is merely used for parade and ceremony, yet *remember*, in war it serves as a rallying point for the soldier. Its charge, then, becomes a matter of serious concern, and you are to part with it but with your liberty or life."

This was the first flag owned by any company in the county, and at the next following general training at Burton, the Parkman company marched in advance of the others, carrying the colors.

The farm now owned by A. A. Sperry, in the southern part of the town, was first bought by Lemuel Purdy in 1817, who retained possession of it till 1822, when it was purchased by James McElwaine, from Madison county, New York, who built the house now on the place, and lived in it till his death in 1840.

The year after his settlement, in 1823, the Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. Benjamin Fenn, with ten members, of which he was the first deacon,

*Sophia Doty was a daughter of Captain Asa Doty, and came to Parkman, with her father, in 1815. In 1833, she was married to William H. Stillman, and soon after removed to Cleveland, where she resided until her death, in April, 1876.

which office he continued to fill during his life. During this time, in 1836, the church adopted the Congregational form of government, which it still retains. In 1874 they erected a neat and convenient house of worship.

Deacon McElwaine was a man of retired habits, and universally esteemed for his moral worth and uprightness in all the relations of life. None of his family live in the township.

Mr. Purdy, after selling his farm to Deacon McElwaine, purchased a farm lying directly east of that first settled by Mr. Sexton, upon which he lived till about 1840, when he sold it to Lewis Geitner and removed to Michigan. Mr. Geitner built and carried on a tannery for several years. He sold to Orville Smith, who now owns it.

The farm known as the Farrington place was first settled by Barnet Dixon, from Madison county, New York, in 1817. In 1820 he sold it to Samuel Stockham, from the same place, who owned it till his death in 1821, when it passed into the possession of Joseph Farrington, who lived on it till 1870. It is now owned by Frederic Williams. There is a valuable quarry of building stone on this farm.

The farm lying north of the Farrington place was sold in 1817 to Joseph Tidd, who came into the country with Alexander Dunn, but who removed from the township after a few years. This land is now owned by Andrew Sperry, who also owns the lot lying directly west of it, which was first settled by Abram P. Cross, in 1820. Mr. Sperry has owned this land since 1835, and built the house in which he resides.

In 1818, Daniel Earle, from Leicester, Massachusetts, purchased the fulling-mill, near the bridge, at the village. This mill was first built in 1813, by Hendrick E. Paine, and was afterwards owned and worked by him for some years. Mr. Earle enlarged the building into a factory for the spinning and the weaving of woolen cloths of all grades, introducing into it the best machinery then in use. The enterprise in the end was not successful, as the country was not sufficiently advanced in its products and population to furnish the necessary support, and probably lacked prudent management on the part of the proprietor. The failure involved many others in pecuniary loss, in some cases to an extent which was severely felt.

The establishment, in 1827, passed into the hands of Mr. A. C. Gardner, who managed the business with better success. It continued in operation until about 1835.

Mr. Earle left the township in 1830.

In 1818, John P. Converse, a native of Orange county, Vermont, but more recently from Cayuga, New York, became one of the inhabitants of Parkman. Shortly after his arrival in the township, he purchased a lot in the village, containing several acres, bounded on the west by the road running north and south, and on the south by that running east and west, and extending on the east to a little stream called Rocky run. On the southwest corner of this lot stood an unfinished house, which he put in order, and removed into it in the spring of 1819.

There being then no house of public entertainment in the township, and the location being suitable for that purpose, he opened a hotel, which he kept, with one or two intermissions, till 1833.

In order to open a market for grain, Mr. Parkman and Mr. Converse, in 1820, built, and for some years carried on, the large distillery which formerly stood not far from the east end of the present bridge, and which was then considered a great addition to the business interests of the township, as it furnished a medium of exchange for commodities in Pittsburg, New York, and other markets. It continued in operation till 1835, when the building was converted to other uses.

In 1821 they built a saw-mill and a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil, on opposite banks of the river, below the village, near the site of the present bridge, both of which continued in successful operation till about 1837. The oil-mill was then the only one in the vicinity, and created a ready market for flax-seed, producing, therefrom, a valuable commodity, which was always in demand.

In 1823 they took measures for the erection of a paper-mill, on the river, above the oil-mill. At this point the banks were so high that, although the building was one of three stories, the roof only came above the bank. After the foundation was laid, and the frame put up and enclosed, the original plan was changed, and it was finished as a flour-mill. It continued in operation till February, 1830, when it was destroyed by fire. At the time of its destruction it was nearly filled with wheat.

In felling the timber for this mill, in the spring of 1823, an accident occurred which resulted in the death of Asa Pettis, one of the workmen, the first event of the kind which had ever taken place in the township.

In the fall of 1824, Mr. Converse opened a store in the building first used for that purpose, by Parkman and Paine.

The next year he entered into partnership with his elder brother, Porter Converse, which continued till 1828, when it was dissolved, and the business closed. Shortly after this, Porter Converse removed to Unionville, Lake county, and continued there in business as a merchant some years. He continued to reside there till his death in 1870, at the age of ninety-two.

In 1825 he, with Eleazer Hickox, of Burton, and Isaac Mills, of Portage county, was appointed "to lay out, improve and keep in repair a road leading from Chardon in Geauga county, through Burton and Parkman village, in a direction towards Warren."

The working of this road through Parkman devolved upon him, and was performed soon after the date of his commission. He also, at this time, superintended the putting in good traveling order several other roads in the township. "Whatsoever his hand found to do," was done promptly. Shortly before this, he, with some others, contracted with the post-office department to carry the mail from Fairport to Warren, in a conveyance suitable for the accommodation of travelers, which was the first public conveyance in this part of the county, the mill having previously been carried on horseback once or twice a week. The new line of stages soon became a daily, and the route, one of the main lines of travel from the Ohio river to the lake. His connection with the post-office department under this and other contracts continued about twelve years.

After the burning of the flour mill in 1830, Mr. Parkman, in 1831, began the construction of the mill which now stands on the river, just below the upper bridge, nearly on the site of the first saw-mill, but dying in 1832 before the completion, it was purchased by Mr. Converse, and finished by him in 1834. In 1839 it was enlarged, and the capacities greatly increased. This mill remained in his possession during his life. It is now (1878) owned by Jesse Pritchard.

(The reader is referred to the biographical sketch of Mr. Converse for further particulars of his life.)

In 1824 Daniel G. Converse, an elder brother of J. P. Converse, from Orange county, Vermont, settled in Parkman with his family. In 1829 he bought the farm on the township line, on the south side of the road leading directly west from the village, which is now owned by John Chapman.

This farm was first purchased in 1823, by Silas Merriam, who cleared a part of it, and set out an orchard, but failing in health, he returned to Massa-

chusetts, and the place reverted to its original owners. It was long known as the Merriam place.

In 1839 he built the house now on the place, and lived in it till about 1850. In 1855 he removed to Ionia county, Michigan, where he died in 1858. While a resident of Parkman he held for some years the office of justice of the peace, and for a greater part of the time, that of deacon in the Congregational church. He was a soldier in a Vermont regiment in the war of 1812. None of his family are left in the township.

His four sons, all natives of Parkman, and a son-in-law, served in Michigan regiments, in the war of the Rebellion. Two of them—James H. and Daniel Gilbert, jr.—from the begining to the end of the war, and were the greater part of the time in active service. One son, Josiah, and his son-in-law, Sherburn Tidd, died in the service.

The farm lying on the township line, directly north of Merrion place, was first settled in 1819, by Daniel Corliss, who built a log house, and owned and lived in it till 1835. It is now owned by Andrew Bennet, who has built upon the place and otherwise improved it.

Shortly after the building of the Hanchett fulling-mill in 1813, a road was open from the village as far as the mill, and was known as the Hanchett road. In 1821 a survey was made to the township line, by Alfred Phelps, and the road opened. Previous to this, a path through the woods was the only means of reaching the Corliss purchase.

In 1818 Elisha Harris, from Chenango county, New York, bought the whole of lot one in great lot twenty-one, and so much of lots two and three, as would make four hundred acres. On the southern portion of this tract he built a log house, and in 1819 moved into it with his family. At that time there was no road leading from the village in that direction. In 1820 the present road was surveyed by Alfred Phelps, and opened sufficiently for travel. This road was, some years later, extended to the township of Mantua, passing through Harrison, and is known as the Rapids road.

Mr. Harris was so fortunate as to possess the means of paying at once for his land, and still more fortunate in being the father of several sons of sufficient age to render him assistance in bringing it under cultivation.

About the year 1825 he sold the northwestern portion, comprising the whole of lot one, to Simon Davis, son-in-law of Isaiah Davis, who emigrated to Ohio in that year, with his family, from Genessee county, New York, and settled on his purchase, first in a log house, which in due time was succeeded by a frame one. This farm continued in the family of Mr. Davis till 1853, and the western portion is still owned by his daughter, Miss Betsey Davis. Mr. Davis died in 1863.

Two of Mr. Davis' sons settled in Parkman. The elder, James Wilson, on attaining manhood, entered into business as a merchant, but died of consumption before he had completed his thirtieth year, leaving a widow and one son, James Wilson, who, with the daughter of the other son, Miss Ellen Davis, are the only descendents of Simon Davis, now residing in the township.

Lovzinski, the third son, was a farmer, and for the last ten years of his life was the owner of the Kirtland farm. He was appointed postmaster in 1864, which office he held at the time of his death, in 1875, and also held that of justice of the peace for fourteen years previous to that event. His widow, Mrs. Sophia Davis, still owns the farm and resides on it with her daughter.

Mr. Harris continued to own the remainder of his land, (upon the southern portion of which he built a substantial frame house), till 1832, when pecuniary embarrassments, occasioned by becoming surety for a neighbor, obliged him to sell it, at which time he removed to Hiram, Portage county, in which place he resided till his death, in 1845.

Mrs. Harris died at the residence of her youngest son, in Chester, Geauga county, in 1855. No member of the Harris family now remains in Parkman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harris were members of the first Methodist church, organized in that part of the town.

In 1832, Captain Augustus R. Baldwin, from Herkimer county, New York, bought all that part of the Harris farm lying north of the road, and which was already furnished with a substantial log house. In 1839, he built the frame house, now on the place, and continued to reside in it for some years. In 1852, he sold this farm to Nelson Richards, having previously made a purchase of a farm lying north of the village, on the Burton road, upon which he built the house in which he now resides. In 1840, he succeeded Deacon McElwaine, as deacon of the Congregational church, which office he still retains. Mr. Baldwin was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Baldwin died in April, 1875. She was greatly beloved in her life, and regretted, in her death, by all who knew her, and especially by the members of her own family. She was a woman of rare sweetness of temper, and consistent piety. The law of kindness was ever on her lips, and in her heart.

In 1836, the southern portion of the Harris farm was bought, by David Kester, from Onondaga county, New York, who owned it for some years. This was also purchased by Nelson Richards, and the whole is now owned by John Johnson.

Mr. Kester continued to reside in Parkman, till his death, in 1875. He served for a short time in the army, in the war of 1812.

The farm lying directly west of the Harris farm, was first settled by Warren Bentley, and was sold by him, to Jesse Pritchard, in 1836. In 1839, it was sold by Mr. Pritchard to Lucius T. Cadwell, who is the present owner. In 1840, he built the house in which he has resided since that time.

His son, Theodore Cadwell, owns the farm adjoining this, on the west, which was first settled in 1828, by Luther Sanford, who put up a hewn log house, soon after the purchase. This farm was sold by him in 1833, to George Reed, who built a frame house in 1851, and sold it to Mr. Steel in 1857, of whom it was bought by its present owner in 1861. Mr. Cadwell, since his purchase, has enlarged the house built by Mr. Reed.

The first settlement on the road leading west from the village was made in 1820, by Hiram Harris, one of the elder sons of Elisha Harris, and was located directly north of the original Harris purchase. This land was sold by him in 1822 to Ira Webster, son-in-law of Isaiah Davis.

Mr. Webster resided on this farm—first in a log house, then in a frame one—till 1846, when, having sold it to Deacon A. Waters, he removed to Chardon, where he still lives. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Not far from the time of Mr. Webster's settlement in Parkman, a small Methodist church was organized, of which himself and wife were members, and of which he is the sole survivor.* They met, in the early times, at the houses of the members, but, after the building of the Town hall, it was occupied by them at stated times for public worship.

Their numbers having sufficiently increased, they, in 1841, built a church in the western part of the village, on land donated for this purpose by General Perkins. In 1858, by an exchange of lots, the church was removed to the opposite side of the street, and re-fitted; and again, in 1874, it was almost entirely re-built, in modern style. It is the largest and most costly church edifice in the township.

The Webster farm is now owned by Royal Burton, except the western part,

* Mr. Webster died at Chardon, in 1877.

which was purchased, in 1845, by Hardin Bennet, of Cayuga county, New York, who owned it till his death, in January, 1877.

The land lying between the Merriam and Webster farms was purchased, in 1830, by Harvey Carter, who settled on it immediately, and has since owned it. In 1840 he built on it the frame house in which he lives.*

Mr. Carter bought his farm of Mr. Parkman, and the ownership has remained unchanged for more than forty-six years.

The farm lying north of Mr. Carter's, and east of the Corliss place, was purchased by Nelson Davis, the eldest son of Simon Davis, in 1831. After having cleared a portion of it, he sold it, in 1834, to Joseph Stockwell, of whom it was bought, in 1844, by Joseph Knight. Mr. Knight built a frame dwelling house and remained on the place till 1853, at which time he sold it to William Benton, who again sold it, in 1866, to its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman. The house built by Mr. Knight has been removed, and a new one built in its place by Mr. Chapman.

The farm adjoining this on the east was purchased in 1839 by John Groves, from Cayuga county, New York, who some years previous had settled in the township. In 1840 he erected a frame dwelling, in which he lived till 1845, at which time he exchanged with Seymour J. Curtiss, for the lot, and the house built by him a short time previous, which is now owned by A. W. White.

Mr. Curtiss, who had been for some years a resident of the township, continued to own this farm till 1852, at which time it was purchased by Frederick D. Williams, who still owns it. About this time Mr. Curtiss removed to the southern part of the State, where he died, some years after.

Mr. Groves continued to be a resident of Parkman till 1854, at which time he removed to Indiana, where he died, in 1873. Both himself and wife were active members of the Methodist church.

About the year 1819, Zachariah Hosmer, the father of Alonzo Hosmer, from Middlesex county, Connecticut, settled on a farm on the center road, lying west of the Bateman lot, upon which he lived till his death, in 1836, at the age of ninety-four. Mr. Hosmer was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. This farm is now owned by his son, Andrew Hosmer, who has resided in the town since his father's settlement in it. John B. Hosmer, son of Andrew Hosmer, served in the navy during the war of the Rebellion, and died of disease contracted in the service.

Another son, Sylvester Hosmer, made the first settlement on the road leading north to Middlefield from the center, and near the northern boundary of the town, by the purchase of about three hundred acres lying on both sides of the road, upon which he built, in 1853, the first steam saw-mill ever erected in the town. In 1852 he built a brick house, in which he resided till his death, in 1859. This farm is now owned by his two sons, Chester A. and Perry J. Hosmer.

In 1818, Gilbert Curtiss and Larrea McCall, brothers-in-law, from Middlesex county, Connecticut, purchased each a farm, lying contiguous to each other, near the center of the town, upon which they lived for more than forty years.

The McCall farm, when first purchased, was bounded on the east by the Mesopotamia road, but in 1825 it was increased by the purchase of the lot of fifty acres, lying on the east side of this road, which was part of the farm settled in 1820, by Benoni Buck, and sold by him to Mr. McCall shortly before his death. The remaining fifty acres of the Buck farm, now owned by Samuel Ohl, remained in the possession of his family till 1829, when it was bought by Harvey Dunn, brother of Alexander Dunn, who, some years after, removed to

* Mr. Carter died February 19, 1879. The farm remains with his family.

Illinois. Mr. McCall retained possession of his farm till 1867, at which time it was sold to George Minturn, its present owner. Mr. McCall died in 1868.

Mr. Curtiss continued to reside on his first purchase, which lay directly west of that of Mr. McCall, till 1864, when he sold it and removed from the town. He now resides in Connecticut. The farm is now owned by Benjamin Blair. None of Mr. Curtiss' family have settled in Parkman. Both himself and Mr. McCall were soldiers in the war of 1812.

In October, 1819, Mr. Seth Smith came to Parkman, from Madison county, New York, and purchased land on the southern boundary of the township, on which he built; first, a log house, and some years after a frame house, for the abode of himself and family. Mr. Smith had a family of seven sons, four of whom settled in the vicinity, and gave the name of Smithville to that part of the township; a name which it still retains.

Ransom, the eldest son of Seth Smith, came, with his younger brother, Marsh, the year before their father, and purchased the land lying between the two roads; Marsh Smith taking that lying on both sides of the western road, which is now owned by Sandford Eddy, upon which he resided more than forty years. About 1871, he removed to Chardon, where he still resides. While living in Parkman, he was several times elected to the office of justice of the peace, and also to that of auditor of the county. Ransom Smith died in 1833. Two of his sons, Alonzo B. and Norman Decatur, with their families, still live in the township. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a member of the first militia company organized in the township.

This farm is now owned by his brother, Sanford Smith, who still lives on his original purchase, on the Nelson road, not far from the southern boundary line. His family have all settled near him.

In 1838, Mr. Seth Smith sold his farm to Julius B. Upham, and for the remainder of his life lived with his sons. He died, in 1855, at the age of eighty-four.

Mr. Upham built the house, and resided on the place until his death, in 1864. It is still in the possession of the family.

The farm lying directly east of that now owned by Orville Smith was settled in 1820, by Dorrance Williams, who lived on it for some years, when it passed into the possession of Alonzo Brown, who sold it, about 1849, to Dexter Merritt, who owned it until his death, in 1874. The farm is still in the possession of Mr. Merritt's family.

The farm lying directly south of that of Alexander Dunn was settled in 1821, by David, father of Dorrance Williams, who owned it for some years, when it was purchased by Orrin Merritt, who owned it until his death, in 1873, and whose sons are the present owners.

About 1819, Seth Phelps, esq., of Aurora, New York, the father of Mrs. Parkman, and of Alfred Phelps, purchased a part of the Evans place, upon which he settled with his family, and continued to reside till his death in 1826. He was a man advanced in years at the time of his settlement in Parkman, but still in the possession of vigorous health and strength.

He was a pioneer of Cayuga county, having settled shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, through the whole of which he served immediately under General Washington. He held for some time the office of judge of the supreme court in Cayuga county.

His son, Alfred Phelps, who, it will be remembered, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Parkman to Ohio in 1804, remained a member of their family till he grew up to manhood.

He early learned surveying, and also studied law with Mr. Parkman, carrying on both branches of business simultaneously.

Just before the opening of the war of 1812, he returned to Cayuga county, and at its beginning entered the army as lieutenant, serving under General Van Rensellaer.

At the battle of Queenstown he was wounded, and taken prisoner, but was released on parole, and returned to Cayuga county. Soon after the close of the war, he returned to Parkman, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1820 he married Miss Ann Tousley, of Aurora, New York. A few years later, he built the house in the western part of the village, now owned by Alonzo Bundy, and continued a resident of the town till 1827, at which time he removed to Chardon, and thereafter his history is connected with that town.

Two younger sons of Judge Seth Phelps (Alexander Hamilton and Horatio Nelson), who accompanied their father to Parkman, and grew to manhood there, settled in Michigan.

Still other settlers in 1817 were Allen and Abner Richmond, brothers, from Vermont. Soon after their arrival, Allen Richmond bought a lot in the village, north of the original purchase of J. P. Converse, upon which, in 1826, he erected the frame dwelling now owned by D. R. Travis, and owned it till 1834, at which, having removed his residence from the town, it was purchased and owned for some years, by Rev. Nathaniel Cobb.

Abner Richmond bought several acres of land lying directly east of Mr. Converse's purchase. In 1828 he built a frame house, in which he resided till 1835, when he removed from the town.

From 1839 to 1851 it was owned by Capt. Whitehead Halstead, from Dutchess county, New York.

In 1867 the place was purchased by Orlando C. Smith, by whom the house has been enlarged and refitted, and who still owns and resides in it.

In 1820 Mr. Augustus Sayles, of Chautauqua county, New York, came into the town for the purpose of entering into business. He was by trade a millwright, and as he found a fair opening for the exercise of his vocation, he removed his family to the place in 1821. About the year 1822, in company with Judge Noah Hoyt from Oneida county, New York, and Ebenezer White, he built a large forge on the river, at the foot of what is known as Forge Hill, (to which it gave the name), which was an important addition to the business advantages of the town.

Not long after its completion, Mr. Sayles withdrew from the partneship, and the business was carried on by the other partners till 1824, when Judge Hoyt removed to Chardon, and Mr. White remained sole owner. He continued it in operation till 1833, when it was carried away hy a freshet, and was never rebuilt. Mr. White continued to reside in Parkman till his death in 1850.

His son, Mr. E. C. White, and three daughters are still among its inhabitants.

In 1823 Mr. Sayles built the house now owned by Mrs. Maria Burt, which he occupied as a residence for several years. In 1827 he removed for a short time to Garrettsville, but returned to Parkman, and resided there till his death, in 1848. He was a man of very industrious habits, and proficient in his particular calling, of quiet and retiring manners, and a valued citizen.

His wife survived him several years. She died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hillman, in Bristol, Trumbull county, in 1866. Mrs. Hillman, who was for many years a resident of Parkman, is the sole survivor of their large family.

William B. Young, brother of Joseph Young, came to Parkman at about the same time, and from the same place as Mr. Sayles. He was both a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and worked at both occupations as occasion served. In 1826 he built the house on the lot directly south of that of Dr. Scott's, which is now owned by Dr. Chase. Soon after he married Miss Charlotte Ford, sister of Elijah Ford, and began housekeeping in this house, which continued to be

their residence for many years. In 1843 he removed to Farmington, Trumbull county, where he died in 1848.

Mr. Young was a prominent member of the Methodist church, and was very highly esteemed in the community. After his death his family returned to Parkman, where they resided till 1860, at which time Mrs. Young removed to Cleveland, where she died, at the residence of her eldest son, in 1867. None of the family have settled in Parkman.

Two brothers of William Young settled in the township some years after. Elisha, who came in 1836, and is still living there; and Walter, who came in 1839, both from Chautauqua county, New York. Walter Young died in 1865. He served in the army during the war of 1812.

With Mr. Sayles also came Martin Mitchell, a millwright, who worked at his trade in and about Parkman for many years. He afterwards removed to Chardon (and was for some years the owner of "Mitchell's mills"), where he died, May, 1879.

Samuel, the eldest son of Robert B. Parkman, who, it will be remembered, was an infant of a few months old when his father first built his cabin in the depths of the forest, and was therefore the first white child who entered the township, had grown up with the passing years, and had received his education, as many others have done, by the diligent use of such books as his father's not very extensive library afforded, aided by the influences of a home of more than ordinary culture and refinement. At the age of sixteen, having learned surveying, by studying by the fireside, and with little teaching, he accompanied Mr. Otis Sprague to Medina county, and for several months was engaged in a survey of that county, camping in the woods, and taking his share of the discomforts and privations of the expedition.

In November, 1825, he left home for the purpose of establishing himself as a surveyor, and directed his course to Steubenville, and from thence, in the same month, he made a journey to Washington on foot, for the purpose of obtaining a government contract for surveying. Failing in this, he returned to Steubenville in the same way, making thus a foot journey of five hundred and forty miles.

He immediately proceeded, by way of the Ohio river, to Shawneetown, from there making another journey, of seventy miles, on foot, to Saint Louis, where he remained some months.

In August, 1826, he went, on a surveying tour, to Fort Osage, three hundred miles up the Mississippi river, where he was dangerously ill for some time without even the commonest comforts of civilized life. As soon as he recovered sufficient strength to travel, which was in the spring of 1827, he returned to La Fayette county, Missouri, where he remained about two years. He here engaged in farming, and, at the same time, held the office of postmaster, at Pettit Saw Bluffs, on the Missouri river, two hundred and forty miles above St. Louis.

In the summer of 1829, having fully recovered his health, he joined the fur company of Smith, Subletz, Jackson & Company, in an expedition to the Rocky mountains. This company was a competitor with the Hudson Bay Company in the fur trade, and in this expedition they penetrated to the sources of the Lewis and Clarke rivers.

The expedition was pecuniarily a successful one, and was replete with experiences, at once novel and interesting, although not without its share of hardship and exposure.

In one of his expeditions he ascended to heights never before trodden by the foot of the white man. Of this journey he says: "I have traveled twelve hundred miles through the Indian country, forded many large rivers, and ascended many high mountains, whose tops are covered with perpetual snow. I have, during the summer, felt the extremes of heat and cold, of hunger and thirst,

traveling at one time five days without food." This long fast was broken by food prepared by a daughter-in-law of Daniel Boone, who then lived in the wilds of western Missouri. He speaks of himself as having killed sixty-five buffalo, and relates that at one time, being in advance of his party, on surmounting a bluff, he unexpectedly found himself confronted with a herd of many thousands. How he extricated himself from the dilemma we are not informed. This long journey was performed on horseback, but the return was made on foot, the horses being used in conveying the furs which they had obtained.

Returning to St. Louis in the autumn of 1830, he was engaged during the winter of 1830–31 in arranging the notes, and making maps of the route through which they had traveled. At the same time he prosecuted the study of the Spanish language, in preparation for a visit to New Mexico, which he had then in contemplation, and which was carried out in the spring of 1831.

Having formed a partnership with Mr. Smith, the leader of the Rocky mountain expedition, for the purpose of carrying on a trade with New Mexico, the party, consisting of seventy-three men, with twenty-four wagons, began their journey. In crossing what was then known as the Great American desert, they traveled three days without a drop of water and without seeing a trace of vegetation, facing a wind from the sand plains of the south, which he speaks of as being "as parching as a siracco." Here, the senior partner, Mr. Smith, having left the caravan to search for water, which was then the most desirable object on earth, was attacked and killed by the Comanches. After the death of Mr. Smith, the entire charge of the business was in Mr. Parkman's hands.

They reached Santa Fe on the fourth of July, 1831, and remained there one year, during which time he made a journey across the country to Upper California.

Visiting the city of Chihuahua on business, in the fall of 1832, he found himself in the midst of the revolution headed by Santa Anna, which proved disastrous to his enterprises. In 1833, he visited the City of Mexico. Here he made the acquaintance of a party of English gentlemen who were interested in silver mining, and accepted the post of superintendent of a silver mine in Guanajuato, and ultimately was appointed general superintendent of the mines of the State. He continued to reside in this city till the close of his life, in 1873, a space of forty years, during all of which time he was engaged in the mining and assaying of silver. He married a Mexican lady, of Spanish descent, and left a large family of sons and daughters.

In the fall of 1825, Timothy M. Burt, from Onondaga county, New York, built a tannery on a lot east of the village, now occupied by the cheese factory, and commenced business in that line, which he carried on extensively for several years. In 1828 he married the youngest daughter of R. B. Parkman, and having purchased the house built by Mr. Sayles, began housekeeping in it the same year. This was his residence till his death, from consumption, in 1834, and is still occupied by Mrs. Burt. Mr. Burt was a man of active business habits, and irreproachable in all the relations of life. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, a man universally respected, and whose early death, in his thirty-second year, made a void in the community not easily filled.

In 1825 the frame of the present town hall was erected by the Masonic fraternity, for their use as a hall. After standing some time unenclosed, it was taken in hands by the town, and so far finished that the lower part could be used for school purposes. Being built in two rooms, which were so arranged that they could be thrown into one for religious meetings, they were so used for several years. The first school taught in the building was in the summer of 1831.

In 1834, Dr. Scott, S. H. Williams, William B. Young, and John P. Converse, entered into an agreement with each other to sustain an academic school for a term of years, for the benefit of their own families and those of others who should choose to avail themselves of its advantages. The rate of tuition was low, and these gentlemen bound themselves to supply all deficiencies in making up the salary of the teacher.

This school was continued uninterruptedly for seven years. The majority of the teachers were advanced students from Western Reserve College, and one of them was a graduate of Yale.

Since the establishment of graded schools, the upper part has been fitted up for the higher school, while the lower part is used as a town hall.

In 1844 the members of the Universalist society built a church north of the town hall, on a lot of land donated for that purpose by General Perkins. The building has of late undergone extensive repairs.

WEST MIDDLEFIELD ROAD.

The first settlement on what is known as the west road to Middlefield, was made in 1818, by Joseph Terry, who purchased a farm lying on the east side of the road, and having the township line for its northern boundary, and continued to own it till 1841. It is now owned by Jeffrey Silvernail.

The second settlement was made at nearly the same time, with that of Mr. Terry, by William Potter. This land did not lie on the Middlefield road, proper (indeed, at that time, did not lie on any road), but was situated a little to the west of it, and is now bounded on the south side by a road running southwest to the Troy line. Mr. Potter built a log house, by a spring, on the place, in which he lived till 1840.

It is now owned by Israel Pitkin, who also owns the lot lying north of it, which he purchased in 1841, of Lewis Pickett. This lot was first settled by James Carhart.

The house was built by Mr. Pitkin. Except the purchases made by Mr. Terry and Mr. Potter, no settlement was made on this road for some years.

It was, for a time, known as "the negro settlement;" from the fact, that two colored families began a clearing south of the Terry purchase. The next owner of this land, was James Jones, who sold it in 1845, to Franklin Smith, who again sold it in 1860, to Otis B. Newcomb, its present owner.

In 1835, the farm, now owned by A. C. Touse, was settled by James Jones, while the lot directly south of it, and east of the Potter place, was bought by his son, Wheaton, and was on that account, known as "the Jones settlement." That part settled by the elder Jones, was afterwards owned by Clark Touse, who sold it to its present possessor. The lot settled by Wheaton Jones is owned by Warren Newcomb.

The farm lying directly east of the Terry place, was also settled in 1835, by Gideon Peckham. It is now owned by J. W. Gates.

The first settlement south of the Potter place, which also extends east to the road, was made in 1836, by Orman and Otis B. Newcomb. The next year, Orman Newcomb sold his claim to his brother, who is the present owner, and by whom the dwelling house, on the place, was built.

In addition to that purchased of Franklin Smith, Mr. Newcomb also owns the lot directly south of it. These two lots were the original negro settlement.

Selah Newcomb, his son, was a soldier in the 105th regiment in the war of the Rebellion, and died of wounds received at the battle of Perryville.

In 1838, Hiram Pickett first settled on the farm directly south of the negro settlement, which he sold, in 1842, to Jackson Robb.

Soon after his purchase, Mr. Robb erected a frame dwelling, which he occu-

pied, with his family, till 1860, at which time he removed to Cuyahoga county, where he died, a few years after. This farm is now owned by the heirs of Harvey Rice.

The first settlement on the farm directly south of this was made in 1838, by Thomas Cudjew. It was bought of him, the next year, by Orman Newcomb, who still owns it. Mr. Newcomb built the house in which he lives, which occupies the site of a house also built by him, which was burned in 1862. His son, Frank Newcomb, was a soldier, in the One Hundred and Fifth regiment, in the war of the Rebellion.

South of this is the farm owned by James Brown. The northern part of this farm was first settled, in 1838, by William Hammill, who sold it, in 1843, to Levi Patchin. The southern part was settled, in 1841, by Hercules Young, who built a frame house on his purchase. These two lots were bought by James Brown, in 1850.

At the same time, his father, Thomas Brown, bought the farm adjoining it on the south, known as the Percival farm, which was first settled by James Percival, in 1835, and who sold it, a few years later, to Henry D. Scott. Mr. Scott made an addition to his purchase, and sold the whole to Mr. Brown, who owned it until his death, in 1866. It is now owned by his son, Thomas Brown. Thomas Brown, sr., was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, Reuben Brown, was a member of the Second Ohio cavalry, in the war of the Rebellion, and died in the service.

The road to Middlefield, which runs directly north from the village, and lies between the centre and the west road, was the last one opened in the township. The first settlement on it was made by Philo Hinckston, in 1838, and lies on the northern boundary line, on the east side of the road, upon which he built a log house. In 1850, Mr. Hinckston sold his interest in the property to Ransellaer Owen, youngest son of Daniel Owen, who built upon it a frame house, and still owns it.

The lot directly south was settled in 1842, by Chester Foote, who built the house, and owned it until 1866, when it came into the possession of its present owner—Miss Polly M. Town.

In 1839, Ethan Payne first settled on the land lying on the west side of the road, now owned by William H. Wells. He built on it a log house, and owned it until 1849. It was purchased by Mr. Wells, in 1862, who built a frame house on the place soon after his purchase.

The farm south of this was first settled, in 1847, by James McLeod, and owned by him until his death, after which it remained in possession of his widow, who sold it, in 1870, to John L. Moore, who now owns it. Both Mr. and Mrs. McLeod died in California.

The farm next south of this was first purchased by Jackson Robb, in 1852, and sold by him, in 1857, to Stephen K. Parkhurst, who has since owned it. The lot next south was also a part of the land originally purchased by Jackson Robb, and descended to its present owner, Mrs. Martha Whitcomb, as one of the heirs of Harvey Rice.

The land now owned by Burt and Burnham Tinker was first settled—that on the east side of the road by Andrew Foote, in 1839, and that on the west side by Joshua Newell, in 1837. Newell sold, in 1842, to Samuel W. Durand, who again sold it 1847 to Benjamin Tinker, who deeded it to his two sons, Burt and Burnham. In 1848 the Foote place was bought by DeWitt Wright, who sold it, in 1858, to the brothers, Tinker, who have, since their purchase, built the houses in which their families reside.

The land next south of the Tinker purchase, on the west side of the road, was bought, in 1838, by Stephen K. Parkhurst, and was the second settlement

on this street. * Mr. Parkhurst still owns it. In 1856 he built a brick house in which he has since resided.

Mr. Parkhurst also owns the land opposite his first purchase, lying on the east side of the road, which was first settled in 1841, by William Scott, who built upon it a substantial block house, and sold it, in 1843, to Calvin Baird. In 1848 it was bought by G. W. Hatch, who sold it, in 1851, to Lewis C. Todd, by whom it was owned till his death, in 1863, and who left it, by will, to his daughter, Mrs. Catharine Chapman, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Parkhurst, in 1866. In addition, Mr. Parkhurst bought at the same time, of Mr. Chapman, the lot lying south and adjoining the other, which was first settled in 1842, by Charles Baird, and which was owned for some years by Leonard Waterman, son of Ira Waterman, who was one of the early settlers of Parkman, and who was an inhabitant of the township from 1819 till his death, in 1841. Leonard Waterman, after the sale of his land, removed to the village, where he resided till his death, in July, 1877. Another son, B. D. Waterman, has settled and built on the northern portion of the first cleared one hundred acres. A daughter, Mrs. Baird, has also settled in the township. Her son, Edwin P. Baird, was a soldier in the Fifth regiment, New York heavy artillery, in the war of the Rebellion. Ira Waterman was a native of the State of Vermont, and was a soldier in the war of 1812.

In addition, Mr. Todd purchased the farm lying south of Mr. Parkhurst's, which was first settled by John Kingsbury about 1848, who built upon the place soon after. Mr. Todd, during his occupancy, represented the county during one term in the State legislature. About 1860 the farm was purchased of him by Daniel B. Hosmer, eldest son of Alonzo Hosmer, who sold it in 1869 to Arthur A. Jones, its present owner, and removed to Kansas. Mr. Jones was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. He was for a time confined in the prison at Andersonville, and narrowly escaped death in the blowing up of the "Sultana," on the Mississippi river.

The farm south of this, lying near the north part of the village, was first settled by William Lamb, a native of the north of Ireland, about the year 1836. Mr. Lamb had been a resident of the township some years before his purchase. He built upon it first a small frame house, which he afterwards enlarged, and in which he resided till about the year 1867, when, having sold his farm, he removed to California, whither several members of his family had preceded him, and where he died, about 1870.

This farm was purchased, in 1868, by Norman D. Smith, and is now owned by him. He also owns the land already referred to as having been cleared by Mr. Dustan in 1809, by chopping on moonlight nights, while engaged in teaching during the day. The "second growth" of timber on this land includes a very fine sugar camp. Mr. Smith is a son of Ransom Smith, one of the early settlers in the southern part of the township. He held the rank of lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fifth regiment, in the war of the Rebellion.

After the sale of his land on the Middlefield road, Mr. G. W. Hatch, in 1855, removed to the village, where he has since resided. He held the office of postmaster in the early part of the Lincoln administration, and his name is on the records of the patent office, between the years 1843 and 1875, as the patentee of several useful and profitable inventions. In 1873 he built a tasteful residence very near, if not on, the spot where the first trees were felled, and where Mr. Parkman built his log cabin in 1804. His eldest son, Horace Hatch, was a soldier in the Fifth New York heavy artillery, in the war of the Rebellion, and was wounded at Harper's Ferry. Two other sons, Americus and Augustus,

* Mr. Parkhurst died in April, 1878. The farm remains in the possession of his family.

were members of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio regiment, and both died in the service in Virginia.

Parkman sent about one hundred men into the army to assist in putting down the Rebellion, and the patriotic women, during the four years of its continuance, maintained an efficient organization as a branch of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

We have now brought to a completion the record of the settlement of the township. It is a noticeable fact that the farms, with very few exceptions, are cultivated by their owners. Although there are some clay soils in the level and eastern portion of the township, the average soil is a sandy loam, well adapted to fruit culture and grain raising.

As the town became settled, the attention of agriculturists was turned to dairying. At first, as was customary, the cheese was made on the farm and sold by the makers, as with other farm products. As time passed on, Parkman, like many others on the Reserve, developed into a dairy township, and now ranks among the first in the county in the amount and value of its cheese and butter products.

In 1863 Messrs. Budlong and Stokes, from New York City, erected a large cheese factory in the eastern part of the village, and began the manufacture of cheese in large quantities. The enterprise was from the first successful, and nearly every farm contributed to the supply of milk. In 1867 the factory was purchased by Orlando C. Smith, who, since that time, has conducted the business. A smaller factory, owned by a joint stock company, in the eastern part of the township, is also in successful operation.

In the manufacture of maple sugar, both as to quality and quantity, Parkman surpasses every other town in Geauga county, as the county does every other in the State, and will compare favorably, in this respect, with any town in the United States.

In addition to the maple, chestnut, hickory, and other kinds of timber, grow in fair proportion. In the southeastern portion of the township once grew large quantities of black walnut, but its value was not appreciated in time to save it.

The soil is generally productive. Very little waste land will remain when properly drained.

On the south side of Grand river, in section twenty-three, near the Dunn farm, was once an Indian burial place, from which human bones, arrow heads, pottery, etc., have been extracted.

The height of the township above the sea level is one thousand three hundred and fifty feet. There are points near its west line two hundred feet higher. The surface rock along this line is the carboniferous conglomerate, and from its quarries are taken fair building stone. This line is also the watershed between the Cuyahoga and Grand rivers, and upon it the characteristic chestnut timber preponderates.

Besides the carboniferous conglomerate, in sections eleven, eighteen, twenty, and seventeen, a sand rock, without pebbles, overlies the black slate or shale of the coal measures, and in section five (Bundysburgh) and in sixteen (on the Thrope farm), are quarries of Berea grit. J. S. Newberry, State geologist, estimates the thickness of the carboniferous conglomerate at one hundred and seventy-five feet, yet it is entirely worn through by the action of Grand river, in its course below the village, down stream, a distance of three miles.

A natural lake, of considerable size, once occupied the site of the mill-pond, near the village, which is shewn by the stratification of the rocks of the gulf.

In sections eighteen, nineteen, and twenty-three, in the valley of the river, the rocks are planed and striated in a southwesterly direction, an exhibition of the magnitude and power of those immense fields of ice which, in a former

period of the earth's history, but after the close of the carboniferous era, brought down from the northern heights all the clay, sand and gravel which overlies our rocks.

MILITARY ROSTER.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION WHO HAVE LIVED AND DIED IN PARKMAN.

Seth Phelps,
Reuben Curtiss,
Zachariah Hosmer,
Jonas Carter.

WAR OF 1812.

Alfred Phelps,
Benson Smith,
Nathaniel Moore,
Larrea McCall,
Samuel Donaldson,
James Donaldson,
Elisha Bundy,
Lewis Smith,
Abner H. Fairbanks,
Alexander Dunn,
Ira Webster,
Ira Waterman,
Augustus R. Baldwin,
Thomas Brown,
William B. Young,
Walter Young,
Hardin Bennett,
John Day,
Joseph Morton,
George Burden,
Isaac Mead,
Martin McClintock,
David Kester,
Henry Norton,

Russell Williams.

PARKMAN ROLL OF HONOR IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

James Benson,
Stewart S. Curtiss.
William Cromwell, wounded at Antietam.
Archie Donaldson.

Theron C. Haight, died of wounds received at Cedar Mountain.

TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Silas M. Hopkins.
Richard Hopkins.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Horace Woodin.
Sylvester Hyde.

FORTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Thomas Bundy.
Marshall Ballard, died in hospital.
Alvin Foote, died of wounds.
Alonzo Hosmer, wounded at Shiloh, Chickamauga and New Hope Church.
Joseph V. Moore, killed at Orchard Knob.
Laertes Bundy.
Mortimer Coltain, killed at Shiloh.
Perry Foote.
Harmon Hinckston.
Eugene Latimer.
Loren C. Walters.

Milton Worden.

SIXTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

John Thrope, adjutant.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Adolphus Chandler.
Henry Thompson.
Edgar Gray.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Carl Beardsley, wounded at Mission Ridge.
Frederick T. Cook, sergeant.
Michael Cooney.
Laomi Foote.
Allen L. Johnson, sergeant.
Edwin R. Moore, died of disease contracted in the army.
Selah W. Newcomb, died of wounds at Perryville.
Henry B. Pitner, sergeant.
A Pierce.
N. Decatur Smith, lieutenant.
John Saddler.
Sherburn H. Williams, captain.
Adonus Blood.
Stephen H. Crofford.
Frank Fales.
Marcus Hobart.
Henry Morton.
Charles W. McClintock, killed at Perryville.
Edwin W. McElwaine, wounded at Perryville.
Frank Newcomb.
Wallace B. Payne.
Charles Riley.
Marsh Smith, jr.
William Tully.
Rollin A. Watters.

Harrison Waller.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Jerome Newman, died in hospital at Camp Chase.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Alvin Williams.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Americus Hatch, died in hospital, near Fort Fisher, N. C.

Augustus J. Hatch, died in hospital near Fort Fisher, N. C.

John Farrington.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Reuben Brown, died in hospital near Columbus, Ohio.

Alfred Daniels.

Martin Rice.

SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Lucius Hollenbeck.

TENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Demetrius Peffers, supposed killed in North Carolina.

FOURTEENTH OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Floyd Farrington, wounded at Shiloh.

TWENTY-FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Isaac Parker.

FIFTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Edwin P. Baird.

William Champlin.

Jerry H. Evans.

Horace Hatch, wounded at Harper's Ferry.

George Harshman.

Simon Percival.

Byron Bosley.

George P. Dayton.

Anasa Elwell, died of disease contracted in the army.

Allie Harshman.

John Waterman.

NINTH OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Theodore Bancroft, wounded at Shiloh.

Willis Burroughs.

J. Gordon Durfee.

Charles P. Hopkins.

Leroy Simmons.

NAVY.

John B. Hosmer, died of disease contracted in the service.

Perry S. Hosmer.

Russell M. Williams.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT BRECK PARKMAN

was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, May 21, 1771. He was the eldest son of Alexander Parkman, who was a native of Westboro, Massachusetts and a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Soon after the close of the war he removed, with his family, from Leicester to Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, being one of the pioneer settlers of that town. His son, Robert, was his father's chief assistant in the labors of the new settlement.

In 1792, soon after attaining his majority, Robert B. went to Cayuga county, and began the study of law, teaching school at the same time, in order to defray his expenses. He also, while studying, dealt in real estate, and was so far successful that he became the owner of considerable land in and about Cayuga. He was also justice of the peace during some part of his residence

there. By too close application to study and business, his health failed, and he returned to his father's home, in Oneida county, where he remained two years. During this time, in 1797, he made his first visit to the Western Reserve, for the purpose of exploring the tract of land which his uncle, Samuel Parkman, of Boston, had purchased of the Connecticut Land Company, and which now constitutes the township of Parkman. This journey, for the benefit of his health, was performed on horseback. He then returned to Cayuga and resumed his law studies, and, at the same time, was actively engaged in forwarding the building of the first bridge across Cayuga lake, giving to the enterprise both time and money. This bridge was completed in 1799.

Early in 1800, Mr. Parkman was admitted to the bar, and began at once the successful practice of his profession. In 1803 he again visited Parkman, for the purpose of making a survey of the township, as well as to make himself familiar with its capabilities, with a view to future settlement. At this time he passed an examination before the supreme court, and was admitted to practice law in the State of Ohio. When about to return to Cayuga, he was married, May 29, 1803, at the house of Judge John Walworth, at Grand River, now Painesville, to Miss Lucy Phelps, second daughter of Judge Seth Phelps, of Aurora, New York. Their bridal journey to Cayuga was made on horseback. He, with his wife and infant son, returned to Ohio, for permanent settlement, in June, 1804, and, within five weeks after reaching Judge Walworth's house at Grand River, they were settled in their floorless and doorless cabin in Parkman, with the stump of a large tree in the center for a table. This cabin gave place, before the close of the year, to a larger and more comfortable house, and, at the same time, Mr. Parkman entered with ardor upon his duties as the agent of his uncle, in forwarding the settlement of the township, laying out roads, building mills; having, in short, the whole management of the business. At this time, and till 1824, at which time occurred the death of Samuel Parkman, he had the whole care of his land on the Reserve, comprising some forty thousand acres, located in Geauga, Cuyahoga, Portage, Lorain, and Medina counties, and so faithfully did he execute his trust, that during the whole time no word of dissatisfaction of his management was manifested, but, on the contrary, the letters of the elder Parkman always expressed great deference to his opinion, and confidence in his judgment aud integrity.

The first winter of his stay in the new settlement was cheered by the arrival of his brother-in-law, Samuel Ledyard and wife, from Aurora, New York, and the two families lived together with no neighbors nearer than Burton and Nelson. Warren, sixteen miles distant, was their nearest post-office, but for want of roads, could only be reached on horseback, and communication with the outer world was held only at long intervals. Captain Edward Paine, also a brother-in-law of Mr. Parkman, writes to him about this time, "You say you have no news to communicate. I think it must be on account of your retired situation."

As settlers came into the town, his doors were always open to them till such time as they could provide a home for themselves. He was their counselor in trouble, their physician in sickness, their guide and faithful friend always; and many a discouraged and homesick settler had reason, in after life, to bless the memory of the man, whose influence saved them from loss, and in the end, secured for them comfort and independence.

In 1805, on the establishment of a post-office, Mr. Parkman was appointed postmaster, and held the office till 1829. His commission was signed by Gideon Granger. In the letter announcing this appointment, Mr. Granger adds this clause:

"Inclosed I transmit to you a blank contract, to be executed with bond and

security according to law, by such a man as may contract to carry the mail from Warren to Parkman, from the emoluments to be derived from the post-office at Parkman." As there were then but two or three families in Parkman, these "emoluments" could not have been any great source of wealth. The name of the person who enjoyed them, cannot be ascertained. Ten years later, in 1815, the annual income of the office was ten dollars and seventy-five cents!

Immediately after the creation of Geauga county, at the session of the court in June, 1806, Mr. Parkman was appointed prosecuting attorney, and continued in the office till 1817.

In 1807 he conceived the project of building a road between the Cuyahoga river and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, as well as the clearing of those rivers of all obstructions, in order to establish direct communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, with Cleveland and Marietta as termini. For the purpose of raising funds for this enterprise, and also, to enlist capitalists in the undertaking, he visited Albany and New York in 1808, but did not succeed in his mission.

Meanwhile, his family was increasing. In 1805, the year after his settlement, his eldest daughter, Adaline, afterwards the wife of Julien C. Huntington, of Painesville, was born. She was the first white child born in the town, and died at Painesville, of consumption, in 1874.

His second son, Henry Seymour, a sketch of whose life is given in the body of the history of Parkman, was born in January, 1807, and died in December, 1867. He was the first white male child born in the town.

Edwin, his third son, born in 1808, died of consumption in 1828. Lucy Maria, the second daughter, who was born in 1810, was married in 1828, to Timothy M. Burt, and is still living (1878), in Parkman, the sole representative of her father's family, in the town. John Walworth, born in 1812, died in 1813. His was the first death which had occurred in the nine years, since the first settlement of Parkman. Robert Breck, his youngest son, was born in 1815.

In 1819, Mr. Parkman was appointed probate judge, but held the office but a short time, as the performance of his duties was quite impossible in the midst of his other engagements. His law practice was constantly increasing, and extended to all parts of the Reserve, where courts were established.

His early associates in his profession, were J. S. Edwards, Peter Hitchcock, and Samuel W. Phelps; the two latter, with himself, were the first who practiced in the courts of Geauga county.

During all these years, he was "in labors abundant." Occupied, as he was, with his business, and with the cares of his family, which included every settler, all of whom looked up to him, as to a father, he was the constant recipient of letters from those who had relatives somewhere in Ohio, or *absent* debtors, of whom they wished information, and other cares. These were all attended to, as far as possible, and the correspondence thus entailed would fill volumes.

In 1820 Mrs. Parkman died, after a long and distressing illness, of consumption. She was, as before stated, the daughter of Judge Seth Phelps, of Aurora, New York, and was born in that place October 7, 1783, where the greater part of her early life was passed amid the comparative refinements of that State. Her first visit to Ohio was made in 1799, at which time she was the guest of her relative, Judge John Walworth, of Grand River, at whose house she remained till her marriage in 1803. She accompanied her husband at the time of his first settlement in Parkman, and was the first white woman ever in the township. A true wife for a pioneer, she cheerfully bore her part of the burdens and endured the discomforts of those primitives times, and united with her husband in making her house a home for all comers, to whom she dispensed a cheerful and graceful hospitality, and thus, for sixteen years, and for the greater

part of the time in failing health, she fulfilled the duties of a wife and mother, and also met the additional demands upon her time and strength to which her husband's position subjected her. Shortly after her death he thus wrote of her: "To her husband she was an excellent companion; to her children an affectionate mother. She was warm in her attachment to her friends. Hers was a life of sickness, particularly during the last seven years, but yet a life of unceasing industry. The preparations for the hour of her departure, which she saw steadily approaching, stimulated her in the exercise of her remaining powers to be useful to her family, and her last moments presented to her friends a most perfect blending of the concerns of both worlds. To the acute distress which in her last moments she experienced she submitted without a murmur, considering it as the chastening of a Father, whose grievous afflictions are for the best good of His children, in the full belief that He would watch over and take care of her family, and that in His own good time all would meet in a better world." She died August 9th, in the thirty-seventh year of her age.

In 1823 Mr. Parkman married Mrs. Mary Burt, of Onondaga, New York, who survived him, but died, in 1848, from lockjaw, in consequence of a fall.

Mr. Parkman's characteristics can be described in a few words. He was possessed of a cheerful temperament, which no disappointments or reverses of his own were ever able to disturb; he was firm, without being obstinate; hopeful, without being over-confident, and thus was admirably fitted for the position which he occupied, as the leader of a new settlement.

He was attacked by sickness when absent from home on business, and died, at the age of sixty-one, after a long illness, at Orwell, Ashtabula county, March 21, 1832. He lived long enough to witness much good result to others from his exertions and sacrifices, to see many places in the wilderness become fruitful fields, and prosperity follow in the train of honest industry. The memory of "a good name, which is rather to be chosen than great riches," is the legacy which he left to his children, and, to the township, to which he gave the strength of his early manhood and mature age.

In 1824 Mr. Samuel Parkman died, and his ownership in the unsold land of the township passed to his son, Dr. George Parkman, whose violent death, in 1849, at the hands of Professor Webster, is still well remembered.

The agency remained unchanged during the life R. B. Parkman.

In 1835 General Simon Perkins, of Warren, became the owner, by purchase, of the Parkman interest, and thus was closed all relation with the family who gave their name to the township.

JOHN PHELPS CONVERSE.

John Phelps Converse, one of the early settlers of Parkman, was the seventh son, and eleventh child, of Israel Converse, and was born at Randolph, Orange county, Vermont, January 27, 1792. The Converse family had its origin in the province of Navarre, France, under the name of De Coignieres.

During the later part of the reign of William the Conqueror, Roger and Robert De Coignieres emigrated to England, and settled in Durham. Upon the rise of the Reformation in France, the De Coignieres became Huguenots, and were both, by allegiance and religion, adherents of Henry IV. Immediately after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in which many of the family fell, Pierre De Coignieres, with his wife and two children, escaped to England, and settled in Essex, where, in the course of time, the name, following the English pronunciation, became Conyers, and has been so called in England ever since.

In 1630, Edward Conyers, with Sarah, his wife, and two sons, sailed from England in the fleet with Winthrop, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts. During the passage, by dropping a part of the y, the name was changed to Conuers, which soon became Convers. Just when the final e was added to the name does not appear. Some branches of the Converse family have not yet adopted it.

Some time between 1735 and 1737, Josiah, the fifth in descent from Edward Convers settled in Stafford, Connecticut, in which town was born, August 7, 1743, Israel Converse, the father of John Phelps.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, he entered the army as second lieutenant in one of the regiments of Connecticut troops, and the same year was raised to the rank of captain. He continued in active service till the close of the war, and was discharged with the rank of colonel. In 1787 he removed with his family to Randolph, Vermont, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that township, and where his son, John Phelps, was born as above stated.

By the death of his father, which occurred in his fifteenth year, the subject of our sketch was left to fight the battle of life as best he might, but to one of New England birth and training this condition was not formidable. He was born with the instincts of a pioneer, and had in early childhood, to use his own words, "determined to settle in some country where wheat would grow."

While still quite young, he served for a time with a brother-in-law, who was a merchant in Montreal, but afterwards returned to Vermont, and was engaged in a store with his elder brother, and in attending school. In 1812 his health not being good, he left Vermont in search of that milder clime, and first pitched his tent near Utica, New York, and was engaged for the two years following in teaching. Among the names appended to a recommendation given him as a teacher during this time, is that of Noah Hoyt, afterwards for many years an honored resident of Chardon. The friendship, begun at that time, was afterwards renewed when both became settlers, and for a time neighbors in their new home in Geauga county.

In 1816 Mr. Converse married Miss Betsey Collins, of Whitestown, New York, daughter of Gen. Oliver Collins, who survived their marriage but one year. She died in February, 1817, leaving an infant son. Shortly after this event, Mr. Converse made his first visit to Ohio, taking the journey partly on account of his health, which was not good, and in part to ascertain its business prospects with a view to future settlement, and as the Western Reserve was then the center of attraction to those whose faces were turned towards Ohio, he naturally made it a point in his journey. At this time he visited Parkman for the first time, where he remained some weeks, and while there, became acquainted with Miss Hannah B. Parkman, the youngest sister of Mr. Parkman, to whom he was married in July, 1818, at Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York. While on this visit to Ohio, he went up Lake Erie as far as Detroit. Immediately after his marriage he removed to Parkman, and permanently settled there, and became, at once, one of its most active and untiring business men. In connection with Mr. Parkman, he built mills of different kinds, which are mentioned in detail in the history of Parkman. The construction of these mills gave employment to mechanics of various kinds, and when completed, and in use, it can easily be seen how much they contributed to the business facilities and growth of the town.

Shortly after his arrival in Parkman, Mr. Converse purchased an unfinished house which he put in order, and moved into with his family. This house stood on the northeast corner, at the crossing of the roads, in the village, and was his residence for fourteen years. Attached to his house were several acres of land, on the eastern part of which, in 1843, he built a commodious

and substantial house, in which he resided during the remainder of his life, and which is still in the possession of his family.

In 1824, Mr. Converse, with others, contracted with the post-office department to carry the mail from Fairport to Poland, Trumbull county, in a conveyance suitable for the accommodation of the traveling public, which was, ere long, enlarged into a daily four horse post coach. Previous to this, the mail had been carried once a week on horseback.

The route lay through Painesville, Chardon, Burton, Parkman, and Warren, and prior to the construction of railroads, it continued to be the main line of travel for the section of country through which it passed. These contracts were renewed and extended, till the route reached Sandusky, Monroe, and Detroit. The prosecution of this business involved many journeys to Washington, and a residence there of weeks, and sometimes months, during which time, he became acquainted with Henry Clay, and other leaders of the opposition, in the time of the Jackson administration.

In 1832, the year of the first appearance of the cholera in the United States, he was dangerously ill with it, at Monroe, Michigan, but being unacquainted with the forms of the disease, he was unaware of his danger, and thus recovered.

In 1833, the first mail ever carried across the territory of Michigan, was taken by him to Chicago, then only a trading post, with three or four houses, in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, and thus he became a second time a pioneer. He was present, when the land, upon which Chicago is built, was purchased of the Indians, and their title extinguished, and foreseeing the results which the advantages of the situation would ultimately produce, he determined to transfer to it, his interests and his residence, but a serious illness caused a change in his plans, and their final relinquishment.

He closed his connection with the post-office department, in 1836, after twelve years of service, in which time he had overcome all the difficulties of the route, and literally "made straight paths for the feet" of those who should succeed him. At this time, his health was much impaired by long exposure to the malarial atmosphere of a new country.

He represented the county in the State legislature in the sessions of 1842 and 1843, and in 1846 was appointed one of the associate judges of Geauga county, and remained on the bench until the office was abolished, under the new State constitution of 1851. In 1863, he was appointed assessor, under the internal revenue law, but resigned the place, on account of failing health, in 1864.

He endured a severe domestic affliction in the death of his wife, which occurred in August, 1859. She was the youngest daughter of Alexander Parkman, and was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, September 25, 1793, being twenty-two years younger than her brother, Robert Breck. She had been a longer resident of Parkman than her husband. Her first visit was made in 1814, at which time, in company with her brother, she made the entire journey from Odeida county to Ohio on horseback. They passed through Buffalo while it was still smoking from its burning by the British toops and Indians. She was a woman of intelligence and energy of character, and in her own sphere faithfully and promptly discharged the arduous duties which devolved upon her in the various relations of life in which she was placed.

In 1862, Mr. Converse married Mrs. Rebecca Holmes, of Cleveland, who survived him, but who died instantly, of apoplexy, in September, 1877.

Mr. Converse always took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, both as regarded his own neighborhood and that of the country at large, and was ever ready to give to such his hearty support. He gave an ardent adherence to the government in the war of the Rebellion, and rejoiced with all good patriots in the overthrow of slavery. In politics, he was a Whig

of the Giddings and Wade school. He was a delegate to the Buffalo convention of 1848, at the time of the organization of the Free-soil movement, which culminated in the Republican party, to the principles of which he gave his unwavering support.

He was kind and affectionate in his domestic relations, and for the last twenty-five years of his life he was a member of the Congregational church. His death occurred, after a long and painful illness, February 21, 1865.

His family consisted of four children. The eldest, Oliver Collins, the son of his first wife, was born at Cayuga, New York, January 18, 1817, and died at Parkman in 1839. His three daughters, children of his second wife, are still living. The two eldest, Mrs. B. C. Lyman and Miss Amelia Converse, reside at the homestead in Parkman; the youngest, Mrs. Harriet C. Tilden, in Chicago.

MIDDLEFIELD.

BY E. R. THOMPSON.

In commencing the pioneer history of this township, I am under the necessity of relying on the memories of our old fathers and mothers; their memories are good in regard to the circumstances and events that transpired in the early settlement of the township; but, as they cannot so well remember dates, I shall not be able to give exact dates in all cases.

On our county records this is known as township seven, range six, of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and is one in the eastern tier of townships in Geauga county. The surface of this township is level, except the south, which is crossed, from west to east, by Swine creek, which makes that portion quite hilly and broken.

When first settled this township was called Burton, because that township was settled and named one or two years before this.

The first permanent settlement in Middlefield was made in March, 1799, by Isaac Thompson and his wife, Jane, and three sons, James, William, and John —the last a child two months old—also a daughter, Eliza, aged three years. The family were originally from Washington county, Pennsylvania, leaving that place about 1795. Their first settlement was on the Genessee river, in the State of New York, where they resided one year.

From the Genessee they started for the unbroken wilds of the west. Their route was down the river, to Lake Ontario, by boat; up the lake, and Niagara river, to the falls. Hauling their boat around Niagara falls with a team, they re-embarked, ascending the river to Lake Erie, coasting up the lake as far as Erie harbor, where they were overtaken by a storm, and lost everything except the clothes upon their persons. From Erie they hauled their boat across the country to a stream then called French creek, boated down the creek to the Ohio river, and down the river to a little village called Charlestown, situated on the Virginia side. At Allegheny they left Sarah Wells, a daughter of Mrs. Thompson's by her first husband. The family resided in Charlestown about two years; became disgusted with the society; packed up their goods and started up the

river, leaving their daughter Polly, aged thirteen, with an acquaintance on the Ohio side of the river. Arriving at the mouth of Beaver river, they found an empty cabin, in which they stored part of their goods, packing the remainder on an old horse they had brought with them from Charlestown, and, mounting the wife and child also on the horse, the husband on foot, they started for the lake, with no road but an Indian trail.

The son, James, had gone to Mentor the spring before, with an acquaintance named Ebenezer Merry. They had made a small clearing, raised a few potatoes and some corn, and built a cabin, and, when the family arrived, they had a comfortable home. This was in the fall of 1798.

There were one or two families living in Mentor at this time. The name of one of the families was Parker. In the January following this date, their son, John Thompson, was born. They remained in Mentor until the tenth or fifteenth of March, 1799, when Isaac informed his son James that they must get back to the Ohio river; Mentor was no place for them; the country would never be settled; there was no outlet to the ocean, and consequently the place was only fit for wild beasts and Indians. Soon after this the whole family started for the Ohio river. The previous summer the State road had been surveyed through from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Grand river. The family followed the line of the road by the marked trees, to the point now known as Johnson's corners, in Middlefield. Here a man by the name of Hill, with his wife, and a Mr. Lemoin, had built their cabins, a little southwest of the corners, upon land now owned by H. B. Johnson, and they followed trapping.

The Thompson family stopped here for the night. In the morning the men went out and took a look at the country. After a day or two they were so favorably impressed with the country, and being sick and tired of moving, they decided to settle. Selecting a site on lot twenty-nine, about twenty-five rods east of the Methodist Episcopal church, they erected a house, the first of any size in the township, and the workmen were Isaac and James Thompson, Hill and Lemoin. Soon after the Thompsons arrived, Hill and his wife left for parts unknown. Lemoin lived with the Thompsons a short time, and he left also, leaving the new settlers the only white people in the township. Consequently, Isaac Thompson and family were the first permanent settlers of Middlefield.

There was a small settlement at Burton, at this time, and no other in the county now known as Geauga. At this date, there were two or three settlers at Warren, about the same number at Painesville, and none nearer, except Burton. In these early days, there were no grist-mills nearer than Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, so that it was necessary to boil their corn and eat it in that condition, or grind it in rude mills of their own construction. The first mill, made by the Thompson family after this settlement, was made by cutting a stump off square, and digging a round hole in the top, then shaping a stone to fit the hole in the stump, with the upper part of the stone worked off for a handle; then putting a small quantity of corn or wheat in the hollow of the stump, the miller would pound it with a pestle until it was reduced to flour or meal, then take it out, and repeat the operation until the grist was finished.

After making a little clearing in the woods, and necessary arrangements, Isaac Thompson started for the mouth of Beaver river, for the household goods left there the fall previous, and found them all right. Loading them into a dug-out, he boated them up the Beaver and Mahoning rivers to Warren, and then packing them on the old horse, brought them to the settlement. At this date (1799), there was not a settler between Warren and Middlefield, and no road except the blazed trees, on the line of the State road, from Warren to Painesville. Middlefield is midway, by this road, and twenty-one miles from each of the above named places. Soon after settling, Isaac Thompson went to Warren and pur-

chased all of that part of lot twenty-nine that lies east of the State road, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land, paying only a small part down.

It was nearly impossible to raise grain without watching it night and day, to prevent the wild animals, which were very numerous, from destroying it.

The year 1799 passed without any other settlement in the township. This year the State commenced letting jobs for cutting the timber in a few sections of the State road. In the spring of 1800, there was more work being done, chopping and clearing the road. This brought more laborers into the country, and those in the vicinity of Thompson's made his house their headquarters, which much relieved their loneliness. He also entertained many strangers, who were passing through the country, "looking land"; and, though their accommodations were not very good, it was an improvement upon sleeping in the woods, where the wolves furnished a redundancy of music, gratis.

During the season of 1800, Joseph Johnson settled on lot number ten. He came, with his wife, Jane, and three sons, John, Joseph, jr., and James; his daughter, Charlotte, and son, Hugh B., were born in the township. The Johnson family were from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

About this time, a family, by the name of Heathman, settled on lot forty, now owned by O. M. Newcomb.

Another settler, Bazil Cahoe, built a cabin, near the head of Well's old mill-pond. James Heathman settled on lot thirty-one, now the property of Mrs. N. P. Treat.

There were no other settlers in 1800, and the privations and hardships of the few inhabitants were trying. They raised but little grain, and found it difficult to secure that little from the ravages of wild animals. Their meat was wholly wild; they had neither hogs nor sheep, and very few cattle. Besides these, they encountered other privations. Linen was the only clothing for the ladies, and the clothing of the men was the skins of wild animals.

The first white person born in the limits of the town was a daughter of Isaac Thompson, on the sixth of April, 1801.

In the company that surveyed the State road, in 1798, were two brothers, named Wallace, from Walpole, New Hampshire. While surveying, they found time to chop each a small piece of timber; one where Jesse Bishop now resides, and the other, where the house of S. P. Donaldson now stands, on lot twelve. Subsequent to the settlement of the Thompsons (date not known), they returned and settled on their lands; John Wallace, on the Bishop place, and George, his brother, occupying the Donaldson place.

Some time later, as George Wallace went to put up his log heaps, early in the morning in autumn, he discovered, lying by a burning log heap, a negro, two colored women, and several children. Wallace found, by questioning them, that they were runaway slaves, and told them he should arrest and detain them until their master came. The negro was armed with an old musket, and gave Wallace to understand that if he molested him he would shoot him. Wallace paid no attention to the threat of the negro, but started toward him. The negro fired, and Wallace fell. The negro was so much frightened that they all started for the woods in a westerly direction, and in crossing the Cuyahoga river they were all nearly drowned, but crossed and went to Burton, where they were overtaken by their master and taken back to the lovely condition of slavery. Wallace was not very seriously injured, except a broken arm.

About two weeks after the birth of Thompson's daughter, in 1801, Isaac Thompson and his son, James, located a lot of land in Richmond, near the mouth of Grand river. While working on their land two Indians came to their house in Middlefield, acting in a cowardly, sneaking manner, peering through the cracks of the house, talking low, and conducting themselves badly. After

more ill-behavior, they left. The family were thoroughly frightened, and the more so for knowing the Indians to be bad characters. One was part French, and could speak English well. Mother Thompson was not well, and beside herself and babe, she had only her son William, a lad of twelve or fourteen, and a hired girl by the name of Umberfield, from Burton. They expected the Indians back the coming night. Mrs. Thompson, not able to leave the house, and no neighbors to call in, as the only thing practicable, they concluded to bar the door and windows, and leave the event with Providence. The boy, William, and the hired girl, barricaded every entrance to the house, and by night had a pretty strong fort. As soon as it was dark they put out the light and fire, and huddled in one corner and listened, in terrible suspense, for the cat-like step of the Indians. Soon a step was heard. Some one approached the door and rapped. No sound within. Then a louder rap. Then conversation in English. The inmates began to take courage, and enquired: "Who is there, and what is wanted?" The answer came: "We are travelers, and want supper and lodging: we are friends." Being satisfied they were friendly, they quickly unbarred the door, and were overjoyed to see two stalwart white men walk in. They were soon furnished with a supper, the best the house afforded. When Mother Thompson told the men of the visit of the Indians, they put their trusty rifles in order and laid themselves down before the fire. About midnight one of the Indians came and opened the door, looking in very cautiously. He saw the two men, and hurriedly withdrew and disappeared in the darkness, and was never seen there afterward. Old Grandmother Thompson always firmly believed the Indians intended to murder the family, and were prevented by an interposition of Providence, who saved them from a horrible death.

There is no account of any additions to the settlers during the year 1802. Many men were passing through the country looking for land, and others hunting, as game was abundant in those early days.

About 1803 or 1804 a family by the name of Menough emigrated from Walpole, New Hampshire, and settled on lot one. They had two children, one only is known by name—Rebecca, who became the wife of Robert Wallace, April 10, 1806.

A daughter, by the name of Charlotte, was born to Joseph Johnson in the year 1803, and she was afterwards married to John Leach and settled in Kentucky.

About 1803 Isaac Thompson and his son, James, entered into a contract with a man by the name of Paine, of Painesville, to build a grist-mill on a small stream running into Grand river from the west, a little north of Painesville. In consideration of putting said mill in operation, they were to receive eighty acres of land near Painesville. The Thompsons built the mill, but never got the deed. James converted the mill into a distillery, and made whiskey one winter, but abandoned it in the spring and returned to Middlefield. Soon after he got home he took the old horse and started for Charlestown, on the Ohio river, to get his sister, Polly, that was left there when the family moved from there in 1798. He found his sister, who was overjoyed to learn that her parents were alive and well, for she had mourned them as lost, not having heard a word from them in six years. She lived with her parents about two years, when she became the wife of Stephen Bond, of Hambden. They were married July 30, 1806, her father, Isaac Thompson, the first justice of the peace in Middlefield, performing the ceremony.

Soon after James arrived with his sister, Polly, he made the journey to Allegheny, to bring home Sarah Wells, his stepmother's daughter by her first husband. They arrived safe home in the early summer of 1804, and in the early autumn of the same year they were married. So that James Thompson and

Sarah Wells were the first couple, both parties of which lived in the township of Middlefield when married. This is supposed to be also the first marriage in the present limits of Geauga county. They commenced housekeeping in a log house that he built on the southeast corner of lot twenty-nine.

On June 26th the youngest son of Isaac Thomspon was born; he lived to the age of twelve years, and died of quinsy.

Some time during the year 1804, there came a man of considerable wealth from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania—his name was James Glenn, a distant connection of the Johnson family. He purchased the whole of lot twenty-one, and commenced work. He soon encountered a number of black rattlesnakes, called here massaugers. He could not stand these, so he went to Warren and exchanged his lot for a tract on Swine creek, in the northwest corner of Farmington, making the exchange with Simon Perkins. He settled on this tract, and soon after purchased the whole of lot forty-six, in Middlefield.

Silas Young came out in the fall of 1803, and bought on lot forty-eight. Returned home to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came out in the spring with his family, which consisted of himself and brother, John, part owner of the lot purchased, and Hannah Young, wife of Silas, and the children, as follows: John, Stephen, Nancy, Sally, Reece, Betsey, Polly, Thomas, Hercules, Abba, and two children who died in infancy, in all twelve. The young family encountered the privations and losses, the same as other pioneers in the township. They had five horses when they moved to this place, and before the next spring, they all died, and the family was left destitute of a team. Mr. Young soon commenced such improvements as were possible with his limited means. He first attempted to construct a grist-mill, and succeeded in making quite an improvement upon the Thompson mill. A smooth concave hole was made in the side of a square block of timber; then a hard stone was worked off to fit the concave in the timber, and a hole was drilled in the top of the stone, and a rope or chain was attached to the stone, and the stone suspended by the rope to a spring pole, and the mill was completed. In this way our pioneers made their meal for several years. Silas and his brother, John, continued to work together for sixteen years when Silas bought John's interest, and John moved to Farmington, and soon after died.

About the year 1810, Silas Young built a small distillery, and one or two years later, he built a grist-mill, which was run by water from Swine creek. The mill stones were made from two hard bowlders by himself. This is a great improvement upon the old way of grinding, and marked an era in our history. He also built a saw-mill in 1813 or 1814, about one-half mile east of the State road, upon Swine creek.

Early in our history, the road running from Burton through the northwest corner of Middlefield, to Huntsburg, was established; it crossed the State road on the land of Joseph Johnson, and since that time to the present, the point has been known as Johnson's corners. In clearing and making the State road, the settlers deviated from the surveyed route to avoid deep gullies and swampy places.

In crossing lot forty-eight on the Silas Young farm, the road crossed Swine creek near Bournes' mill-dam, ascending the hill near the east line of the orchard striking the present line of the road at the school-house.

At Thompson's corners the road turned to the east, to where P. White's mill stands, thence along the high ground, east of J. Y. Tisdel's residence, and reached the present line at the residence of J. A. Pierce; then followed the survey to the north line of the township.

During all these years our sturdy pioneers suffered many inconveniences, and endured many hardships; and one was finding a market for their surplus pro-

duce. Pittsburgh was the nearest point where they could procure salt and some other necessaries. They found it difficult to haul sufficient grain at one load to pay for even one barrel of salt. Almost the only thing that would bring money, was black salts and furs, and to dispose of them they had to be carted to Pittsburgh.

In the summer of 1805, James Thompson's first child was born—a son, and about the same time Isaac Thompson came very near losing his land, because he had paid nothing since first taking it up, and but very little then.

James Thompson assumed the debt, paid up in a few years, and purchased the balance of lot twenty-nine, lying west of the State road. About this time a brother of James' wife, Benjamin Wells, arrived, and bought of James a part of lot twenty-nine, and, some years later, Wells and J. Thompson erected a water saw-mill on the lot purchased by Wells.

Some time in the year 1806 or 1807 Hezekiah King settled on lot twelve, eighty rods south of George Wallace. His wife was a sister of George Wallace's, also of Noah Page's wife, in Burton.

Hugh B. Johnson, the youngest child of Joseph and Jane Johnson, was born, and, at this date, or soon after, a family by the name of Sperry settled on lot twenty-two, about forty rods east of J. Y. Tisdel's residence. Some years afterwards he left his family, to work near Painesville. While he was gone his wife went to Windsor, to visit friends, leaving a son, eight years old, with the Thompson family. Sperry returned, in the absence of his wife, and called on his neighbor Thompson to learn her whereabouts. Taking supper, he went early in the evening to his cabin, built a fire, and laid down near it. During the night his cabin burned, and he and his faithful dog perished in the flames. His first name was Zera, and he was the father of Lemon Sperry, whose family lived in the east part of Burton. Some time after the widow of Zera married a man named Lyman, and moved to Portage county.

Two brothers, Otis and Eliakim Russell, their cousin, Moses Russell, and two other brothers, John and Samuel Granger, settled in Middlefield, from Franklin county, Massachusetts, about 1809.

Otis Russell purchased of George Wallace his interest in lot twelve, also the balance of the lot, in all about two hundred acres. Mr. Wallace moved to Cleveland, and from there to Northfield, Summit county. Hezekiah King moved to Painesville, and resided there the remainder of his life.

Eliakim Russell remained in town but a few years after the war of 1812, when he left, and settled in the south part of the State, and his friends never knew what became of him.

The Granger boys, soon after the war, died, and were buried in Burton. One of them died going to Burton. He wished to be taken to Burton to see a friend living there. A bed was made on a sled, he was laid upon it, and carefully and comfortably covered with a quilt. On arriving at Burton he was found to be dead.

Moses Russell remained in the township but a short time. Where he went is not known. Out of that company of five young men, a few years found but one remaining in the township, and he became quite a noted man.

A man by the name of Roswell Manchester settled on lot forty-one, date of arrival not known, but early in our history; also, John Angers, John McCoy, and Samuel Harley, and Joseph Clark, who settled on the Menough place, lot one. This Dr. Clark was the first physician who settled in the township.

The Heatham family and the Cahoe family, moved to Medina county, after a residence in Middlefield of ten or fifteen years. James Heatham remained in Middlefield.

A family named Huff rented a house of Otis Russell, and lived in this place from 1810 to 1816, and moved to Claridon.

The year 1812, brought with it stirring events, but few settlers. Quite a number of the men of our township enlisted in the war of that year, and went to Cleveland to protect that place from threatened invasion from the British of Canada. The English had a fleet of war vessels, and held complete control of the lake, until after the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

The following are the names of officers and privates, comprising the company, as nearly as can be ascertained.

James Thompson, captain, Fourth company, First battalion, First regiment, Fourth brigade, Fourth division. Commission issued, July first, 1812. Signed: Return J. Meigs, governor, at Chillicothe, capital State of Ohio. Commission sworn to and subscribed, before Lyman Benton, J. P., Burton, August 22, 1812. Those marked (M), are from Middlefield; (P), Parkman; (H), Huntsburg.

James Thompson, captain, M.
John Hopkins, ensign, P.
Benjamin Wells, sergeant, M.
Thomas Heatham, do M.
William Thompson, corporal, M.*
Ely Webster, corporal, P.*
Joseph Young, fifer, M.
Benona Brown, private, P.
Samuel Granger, private, M.*
Nathan Hansket, private, P.
Stephen Pomeroy, private, H.
Elnathan Wilcox, H.
Robert Waller, private, P.
Samuel Hardy, lieutenant, M.
Lewis Smith, sergeant, P.
Theodorus Miller, sergeant, P.*
Seth Risley, corporal, P.
James Heathman, M.
John Granger, Drummer, M.*
John Reed, private, H.
John Daston, private H., marked absent without leave.
John Jones, private, P.
Eliakim Russel, M.*
Holden White, P.
John Townsley, private, H.*

Twenty-five, including the captain.

The company reported at Cleveland, and was mustered into service of the United States, on the twenty-second of August, 1812, by order of major-general Elijah Wadsworth: company commanded by lieutentant-colonel Jedidiah Beard.

The return of the soldiers, caused a rejoicing among the settlers, who had lived in constant fear of the Indians, against whom they had little defence, in the absence of the men.

Christopher Cook, and his wife, Tabitha, a son, Amadeus, and a daughter, Delia, from Windsor, Ohio, came, in 1812, living first in a house of James Thompsons', standing upon the present site of town hall.

Isaac Thompson concluded to keep a hotel, and built for that purpose where the home of Patterson White now stands. His son, James, built on the opposite side of the road. Soon after Mr. Cook moved to town, he commenced keeping hotel at Johnson's corners. Remaining there two years, he removed to the Young settlement, four miles south on the state road; resided there a few years, moved to Burton, lived there until his death, 1823.

His widow moved baek into Middlefied, living in the house with James Heathman, until married to Jacob Morse, of Concord, living with him fifteen (15) years, and died. Joseph Johnson, the father of the Johnson family, in Middlefield, died in 1812, and a few years later, his son, Joseph, jr., also died, at the age of twenty.

In the summer of 1812, Miss Lucinda Walden taught the first school in the township. The school-house stood a little east from the present site of the town hall. The building was used for a corn-crib in the fall and winter, and for a school-house in the summer. The scholars were: John Thompson, thirteen years old; Isaac N. Thompson, seven years old; Lydia Thompson, eleven years old; Harriet Thompson, five years old; Robert E. Thompson, eight years olds; Martha Thompson, three years old. The teacher was paid one dollar's worth of flax-and-linen cloth per week as wages.

About the year 1811, or 1812, Isaac Thompson built a distillery upon the

*Volunteered to remain three months or more; the rest returned home soon after Perry's victory.

present site of the store and post-office building. The distillery building was used in the fall and winter for drying flax also, as people used to rot the flax in autumn, and put it in some old building, and smoke it, to make it tender and easy to dress. The old gentleman Thompson thought he would utilize the heat and smoke, while making whiskey, to prepare his flax for dressing, and so "kill two birds with one stone." It did not prove as economical as he expected. When his flax became dry it took fire, and distillery, flax, and all went up in smoke.

The year 1813 brought more prosperous times. Money was a little more plenty; still, few settlers came to stay. Pittsburgh was the nearest market, and no prospect of one nearer for some time to come, so there were few inducements for people to settle where it required a week to go to the nearest market. But, notwithstanding these privations, the young people did, occasionally, marry. James Heathman had got tired of living alone and decided to marry, and, June 3, 1813, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Nancy Young, the ceremony being performed by Lyman Benton, esq., of Burton.

The years 1813 and 1814 passed with the usual routine of clearing, planting, harvesting, hunting, and gathering wild honey, which last was so plenty that the Thompson boys gathered, in a few weeks, one autumn, three barrels of strained honey, and could they have disposed of it, they could have obtained much more.

In 1815, the father and stepmother of Otis Russell arrived, with the following named children: Polly, Jerusha, Spencer, Diana, Roana, children of the present wife. The father, Samuel Russell, was a pensioner, having served in most of the war of the Revolution. The wife's maiden name was Mary Rice, a descendant of one of the passengers in the Mayflower. The Russell family settled on the lot owned by Otis Russell. At a later date, the oldest son by the second wife—Samuel—settled with the family. Being somewhat crippled, he chose the trade of shoemaker, at which he always worked. The family settled on lot twenty-two, living there but a short time. They made the first settlement on lot thirty, stopped there but a few months, and made a stand on lot twenty-one, where they lived until the death of the father, in January, 1838, aged eighty-seven years. His widow moved to Indiana, with her daughter, Jerusha, and lived to be about ninety years old.

About 1816, Eliza, the oldest daughter of Isaac and Jane Thompson, died, aged about twenty-three.

In February, 1816, the wife of James Thompson died, and was buried in the cemetery northeast of the corners, being the first or second person buried there. At the time of her death she was the mother of six children, the youngest a few days old: Their names were Isaac N., Harriet, Martha, James M., Edward, and Edmund, all living January 1, 1878, except Harriet, who became the wife of Chauncey Johnson, of Burton, and died soon after marriage. Those living are past three score years—the oldest seventy-three.

William Thompson, brother of James, was married February 8, 1815, to Lucinda Walden, of Southington, Trumbull county, Ohio. He purchased one hundred and eight acres of land on lot twenty-two, and settled on the east side of his lot. When the road was straightened, he was left back from it, and afterward built a frame house on the State road, which is now occupied by C. Glendenning. William's progress in clearing his farm was rather slow. His health was poor, in consequence of exposure and unwholesome food in the war of 1812. He regained his health, cleared his farm, and raised a family of nine children—eight boys and one girl—all of whom are alive at this writing except two, killed when young: one by the fall of a tree, the other by lightning. William Thompson lived on his farm until his death, October 6, 1873, aged eighty-five. His widow survives, and is in comfortable health for her age—eighty-six years at this date [1878].

Sometime in 1815 Benjamin White settled on lot one, northwest corner lot, formerly settled by Menough. With Mr. White came his wife and six children —Samuel, Elijah, Polly, Jane, Patterson, and Benjamin, jr., the last born two months after the death of his father, which was the fall after their settlement, and he was buried in Burton. They came from Bristol, Ohio, where her parents settled in 1803, and she and Mr. White were married in 1805. After the death of Mr. White she returned to Bristol, where her kinsmen resided.

James McElroy emigrated from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and settled on lot forty-six, in February, 1816. His family were: Isabella, his wife, and John, Polly, Glenn, Sarah, and Meander, children. Living where first settled about five months, then moving up Swine creek one mile, made a short stop, and moved further up the creek near Young's saw-mill, on lot forty-eight, and after a short stop moved, in the fall of 1817, into the house of James Heathman, and the next spring moved back to lot forty-six, one mile northwest of Bundysburgh; lived there seven years; sold out to John Porter, and moved on lot thirty-seven, and there died, September 26, 1826. The rest of the family, except Polly, who married Silas Evans, of Parkman, returned to Pennsylvania. John and Sarah came back to Middlefield, and Sarah became the wife of William Glendenning.

About this time in our history settlers increased in number quite rapidly. A family named Hutchins settled on lot twenty-one, with his wife, and two daughters by a former husband, Jane and Margaretta Smith, and the following children by Hutchins: Nancy, Sarah, Diana, Jacob, and Caleb. They came from York State. Mrs. Hutchins' family was from Canada. Mr. Hutchins came in 1816, remained about fourteen years, sold his improvements to Willliam B. Gray, and went to Burton, where the old people soon died.

Reuben Scoville and wife, and Olive, William, George, John and Marshall, their children, settled in the township, on lot thirty, in 1816. His wife died soon after, in a time of much sickness, so much that the well people could not take care of the sick, and there was much suffering among the pioneers. Mr. Scoville married again in a short time, and sold his place to a man named Samuel Dunn, and settled again on lot twelve, lived there a few years, and sold to Emery Goodwin, and went to Burton.

A man by the name of Brainard early settled on lot thirty. The writer does not know from whence he came, or where he went, and this is true of many others: of Aseph Saxton, who settled on the south side of Johnson creek, on lot eleven; also Shumaker, who made a settlement on lot one; Dickinson, who made a beginning on lot forty-one; also Samuel Butler, who built a cabin on lot fifty, where his wife died, and no one knows what became of him.

Jesse Bishop settled in 1816, coming from Connecticut. He purchased the whole of lot 32, about three hundred acres, the same place where John Wallace commenced. His family, were Molly, the wife, with Hiram L., Timothy, Mary Ann, Samuel, Eli; and there were born in Middlefield, Harriet, Phoebe, Jesse, and Davis.

A young lady, named Rebecca Johnson, came with Mr. Bishop. They came by land, and were six weeks on the road, hauling their goods with ox teams.

Mr. Bishop paid for, and recived a title to his farm, before he came to the state. He found, upon his farm, a comfortable log house, some clearing, and a young orchard. Mr. Bishop and family were quite an acquisition to our place; he was considered wealthy, and better he proved to be honest, and upright, and good to the poor; benevolent and charitable, and could be trusted on all occasions. And these sterling traits of character he maintained through a useful and eventful life.

Hiram L., the oldest son, married Delia Cook, and settled on the east part

of the lot purchased by his father. Timothy married Diana Russell, and settled on the northwest part of same lot. Samuel, married Ruth Ann Chatfield, and settled on east part of same lot. Eli, married Clarissa, eldest child of William Thompson, and settled on north middle of the old farm. Mary Ann married George Adams. Harriet was married to Amadeus Cook. Phoebe, to E. J. Hays. Jesse Bishop, jr., married Harriet Huff. Mr. Bishop never moved from the place where he settled. He died, January, 1849, aged sixty-six, and his wife died, May, 1862, aged 79.

In 1816 James Heathman's wife died, leaving a son, who became a wild, reckless fellow, though good-hearted. His name was Stephen, and the reader of these lines can guess what became of him.

The family of Calvin Fuller settled in the township about 1816. His wife's name was Adams when he married her, and was the mother of eight children. Two of her sons, George and Charles, came with them, or soon after, and they all settled on lot ten. Charles married Elizabeth B. Hall, and they raised eleven children; and, as stated above, George Adams married Mary Ann Bishop. Mr. Fuller died in 1840, aged eighty years. His wife survived him eleven years, and died at the age of seventy-nine.

Charles Adams died in 1874, aged seventy-seven. George Adams sold out and moved to Garrettsville about 1852, and died soon after. The widow of Charles lives in Burton, aged seventy-six.

On the sixth of March, 1817, Horace Peck was married to Mary Johnson, by the Rev. Luther Humphrey. They soon after moved to Mesopotamia, where some of their descendants still reside.

John Johnson and Sally Young were married in 1817, on the seventh of April, by John Ford, justice of the peace. Mrs. Johnson lived twenty-two years afterward, and died August 13, 1839, and was the mother of eleven children. Mr. Johnson remained on the old place of his father, at Johnson's corners. When he was young he was a good hunter and trapper. Active and enduring, he could follow a deer, bear or wolf, until he overhauled them, and usually bagged his game before giving up the chase. Mr. Johnson became, later, a staunch and solid old farmer. Always firm and conscientious on any position taken, he was ready for a debate on any subject he undertook. For his second wife he married Mrs. Hawthorne, and his children were thirteen in number in all. He died on the fifth of January, 1875, beloved and respected by those who knew him.

James Johnson, after arriving at the age of manhood, returned east, and learned the carpenter's trade in the city of Philadelphia; married Emily Burke of that city, returning to Middlefield about 1840, and settled on part of the old homestead, and a few years since he sold to Edward, one of the heirs of his brother, John. Soon after, he moved to Cleveland, and died.

Hugh B. Johnson, the youngest, married Caroline Hatch, of Mesopotamia, and settled on a part of the old farm, where he still resides. The mother of the Johnsons lived to see her children well settled in life, and died in 1841, aged seventy-five.

Benjamin Wells and Rebecca Johnson were married October 16, 1817, by Otis Russell, justice of the peace, and settled on his lot, where Eli Bishop now resides. He soon started a tannery, just north of where his house stood on the low ground. He also worked at shoemaking, which rendered him still more a useful man. He could also play the violin, which made his presence necessary at most of the weddings, and all the huskings and other social gatherings of those good old times. He was the first postmaster of the township. His tannery did not pay, so he left that part of his business, and gave more time to his saw-mill and shoemaking. He was postmaster until 1851, when he sold his place

to George Adams, and moved to La Porte county, Indiana. The following letter is all we can learn about his appointment:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5th, 1878.

SIR: The letter of your correspondent, E. R. Thompson, esq., of Middlefield, Ohio, submitted with your endorsement of the 21st instant, is herewith returned with the information that Benjamin Wells was appointed postmaster at Middlefield, Ohio, on the 20th day of March, 1826. The record of that day fails to show the date of the commission issued to him. Hon. John McLean was postmaster general, at the time the commission was issued, and it is presumed the commission referred to was signed by him in person.

I am sir, respectfully,

HON. J. A. GARFIELD,
House of Representatives.

JAMES H. MORE,
For the first assistant P. M. General.

The year 1818 brought quite a number of permanent settlers. Ambrose Perkins, a Baptist minister from Connecticut, first settled in Sandusky, Ohio, and the next year settled on lot two. In 1814 he married Miss Ford, and their children were one son and three daughters. Mr. Perkins did not continue in the ministry, and finally became skeptical with regard to the authenticity of the Bible. He lived on this lot until 1865, dying at the age of seventy-six. His wife survived him one year, dying at the age of seventy-nine.

John Ford, a brother of Mrs. Perkins, settled on an adjoining farm, coming from the same place, and settling the same year; his wife was a daughter of Paul Clapp, one of the early settlers of Huntsburg. Mr. Ford sold his farm to Lester Moffett, about 1850, and removed to Munson.

Orrin Newcomb settled in 1818. He was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1787, and his wife in the same place, in 1793. He settled on the southwest corner of lot forty-three. The children coming with them were: Otis, Orman, and Olive; those born here were: Orris, Orell, Orlin, Ori Ann, Oriette, Orlando, Orrin, Ozro, and Orlow. They resided on the same lot until the death of Mr. Newcomb, in the winter of 1835. He was frozen to death. The morning before he died he started for the mill in Parkman with an ox team, being quite unwell. It was late before he arrived at the mill,—a very cold day—and it was about dark when he got his grist ground. It is supposed that he got on his sled to ride, became numb and sleepy, and in that condition froze dead. He was found dead next morning in front of his house. His age was forty-six. Soon after this the family sold to Mr. Richards, and moved to Parkman. The mother, Mrs. Newcomb, died in 1878, aged eighty-four. Seven sons and two daughters are living at this date.

The family of Theophilus and Clarinda Stone emigrated from North Guilford, Connecticut, in 1801. The family lived in the State of New York seventeen years, sold out there and came on to Middlefield in the year 1818, and settled on fifty acres of land purchased of Jesse Bishop, southeast corner, lot thirty-two. The children who came with them were: Russell, John, Rufus, Ruth, Eli, and Olive. Those born in Middlefield were: Thaddeus, Mary, Anson, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Stone lived on the same farm until his death in October, 1842, aged seventy years. In the year 1853 his wife died while on a visit to her daughter in Illinois. Her age was seventy.

Russell Stone married Mary, daughter of Stephen Bond. John married Rebecca Page, of Burton. Rufus married Nancy Fox, of Burton. Ruth was married to Samuel Russell, jr.

Ruth and John, a son and daughter of Theophilus Stone, have done their part to perpetuate the Yankee race. John has his second wife, and is the father of twenty children. Ruth, the daughter, is the mother of ten children.

Russell Davis also left York State in 1818, and made his home in Middlefield, with his wife Fanny, son Daniel, daughters Roxa and Naomi. In this township were born Henry, Russell, Calvin, James, Hannah, and William. Mr. Russell settled on lot twenty-one. At that time the center road west to Burton

commenced on the State road, on south line of lot twenty-one and twenty-two, running on the center lot line of the township into Burton; thence west to the river, down the river on left bank to a point opposite the old cemetery, where it crossed the river; thence north to Burton village. Mr. Davis settled on the bank of a little stream that crossed the road a little west of the east line of lot twenty-one, and on the north side of the road. Some two years previous, Mr. Hutchins had settled on the opposite side of the road. About 1827 Mr. Davis sold to Enoch Alden and moved a little further west, on the same lot. This lot was previously occupied by a man named Chittenden, who died in an unusual way. He had been to Parkman and bought a barrel of whiskey, and being a man of unsteady habits, had imbibed too freely. Being tired and sleepy, he concluded to lie down and take a nap before going home. A day or two previous he had been burning some log heaps on his fallow, and as it was warm and pleasant, he laid down without stopping to choose a place, and lay so near one of the burning heaps he was severely burned, and survived but a few days. The family sold to Mr. Davis, and went to York State. On this place Mr. Davis lived until 1861, when he died, aged seventy. His wife died in 1878, aged eighty-six.

On the first of January, 1818, John Young and Polly Russell were married, by Otis Russell, justice of the peace. Mr. Young settled on part of his father's lot, and assisted in building a grist-mill. Subsequently he bought the interest of the heirs and became the owner of the old homestead and mill. The wife of John Young died in 1827. She was the mother of three children, who died in infancy. He married, for his second wife, Philura Hinkston. She was the mother of eight children, and he continued to occupy the old homestead until his death, in September, 1859, aged sixty-seven. His mother died in 1843, aged sixty-nine. His father, Silas Young, died in 1852, aged ninety-two. Stephen Young died at the age of nineteen. Polly married Ransford Bundy, and was the mother of ten children. Mr. Bundy lived in Parkman some time after they were married; settled in Middlefield in 1831, on lot forty-eight. Reece Young married Eliza Gates, and settled on lot forty-eight, but soon sold and went to Knox county, Ohio, where his widow still lives, and is the mother of sixteen children, fifteen of them grown to the estate of men and women. Betsey Young was married to Isaac Gates, September, 1822; settled on lot forty-nine, lived there nine years, and sold out to a Mr. Rogers; bought on lot eleven, lived there three years, and sold to Chandler Alden; settled again on lot forty-eight, and there lived until his death, in 1868, aged seventy-three. Mrs. Gates lives on the old place, aged seventy-five. She is the mother of eleven children. Thomas Young married Triphena Robinson, and moved to Parkman. Hercules married Mary Warren, and soon after moved to Parkman. Abby married John Quiggle, and moved to Hambden, Ohio. She was also the mother of eleven children.

James Heathman was married to Almira Alderman, his second wife, April 23, 1818. They had two children, James and Nancy. He resided on his first purchase up to 1860, when he sold out and moved to Widsor, Ohio, where the old people soon died, at an advanced age. At the age of fifteen the daughter, Nancy, became deranged, and has continued so since.

About this time Ashbel Crampton settled on lot twenty-one, with his wife and two sons, Dennis and Harry. In a few years he moved to lot forty, and soon after died, when his family moved to Burton.

In 1819 Abell Crampton settled on lot twenty-one, near the residence of Russell Davis and Moses Hutchins. With him came his wife and children—Truman, Marcus, George, Fanny, and Eunice, they sold to John Thompson, and went to Burton after residing here four years.

In the year 1818, James Thompson built his hotel, a few rods south of Thompson's corners, at which time it was the most commodious house, and the largest between Warren and Painesville, on the State road. Fairport was the principal shipping port for this region; consequently there was considerable travel from the south and southeast along the State road, to the lake. Thompson's hotel, being about half way from Warren to Painesville, became quite a noted point. Most of the township elections, company trainings, business meetings, law suits, etc., being held here. In those times, he often entertained ten or fifteen travelers and as many horses, over night, and frequently six or eight four- or six-horse teams would put up with him for the night. It would be quite a sight to see a caravan of those old Dutch wagons, with their six horses, passing along, as in the early days. James Thompson married, for his second wife, Mercy Tracy, May 14, 1819. They were married by Amadeus Brooks, justice of the peace, of Mesopotamia. He continued his business of keeping hotel, and was also hunter and trapper, and farmer, and attended saw-mill. He was one of the best hunters in this part of the country. The first farm he bought was paid for, principally, with the money made in hunting and trapping. Mr. Thompson resided on the old homestead, upon which he and his father first settled, throughout his long and eventful life; outlived his second wife nearly twenty years; lived to see the township converted from an unbroken wilderness, into a thickly settled community of thriving farmers, and, after a residence in this place of almost eighty years, he died, October 15, 1877, aged ninety-eight, respected by all who knew him. He was the father of fifteen children; six by his first and nine by his second wife. Eleven of them survive their father.

During the year 1818, Daniel Gilson settled on lot twenty-four, in the east part of the township. He was born in Groton, Massachusetts, and his father was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the battle of General Gates with Burgoyne. Daniel was also a revolutionary soldier. He and his brother immigrated to Vermont, married, and, in 1812, went to Genessee, New York, and, in 1818, he, with his family, settled in the east part of our township, and this was the first settlement made in that part of the township. They were completely surrounded by a dense forest, without roads or neighbors for a number of miles. His family consisted of his wife, four sons and one daughter: Isaac, Daniel, jr., Eli, Willard, and Deborah. Isaac and Daniel remained in New York for a time. Mrs. Gilson died the next summer after settling here. About 1823, he married the widow of Benjamin White, who, with her husband, settled on lot one, in 1815. There were three children by the second wife: Joseph, who died in Calafornia; the second died, aged about nine years, and one still living. Mr. Gilson resided upon the old homestead, where he settled, until his death, in 1845. His age was eighty-four. His last wife survived him thirty-one years, and died in Hartsgrove, Ohio, in 1876, aged eighty-nine.

Abner K. Gilson came to this place in 1819, settled on the west part of the same lot upon which his brother, Daniel, lived. Their children were: Solon, Harriet, Erwin, and Eliza, and they resided at their homestead until 1824, when Mr. Gilson accidentally fell, was injured internally, and lived but a few days. His age was fifty-three. He was a veteran of the war of 1812. His widow lived to the age of eighty-three, and died in 1852.

Isaac came on in 1819, married Laurissa Frisby, of Mesopotamia. Daniel, jr., came in 1830, and settled on lot twenty-eight. These two last were brothers, and also sons of Daniel Gilson. Eli moved to Akron, and died in a few years, and Deborah Gilson married Mr. Ives, of Mesopotamia. Solon settled on the west part of lot twenty-six, and in 1833 sold to Bower, and moved to Kent, Ohio. Harriet married F. Curtis, of Farmington. Erwin married a lady by the name of Sperry, and Eliza married George Arnold.

Moses and Darius Morse, two brothers, of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, emigrated to this country in the fall of 1817, and resided in Painesville until the next spring, when they went to Mesopotamia, and, on the sixteenth of September, 1819, Moses Morse and Lydia Thompson were married, by Otis Russell, J. P. They settled in Mesopotamia, remained there two years, and moved to Middlefield, settling on the northwest part of lot twenty-nine.

Soon after, Moses and his brother erected a shop, and commenced making hats. At this early day there were not enough heads to make the hatter's business profitable, consequently they converted their shop into a blacksmith shop. Moses continued to work at the business for about forty years.

Darius became homesick, and returned to Massachusetts, remained a short time, and then came to Ohio again, stopping here a short time, and went back a second time to Massachusetts, where he soon died.

Moses resided on his first purchase until about 1850, then sold to I. N. Thompson, and settled again on lot 23, where, on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1875, his wife died, aged seventy-four. Mrs. Morse was the first white child born in the township, and, except two years, she spent her life here. What mighty changes have taken place in the life of this good old mother. Moses, her husband, still lives and enjoys comfortable health for one of his age —now eighty-five. Mrs. Morse was the mother of seven daughters and five sons, all now alive except one daughter, who died in infancy.

Fabiain Beard and Alice Tomlinson were married by the Rev. Luther Humphrey, November 19, 1819, and, a few years after, settled on lot thirty-one. He was a deacon of the Presbyterian church, which was organized quite early in our history. When there was no preaching, Deacon Beard always took charge of the meetings and Sunday-schools, and he was forward in all moral and religious enterprises. He lived on the lot he first settled on for thirty years, sold to G. S. Tolles, and emigrated to Iowa, and there spent the remainder of his life.

Sometime in 1820, a family by the name of Evarts came from the State of New York, and settled in Middlefield, on lot forty-one. The family consisted of Hubbard Evarts, his wife, Parnelle, and their children, Esther, Lydia, Henry, Sally, Elbert, Philo, Betsey Ann, and Hannah. Mr. Evarts resided where he first settled until 1829, when he was taken with small-pox, and, after a few days of great suffering, died, at the age of forty. His widow lived on the homestead until her family were all married, when she lived with her daughter, Lydia Wilson, until 1853, when she died, while on a visit to her daughter, in Delaware county, Ohio, September 10, 1823, aged seventy.

Esther, their oldest daughter, married Horace Fowler, settled in Burton, remained there a short time, and, in 1824, bought out Clark Robinson, on lot forty-nine, in Middlefield; resided there five or six years, and sold to Peter Nichols; moved to lot thirty-four, and went into the business of raising silk, feeding the worms, etc. Getting tired of this, he sold to Philander Grant, and moved to Delaware county, Ohio, where he died, and his widow became the wife of Mr. Kelvy, a Baptist minister. Lydia Evarts was married to Solomon Wilson. Henry Evarts married Ann Hall, of Oberlin, and went as a missionary to the island of Jamaica, where he labored ten years, and died in 1850. Sally married Clinton Butler, and moved to Perry, Ohio. Philo and Albert both married in Delaware, Ohio. Betsey Ann married Winfield Gilson. Hannah married Lyman Reynolds, and went to Mesopotamia.

Thomas Wilson and his wife, Abigail, settled on lot forty-one in 1821. Their children were Edna, Lyman and Solomon. They emigrated from the State of New York to Pennsylvania, thence to Youngstown, Ohio, and thence to Middlefield.

About four years before this, a man by the name of Dickinson had built a cabin on this lot, and soon left going, no one knew where. Solomon married Lydia Evarts four years after coming here, and built a house on a part of his father's lot. The dwelling of the father was burned with all their goods, and he went to live with his son. The mother died July, 1836, and father, Wilson, died May, 1852, aged eighty-six.

Lyman lived with his brother about eight years, and while chopping a little way from the house, a limb fell and struck him on the head, and injured him so that he died in three days.

Edna married Anson Messinger, moved to Windham, Ohio, and died about 1856. Solomon took charge of the farm, maintained his aged parents, smoothing their journey of life, and ministered to their wants with a generous and filial care. Solomon and his wife raised ten children, and only six of them are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson early connected themselves with the Baptist church when that church was organized in town, and continued to walk as consistent and conscientious members until the death of Mr. Wilson July 4, 1871, aged seventy. The widow is living at this date, a member of the same church in good standing, and respected by all who know her.

Darius Robinson was married to Maria Clark June 16, 1820, by Otis Russell, justice of the peace, and settled on number forty-nine, remaining in town but a short time. His brother, Clark Robinson, settled on the same lot, resided there about four years, and sold to Horace Fowler, and moved to Russell, where he spent the remainder of his days, and where some of his descendants still live.

Joseph Tucker and Polly Carlton were married by Rev. Woodworth, November 14, 1820, and some time after, settled on the east part of lot number two, resided there a few years, sold to Wanton Hathaway, and settled on lot number nine, where a man by the name of Beach had made a beginning, but where he went to, or whence he came, is not known. Mr. Tucker remained here but a short time, sold out, and moved to Claridon.

Some time, about 1820, Otis Russell married Laura Carlton, and settled on the lot he bought of Wallace in 1809. Esquire Russell resided on this lot, after he married, sufficient time to raise three children, but, as prosperity did not smile upon his labors, and, failing to suitably provide for his family, his wife parted from him, and he wss compelled to sell his farm. He sold the north part, one hundred acres, to John Sweeney; the middle, seventy-five acres, to Reuben Scoville; the south part, twenty-seven acres, to R. C. Walden. This comprised the whole of his first purchase. He was not long in wasting all of his means, and, for the last few years of his life, he was forced to earn his living by daily labor. Mr. Russell was the leading officer, from 1814 to 1823, holding the office of justice of peace during that time, and meted out even and exact justice to all who left a cause to his judgment, being a man by nature well endowed. He died in 1841, aged fifty-two. The wife, from whom he was separated, is, at this date (1878), living with the society of Shakers, in Warrensville.

Isaac Chatfield moved into town and settled on lot forty, coming from Connecticut, with his wife and children, Lucius, Albert, Almira, Levi, Nathan, Ruthann, Charles, Charlotte, Maryette, LaFayette, and Georgianna. When he settled in town he was considered quite wealthy, for those times, by the people. He paid down, or nearly so, for about three hundred acres of land, and, about 1833, he sold to Lathrop Moultrop one-half of his purchase. Mr. Chatfield erected a large two-story house, took an active part in town politics, and, having attended college, and being one of the best readers, he read sermons, and, after the organization of the Episcopalian church, he conducted the services, in the absence of the minister; also, he taught school several winters. After, the children were all married off, the parents resided in that township until 1860,

when they sold to Ozro and Orlow Newcomb. They removed to Ridgeville, Ohio, and have since died.

Josephus Hinkston settled in the township, on lot thirty, emigrating from Hudson, Ohio. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Abigail Gates, the mother, then, of fourteen children. Mr. Hinkston and Mrs. Gates were married March 14, 1822, and they raised two children, Josephus and Harmon. Mr. Hinkston's family, by his first wife, were: Harlow, Laura, Heman, Betsey, Philena, Rozilla, Zada, Nelson, Danford, and Sally Ann. Mr. Hinkston and wife were the parents of twenty-seven children. Soon after settling on lot thirty, he sold to Isaac Betts, and settled on lot forty-eight, and lived there until about the time of his death, at the age of eighty-nine; his wife died about eight years later, aged eighty-four.

John Thompson and Jerusha Russell were married by Otis Russell, justice of the peace, Januaray 3, 1822, and soon after settled on lot twenty-one, previously occupied by Abel Crampton, resided there until about 1827, sold to Enoch Alden, again settled on lot nineteen, and resided there until the summer of 1832, when he died, at the age of thirty-three.

Some time about 1821 or '22, Randall Dean settled on lot forty-nine. It is not known where he was from, or to what place he moved. It is known that he lived in the township more than twenty years, and that he was very deaf.

In the summer of 1823, Isaac Thompson sickened, and died after a residence of a little over twenty-four years in a new country, and most of that time in an unbroken wilderness. Enduring hardships and privations almost unheard of in any country, he quietly fell asleep in death, honored and respected by all who knew him. At the time he settled in the Genessee country, it was very new as also was his sojourn on the Ohio river, at Charlestown, Virginia, in an almost unbroken wilderness. The same is true of his stay in Mentor, and of his final settlement in Middlefield when all things were in the primeval state. Mr. Thompson was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and connected with the body guard of General Washington. He drew a pension from the government, and to obtain his money he was obliged to travel all the way to Pittsburgh for each installment, but with all the trouble it was a great help to him in his old age. At the time of his death he was seventy-two years old. His widow survived him about nineteen years. We considered grandmother Thompson, one of the most useful women that ever lived in the township. By the sickness in her own family and amongst neighbors, she acquired considerable knowledge of the medicinal properties of roots and herbs, barks, etc., which grow in the woods. She was useful as a nurse, and also, as a physician. In those early times there were but few doctors, and those not the best, grandmother had many calls, both in town and out of town, for her fame as a nurse had extended far and near. Perhaps, no woman that ever lived in our town or ever will live here, so much endeared herself to all the people of the town as this good old lady. She died in 1842, without an enemy in the world, and aged seventy-eight.

John Robb settled in town in 1825, emigrating from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The family were John Robb and his wife, with William, Betsey, James, Jackson, and Harvey. They settled on lot fifty. Some time after they settled, the son, James, died, and a year later, the father died, leaving quite a family for the mother to care for, and not much property; however, she proved equal to the emergency, raising her family to men and women, and accumulating property. She died on the homestead in 1850, at the age of seventy-five, and had been the mother of eight sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters married before they left Pennsylvania. Betsey became the wife of Augustus Rose, and lived many years in Burton.

One of the daughters married William Halliday, and came to this town in 1827, and settled on the south part of lot fifty. They both died on their place about twenty years later; he in 1848, and his wife three years earlier. They were the parents of nine children, only two of whom are living.

Jesse Clements was an early settler in our town, beginning on lot forty-four, and building a saw-mill on Swine creek. He lived on the place about twenty years, sold out, and moved to Allegan county, Michigan, where he was killed by one of his sons, who was deranged, or partially so, the son doing the bloody deed with an axe, for which he was sent to prison, where he soon died. Another son started for California, and got as far as the plains, and was never again heard from.

I find, in the list of electors for 1821, the names of Samuel Squire and Daniel Burke, and as I am unable to find anything about their families, it is presumed they were young men without families, and remained in town but a short time. J. W. Richardson was a citizen and voter here in 1825, and probably went to Claridon, about six miles north of Middlefield, on the State road.

Edwin Moffett, settled on lot thirty-four, in 1829; resided there with his family, five or six years; sold to Moses Fansler, and went to Iowa.

About the same time, a family of Campbells settled on lot thirty-seven, now owned by Benjamin Long. The names of the children, were Charles, John, William, Mary and Andrew. The parents died Mrs. Campbell, very suddenly —being found dead in her bed. After a reisdence of fifteen years, the children sold out, and it is not known where they now live.

About 1829, William Baird and Evander Jones settled, the latter, on lot twenty-eight. Mr. Baird, on lot twenty-seven. After a few years' residence, Mr. Baird moved to Mesopotamia. Mr. Jones, to Van Wert, Ohio.

The first school-house built in the east part of the town, was built about 1830, and the first teacher in it was Electa Richmond.

The house built by Bazil Cahoe, at the head of Wells' and Thompsons' mill-pond, after Cahoe left town, was used for a school and meeting house, for quite a number of years. Mary Burrows, of Troy, was about the first teacher in this house, and a man by the name of Savage, early taught here. Also, John Thomas and Paul Clapp, an early settler in Huntsburgh, and many, whose names are forgotten. A missionary, Joseph Badger, was the first man that ever preached in town.

CHURCHES.

Two men, by the names of Charles and Ewing, missionaries, belonging to the Methodists, preached here as early as 1810 or 1812. Another, John Bayer, preached here very early in our history; he was a Bible Christian.

Reverend Pepoon, a Presbyterian, was also one of our pioneer preachers.

The first regular church organized in town, was the Presbyterian. The records of the church, in the hands of C. Goodwin, are from 1830 to 1865, and show that the church was organized January twenty-third, 1830; the ministers present, were John Barrett and Joseph Pepoon. A part of the records read: "The following persons, members of different churches, appeared, and at their desire and request, were examined according to the rules of Presbytery, and constituted into a regular church of Christ, to-wit: Thomas Wilson, Abigail Wilson, Fabian Beard, Alice Beard, Susan Robb, William Halliday, Mary Halliday, Evander Jones, Cynthia Jones, John Campbell, Jenette Campbell, Charles Campbell, William Campbell, Andrew Campbell. They having presented letters from the churches to which they respectively belong.

"Deacon Fabian Beard was chosen deacon of the church. The twenty-fourth Lord's day, Rev. J. Barrett, preached with us, and administered the Lord s Supper."

Some of the first meetings of the church were in private dwellings, and school-houses. Brother J. Barrett preached once in two or four weeks, and about 1836, they built their church edifice, at the Center.

The first church edifice erected in the township was the Episcopalian, just west of Thompson's corners, being built in the year 1829. The names of members, as we have them, are: James Thompson and wife, James Heathman and wife, Benjamin Wells, Jesse Bishop and wife, Eli Fowler, Isaac Chatfield and wife, Enoch Alden and wife. Rev. Brion preached for the church a considerable time in the early history.

The First Baptist society organized about 1836, the members of that denomination in Parkman and Middlefield forming the church. The following are the names of the Middlefield branch: Solon Gilson and wife, William Beard and wife, Horace Fowler and wife, Solomon Wilson and wife, Mrs. Parnel Evarts, Mrs. Lois Fowler of Burton, Mr. Branch and wife of Mesopotamia, Amaziah Townsley and wife of Huntsburgh. They built a log house near the center of the township, and occupied it a short time, and then purchased the Presbyterian house and used it until a few years since.

The Congregational church purchased the Episcopalian house about 1856, and sold it again, after a few years, to the Wesleyan Methodists.

The Episcopal Methodists organized their church about 1834, and built an edifice about 1840. It remains the property of the society, and stands about eighty rods east of Thompson's corners.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION

The following are the names of the pioneer officers of the township:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Isaac Thompson, the first justice of the peace, elected in 1805.
James Thompson, elected in 1808, served two terms.
Otis Russell, elected in 1814, served three terms.
John Young, elected in 1823, served two terms.
James Thompson, elected in 1827, served three terms.
John Thompson, elected in 1829, served until he died, 1832.
H. L. Bishop, elected in October, 1832, served until he resigned, 1840.
John Bower, elected in 1836.
Abner E. Gilson, elected in 1839, served two terms.
Emery Goodwin, elected in 1841, served three terms.
Almond Nichols, elected in 1845, served three terms.
R. G. Porter, elected in 1852, served three terms.

The first written record of township election for Batavia was in the spring of 1818. This election was at the residence of John Johnson, and by the names of persons, appears to have been for the territory of Huntsburg, as well as Middlefield. The officers of the day were: Abner Clark, esq., chairman; James Thompson and Stephen Pomeroy, judges of election. The officers elected were:

Paul Clapp, - - - - - Town Clerk.
Abner Clark, James Thompson, Simeon Moss, - - - - - Trustees.
Abner Clark, Calvin Fuller, - - - - Overseers of Poor.
Paul Clapp, - - - - - Lister.
J. B. Bishop, - - - - - - Appraiser.
Jesse B. Bishop, Simon Moss, William Thompson, Stephen Pomeroy, John Randall, - - - - Supervisors.

Moses Townsley, }
John Young, } - - - - Fence Viewers.
Stephen Pomeroy, - - - - - Treasurer.
Benjamin Wells, - - - - - - Constable.

On the twenty-ninth of July after this election, B. Wells, constable, was ordered by the overseers of the poor, in the name of the State of Ohio, to notify John Angers, Roswell Manchester and John McCoy to leave the township of Batavia, forthwith. This is the first instance of warning the poor out of this township, of which we have a record. Manchester and family moved to Newbury, or Russell, a few years later, and Angers and McCoy became a town charge in 1834, when Orrin Newcomb was paid one dollar and a half for two tweeks board, and fifteen cents for one pound of tobacco, two pairs of trowsers, and two shirts for McCoy, all amounting to five dollars and twenty-five cents. April 21, 1834, paid Thomas Young sixty-six cents per week for keeping the township poor.

To give the readers an idea of the disposition made of the poor in those early times, we transcribe the following record: "Batavia township, April 14th. Met at James Thompson's hotel, and posted notices that we would sell Angers, a township pauper, to the lowest bidder, for his support the ensuing year. Sale on the twenty-fourth of April. Orrin Peck and Enoch Alden, overseers of poor." James Thompson seems to have been the lowest bidder—seventy-five cents per week and other necessary expenses. He was sold to him for the year.

Let us go back to our township record of 1818. Benjamin Wells was paid sixty-two and a half cents fees, as constable, for notice on the poor, and one dollar and twenty cents for collecting tax; Abner Clark, overseer of the poor and trustee, two dollars and sixty-two cents and a half; Simeon Moss, two dollars; James Thompson, two dollars; Paul Clapp, clerk, one dollar and seventy-five cents; Stephen Pomeroy, treasurer, thirty-seven and a half cents. The year's expenses for township officers being ten dollars and fifty-seven cents. In July, 1818, the trustees met and laid the following tax on personal property, subject to county rates: on each stallion, three dollars; each gelding, mare or filley, thirty cents; each head of neat cattle, ten cents; for the purpose of opening, clearing and repairing the roads and highways of the township, and for other expenses of the township, one half of the above rates on each animal. A copy was to be made out and delivered to the constable in twenty days.

In the spring of 1819 Samuel Russell was selected for grand juror, and Asa Church and Calvin Fuller, petit jurors. There were jurors selected for three years in advance, at the same time: 1820, Ebenezer Clark, grand juror, and Benjamin Wells, petit juror; 1821, Daniel Clark, grand juror, and Simeon Stodard, petit juror; 1823, Calvin Fuller, grand juror, and Ambrose Perkins, petit juror.

At the spring election of 1819, the following were the names of the officers chosen:

Paul Clapp, - - - - - - Clerk.
James Thompson, }
Abner Clark, } - - - - - Trustees.
Daniel Clark, }
Simeon Stoddard, }
Reuben Scoville, } - - - Overseers of Poor.
Simeon Moss, }
James Harper, } - - - - Fence Viewers.
Paul Clapp, - - - Lister of Taxable Property.
William Thompson, - - - Appraiser of Property.
Stephen Pomeroy, - - - - - Treasurer.
Guy Carlton, - - - - - - Constable.

Benjamin Wells,
Reuben Scoville,
Ambrose Perkins,
Guy Carlton, - - - - Supervisors.
Simeon Moss,
Daniel Townsley,
Ebenezer Clark,

What is the present township of Huntsburg, and the township of Middlefield, elected their officers together under the name of Batavia, until, and including, the spring election of 1821. The officers chosen at that election were:

John Young, - - - - - - Clerk.
James Thompson,
Reuben Scoville, - - - - - Trustees.
Simeon Moss,
Abner Clark,
Calvin Fuller, - - - - Overseers of Poor.
William Reed,
Moses Hutchins, - - - - Fence Viewers.
Isaac Chatfield, - - - - - - Lister.
James McElroy, - - - - - Appraiser.
Otis Russell, - - - - - Treasurer.
Joseph M. P. Clark,
Randall Dean, - - - - - Constables.

Directly after this election, the voters of Huntsburg withdrew, and, on the sixteenth of April, the same year, the trustees filled by appointment the offices made vacant in Batavia. The first State election of which we have a record was on the ninth day of October, 1821. Below are the names of voters: Benjamin Wells, John Young, Isaac N. Gilson, Ashbel Crampton, Otis Russell, James Thompson, Christopher Cook, James Heathman, Isaac Thompson, Reuben Scoville, Russell Davis, Moses Hutchins, John Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Moses Moss, Silas Young, Daniel Brainard, Clark Robinson, J. B. Bishop, Samuel Butler, D. Crampton, Calvin Fuller, Randall Dean, Orrin Newcomb, Samuel Squire, Theophilus Stone, John Johnson, Daniel Burgess, Darius Robinson. John Young and Isaac N. Gilson were clerks, and James Thompson and Otis Russell were judges, of this election.

Samuel W. Phelps, for State Senator	29 votes.
Eleazer Hickox, for Representative	29 "
Eleazer Paine, for County Auditor	27 "
Ralph Cowles, " "	2 "
Daniel Kerr, for County Commissioner	26 "
Ralph Cowles, " "	3 "

The following is a list of township officers chosen in the spring of 1822, this being the first election since Huntsburg withdrew:

John Thompson, - - - - - - Clerk.
James Heathman,
Jesse B. Bishop, - - - - - Trustees.
John Young,
Joseph Clark,
Darius Robinson, - - - Overseers of the Poor.
Reece C. Young, - - - - - Lister.
Darius Robinson, - - - - - Appraiser.
Reece C. Young, - - - - - Constable.
William Thompson, - - - - - Treasurer.
Moses Hutchins,
Ashhel Crampton, - - - - Fence Viewers.

Randall Dean,
Isaac N. Gilson,
Otis Russell,
Christopher Cook,
Russell Davis,
Clark Robinson, - - - - Supervisors.

BUSINESS.

Samuel Peffers was the pioneer merchant in this place. His brother, James Peffers, of Burton, furnished a small lot of goods, which were put up in the west part of the house built by Isaac Thompson, for a hotel, and occupied in part by his widow. This house stood upon the site of Patterson White's present residence. Mr. Peffers commenced trade here about 1833. After one or two years William Winters took possession of the same building, and, after trading there one year, he built the store on the northwest corner, now standing, and opposite the present hotel building. This store was completed in 1835, and in 1837 he took a partner by the name of John B. Harrison, who, after a time, bought Winters' interest, and continued the business twelve years; then sold to Thompson, he to Tracy & Thompson, they to Clark & Upson, who sold to Heathman, and he to H. L. Bishop, who sold to the present occupant, E. L. Ford.

Joseph Clark was our first resident physician. He settled on lot one, about 1822. He lived there several years, but the time cannot be difinitely stated. The place was known as "Dr. Clark's Hill," and is still called so by the old settlers. Dr. John Cox was quite an early settler; he practiced with the Thompsonian school, was a very skillful physician, but made too free use of liquor, which shortened his days.

When our township was first organized it was named Batavia, and was so called until 1841. The records for the spring of that year have the name Batavia, and in July, of the same year, it was called Middlefield, its present name.

MILITARY ROSTER.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Daniel Gilson, sr., Samuel Donaldson. 2

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Benjamin White, sr., James Thompson,
Bennett Heathman, Joseph Johnson,*
Daniel Gilson, jr., Joseph Hinckston,
Guy Carlton,* Moses Morse,
Isaac Gilson, Silas Young,
Isaac Thompson,* William Thompson, sr.,
James Heathman, sr., William M. Heiges.
Jonathan Heathman. 15

MEXICAN WAR.

Calvin Davis, George Gilson. 2

*Appear in Burton list.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

1861—Daniel Rhodes, dead.
1861—J. A. Young.
1861—Frank Arnold. 3

SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

1861—David Martin.
1861—John A. White, prisoner at Andersonville.
1861—Ozro Collins. 3

SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1861—Charles T. Glendening.
1862—C. G. Russell.
David Morse.
D. W. Waters.
D. W. White.
Frank Smith.
1861—Geo. Baker; dead.
George Brown.
Geo. W. Bower; re-enlisted in 1864, in the 179th O. V. I.
1862—Harvey Wright.
Hezekiah Sperry; prisoner at Libby.
Henry Tracy.
1862—L. D. Gates.
1861—R. W. Bower.
1862—Russell Stone.
1861—R. S. Bower; dead.
1862—S. S. White.
1861—Samuel Vance.
Seneca Tracy.
1862—W. H. Crittenden.
1861—Wallace Brown; dead.
1862—W. O. Johnson.
W. J. Grant.
1861—W. H. Bower; dead.
1862—W. W. Fowler; dead.
1861—James Bishop; dead. Appears in Burton list. 26

FOURTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

1861—D. W. Ensign; dead. 1

TWENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1861—E. Leach, enlisted from Middlefield and credited to Burton.
1861—L. F. Gilson; dead. 2

FORTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1862—Burnard Patchin; dead.
Charles Gray; dead.
1864—Ernest Johnson.
Elliott Johnson; dead.
1861—Edward Morse; re-enlisted, 1864.
1862—Erastus Gray; dead.
George Bosley; dead.
1861—Henry Buell.
1863—Henry Gray.
1861—Harvey Belden; killed at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee.
Harmon Hinkston.
1862—J. B. Johnson; dead.
James White; dead.
Joseph Hill; dead.
1861—John L. Bowers; re-enlisted, 1864.
Leroy Bosley; re-enlisted, 1864.
1862—M. L. Hamilton.
1861—Milton Worden; dead.
P. A. Bower; re-enlisted, 1864.
1862—Palmer Patchin.
1861—Philo Tisdale.
H. W. Johnson; appears in Burton list.
1862—William White; dead. 23

EIGHTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1863—A. C. Bower; re-enlisted in the 18th O. V. I., 1865.
1863—C. M. Pierce; re-enlisted in the 177th O. V. I., 1864. 2

EIGHTY-SEVENTH IND. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1862—B. F. Bower; dead. 1

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1862—D. C. Bower; killed at Chickamauga, September 4, 1863.
Gilbert Cook.
1862—H. N. Steadman.
John Auxer.
Stephen Auxer.
1862—T. W. Porter; dead. 6

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

1864—A. E. Grant.
Abraham Rhodes; dead.
Augustus Moffet.
B. F. Thompson.
Clinton Tracy; dead.
Edwin Bishop.
Earl Talcott; appears in Burton list; enlisted from Middlefield.
Goodwin Tolles.
John A. Bower.
J. A. Pierce.
John Adams.
1864—Lyman Wilson; dead.
L. G. Pierce.
M. J. Johnson.
Madison Adams.
O. N. Glendening.
O. P. Smith.
R. B. Smith.
W. S. Hodges.
Warren Bishop.
W. S. Johnson.
W. W. Fowler.
George Ketchum.
1864—John W. Johnson. 24

TIME AND REGIMENT UNKNOWN.

A. E. White.
Daniel Ketchum.
Isaac Little.
John Patchin.

Edward Alden.	John Stone, jr.	
Edgar Worden; dead.	Justus Townsley.	
Eli Rhodes; dead.	Robert Davis; dead.	
Edgar Belding; U. S. A.	Robert Phillips.	
Freeman Downing.	S. R. Thompson.	14
	Total,	105

Besides the above enlisted soidiers, Middlefield furnished to the government the following named mechanics.

Enoch Slitor,	Lucius Hollenbeck,	
Moses Bower,	Simeon Bundy,	
Eli Bower,	George Stone.	6

Revolution	2
War of 1812	15
Mexican War	2
1861—War for the Union	105
Mechanics, 1861	6
Total Number	130

The oldest soldier, from Middlefield, in the war for the Union, was Erastus Gray, being sixty years of age when he enlisted; the youngest was A. C. Bower, aged fifteen years.

The family of John Bower furnished five enlisted soldiers and one mechanic, and that of James Johnson furnished five enlisted soldiers for the war.

The above list was gotten up by John L. Bower, and if there be any mistakes they should be overlooked, as he spent much time and took great pains to get the list as perfect as it is.

The family of John Bowers not only furnished brave soldiers, but the sons have been active workers in the preparation of the military roster of their own township.

HUNTSBURG.

BY SYLVESTER CLAPP, ESQ., OF HUNTSBURG.

The tract of land now known as Huntsburg, Geauga county, Ohio, will also be found named in the sixth range of townships, in the Western Reserve, also as the "eight tract," counting from the northern tier of townships in said Reserve. This tract of land was bought of Connecticut in 1803, by two men—Eben Hunt and John Breck, of Northampton, Massachusetts. From Hunt it took its name. Some time, however, after the settlement of Huntsburg, there was an effort made to change the name, but it failed.

Hunt & Breck, immediately after making their purchase, employed a man by the name of Bond to survey the township off, into quarter sections. It was, in 1806, surveyed into lots, of which there are just one hundred. Number one, commencing in the southwest corner, and ending with one hundred, in the northwest corner.

This township is probably laid out the best of any in the county, as to roads. It being five miles square, it is, therefore, laid out into square miles; and, consequently, there is a road around every square mile, with only a few exceptions, making it very convenient for small farms. It was an original idea with Lewis Hunt, son of the purchaser (who afterwards settled in Huntsburg), to have each settler take up only fifty acres of land, which whould make him a farm of fifty rods wide by one hundred and sixty rods long. This regulation was at first very well kept, but afterwards the rule was broken over, and large farms became the order of the day.

SURFACE.

The surface is quite undulating, except in the east part of the township, where it is quite level. Two streams of water, known as Phelps creek, one coming from the north and the other directly from the south, intersect each other near the center road, in the eastern part of the township, and after forming a junction, the united streams flow east and unite with Grand river, which empties into Lake Erie, at Fairport. The eastern branch of the Cuyhoga also rises in Montville, and runs, alternately, across the western boundary, in a southerly direction until it unites with the western branch, near Burton, and thence on till it reaches Lake Erie, at Cleveland. The source and direction of these streams show conclusively that we are on the height of the land between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. The only other stream, worthy of remark, is one that rises one half mile west of the north and south center road, near the north line of the township, and runs directly south, and was formerly known as Finley's creek.

SOIL

The soil of Huntsburg, for the most part, is clay, except in the southwestern part, where it is somewhat gravelly, or of a sandy loam, and better fitted for ploughing, than for grazing. This tract, now known as Huntsburg, was, at first, very heavily timbered, consisting of beach and maple; also, large quantities of saw timber,—immense poplars (or what is commonly called Whitewood); also, cucumber, ash, chestnut, and some cherry, and black walnut. Very many of those large whitewoods have been burnt up, to get them out of the way, which, at the present day, would be worth fifty dollars apiece.

PRODUCTIONS.

The chief production, from the commencement, has been something that could be made from grass, which has shown no signs of decreasing, to within a short time of the present writing, (1877). Now it seems as though it was about to leave us, and the bare fields stare us in the face, perhaps to warn us, that we have drawn too long on the soil, without putting back an equivalent, for what we have taken. Up to 1836, the raising of stock was the principal thing, since that, cheese has been the chief production. Sheep have been raised to a limited extent. Fruit has done extremely well, and has been produced in large quantities for market.

SETTLEMENT.

The first person ever known to have taken his abode in the township of Huntsburg, in 1802, was a man by the name of John Finley. He was a hermit, and was found living in a hut, near a stream of water, which was afterwards called Finley's creek. Of the history of this strange man, but little is known, as he was not very communicative with the early settlers. He came from the State of Maryland, and was supposed to be thoroughly educated.

After the first settlers had established meetings for worship, he was sometimes asked to read the sermons, in the absence of a minister, which, it is said, he used to do with more than ordinary effect. Finley got his living mostly by hunting. Sometimes he would get one of the settlers to bake some bread for him. Although he had lived alone in the woods for a long time, he was, nevertheless, greatly frightened at thunder and lightning, and would, at such times, run for the nearest settler. He remained in Huntsburg but a short time, after the settlers began to come in, and left Huntsburg in 1814, and suddenly took his departure for parts unknown.

Hunt & Breck, after making their purchase, became anxious to have their lands settled. Consequently, they offered inducements to young men, in the vicinity of Northampton, and one man, Stephen Pomeroy, concluded he would try it. He had a family of six small children, three boys and three girls. He resolved, first, to go and see the country for himself. So one morning, early in the month of April, 1807, he shouldered his knapsack, and started for Ohio. After a long and somewhat tedious journey, he arrived safely on the spot, which was to be his future home. Captain Thompson, of Batavia, (now Middlefield), having settled in this township in 1799, first showed Pomeroy within the limits of Huntsburg, and the same day, Mr. Pomeroy chose the piece of land, on which he wished to plant a home, it being the place now owned by H. S. Pomeroy, his grandson. Mr. Pomeroy, after putting up a log cabin, returned to Massachusetts, and the next season, 1808, started with his entire family; also, taking three horses and a covered wagon, together with such utensils as seemed necessary for a pioneer life. They were six weeks on the road, but met with no sad reverses, until they arrived at Painesville, where there were but two houses. While on the road, (or rather coming through the woods from Painesville to Huntsburg, and near what is called "Big Hollow," and just at night, the wagon upset, and turned its contents on the ground. This was the first time, on all the route, that Mrs. Pomeroy's courage seemed to fail her, after seeing her nice set of crockery nearly broken to pieces, in a dense wilderness, without any prospect of having it replaced, it almost made her wish for her old home again. But a few words of cheer, from her husband, dispelled the gloomy countenance, the wagon was soon righted up, the creek crossed, and they camped for the night among the hemlocks. The next day, they arrived at their wilderness home, entered their log cabin, and commenced their pioneer life, August 19, 1808. Two other young men took up land the same year, Paul Clapp

and E. Wilcox. Paul Clapp took the lot adjoining Pomeroy's, built a log cabin, and moved his family in six weeks after Mr. Pomeroy moved into his. Wilcox, also, settled the same summer. These were the first three families of Huntsburg. They were the only families, till 1810, when three more came in, viz: Darius Carlton, Samuel Hardy, and Samuel Herriman. Abner Clark came in 1811.

About 1812, Charles Sweet came into the township, and built a mill on Finley's creek, which proved to be a failure.

In 1813 two more families came, William Reed and Simeon Moss, making now eight families, besides three young men, unmarried: Guy Carlton, John Townsley, and Theodorus Miller.

In 1812 war broke out again between the United States and England, which checked emigration, and for three years there were no additions to the settlers in Huntsburg. But, at the close of the war, emigration again set in, and in 1818 many young men came into the town, among whom were John Church, John Howell, Joseph Tucker, J. M. P. Clark, and Asa Church. They commenced settlements at once near the center of the township.

Charles Clapp and Eben Clark came in 1818, and settled north of the center, as also did J. M. P. Clark. From 1818 to 1821, large additions were made to the settlers. The following families settled in the northwest part of the town: Aaron Scott, Alvin Kile, Moses Grey, Abram Marble, Nat. Marble, two families of Beardsleys, William Starkey, and Lewis Gormam. These formed a neighborhood, which was often called "Scottsburg." This vicinity was afterwards noted for its Morman advocates, Joe Smith having made many converts here, some of whom followed him to Illinois.

Settlers continued to arrive now in great numbers, and up to 1837 there was no abatement, and at this time the number of inhabitants within the township, amounted to nearly one thousand. Since then, the number has decreased. When the cry "Westward Ho!" rang through the land, many, very many from Huntsburg caught the spirit, and left for the "far west."

LIVES OF THE FIRST PIONEERS.

Stephen Pomeroy, as has already been mentioned, had six children. He always expressed a desire to see his children settle around him in Huntsburg. This desire he lived to see fulfilled.

Lucretia, the oldest, married Theodorus Miller, and located but a short distance from her father's house. She lived, however, but a few years; had but two children: Stephen and Emeline; Stephen being the first boy born in Huntsburg.

Elijah, the second child and oldest boy, also built him a house adjoining his father's (he learned the carpenter's trade), married a daughter of Aaron Scott, and had seven children.

Horace, the third, remained on the old place, married Vilita Kile, and had two children: Spencer and Orange. Horace died in 1860.

Malinda, the fourth child and second daughter, married Charles Clapp, who also lived in the same township. She had three children, and at this present writing (1877), is still living.

The fifth child, Stephen B. Pomeroy, at first located on a farm in Huntsburg, and was a resident of the town when his father died, but has since moved to Chardon, and is still living.

Lydia, the sixth and youngest, married Thomas Clapp, and lived in the north part of the town, and had five boys, four of them now deceased. She is still living.

Mr. Pomeroy was chosen one of the first judges of the township election; also

was chosen deacon of the church, was a firm supporter of the same, always cheerful; especially in the darkest hours, looking on the bright side. When hunger stared him and his family in the face, he would say, "Providence will provide." He lived to see his children's children settled around him, and died in 1854, aged eighty-five. Four of his children are still living. His wife died in 1837.

Paul Clapp came into the township in 1808. He was from the State of New York, and had a family of five children when he came, and afterwards had five more, making ten in all. As he seemed to be the best educated man of all the settlers, Mr. Clapp was chosen to teach the first school in Huntsburg. This vocation he followed for a good many winters, that season being the only one he could well leave the farm. In 1815 he met with a serious accident, which made him a cripple for life. As he was smoothing out a store trough with an adz, he cut his foot, severing the main artery, which, for want of a surgeon, was not properly taken up, and, in consequence, the wound did not heal well, and made him a cripple. Mr. Clapp was a stirring man, somewhat impulsive, but always forward in every good work. The names of his children were: Alonzo (who died young), Patty, Theda, Emerson, Carlton, Chester, Caroline, Electa, Elvira, and Climena. Electa was the first female child born in Huntsburg, and is still living. Theda married Lyman Millard. She and her husband are still living in Huntsburg. At all organizations in the newly formed township, Mr. Clapp seemed to occupy a very conspicuous place. He was chosen the first clerk of the first church, organized in 1818, and also the first clerk of the township in 1821, and held this office eight years. In 1836 he was elected justice of the peace, and held that office three years. Five of Mr. Clapp's children are now living, two only (Theda and Electa) in Huntsburg. Mr. Clapp died in 1847.

Elnathan Wilcox was the third pioneer, and settled on the lot east of Mr. Clapp. He had only two children, Bennett and Laura, and was from New York State. Soon after he came to Huntsburg he was quite anxious to get some venison, but not being accustomed to hunting much, especially deer, he laid in with Captain Thompson, of Middlefield, to kill one for him. Thompson said he had two prices for killing deer. He would kill a deer for one cent a pound, but Wilcox should go to the spot where the deer was killed, and bring it in himself; or, he (Thompson) would carry the deer to him for one and a half cents per pound. Wilcox chose the latter. Thompson took his gun the next morning, and went within a few rods of Wilcox's house and shot a deer, dressed it, and soon very easily delivered his game. Mr. Wilcox's health was very poor during the latter part of his life. He died in 1839, aged fifty-six. None of his descendants now live in Huntsburg.

Hardy and Herriman commenced settlements in 1810. Hardy built a log cabin opposite the "Old burying ground," one mile south of the center. His child, eleven years old, was the first one buried in the township. Herriman built his cabin near by Hardy's, on the corner now owned by Allen Cleveland. The two families remained but a short time in the township, and left for other places.

Darius Carlton came the same year, and opened a clearing on the corner where now stands the Barnes' school-house, two miles south of the center. He and his wife lived but a few years, they being somewhat advanced in life. Guy Carlton, who has already been mentioned, was their son, who also settled in the north part of the township, and brought up a large family.

Abner Clark came in 1811. He had a large family—nine children in all. He took up quite a large tract of land at the center—the southeast corner—built his house nearly a half a mile south, where James Strong now lives. Mr.

Clark was a prominent man in the church, and took the lead in singing for many years. His children at first settled near him, but afterwards scattered in various directions; none of whom now reside in the township. Mr. Clark died in 1844, aged eighty-one.

William Reed arrived in 1803, and brought with him a large family from the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reed settled on Finley's creek, where Mr. Sweet had attempted to build a mill. This was the first and only grist-mill ever built in the township. Mr. Sweet did not succeed in doing much with it, but Mr. Reed set the thing going, and, for a number of years, it turned out hominy for the hungry pioneers. This mill used to stand where the cheese factory (called the Latham factory) now stands. Mr. Reed's children also settled near him, so much so, that the road on which they resided was, for a long time, called "Reed's" street, but none of the family now remain there.

Simeon Moss was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, the year 1785. He was married to Elizabeth Burton, by Esquire Hickox. They located on lot eighty-four, in Burton, and a point on the river, east of his house, was called Moss' landing. He was sawyer for Punderson at the Rapids' mill, and for a time his family lived there. The Indians had wigwams near his house. Charles was an infant in the cradle when the red-skins drew his mother by the hair over the cradle, on purpose to frighten her. They lived north of Deacon Cook's in 1813. The children were William Chapin, Charles N., Hannah, Perry, Betsey, Ruby, Lucien, John, and Theda.

He was ensign in the company that went to Cleveland in 1812. Afterwards was militia captain, and trained at Johnson's corners, and also in the Burton rifle company. Prosecuting the trade of stone-mason, he built many cellars, and, when the frame for Anson Ford's house was completed on number nine, he called off "a good frame deserves a good name, what shall we call it? North-eastern castle, I say," and it took that name.

In 1813 he removed to Huntsburg, and settled on the farm where his son Charles now resides. Cutting a tree near his house, it struck a stub, in falling, and was turned upon the house, smashing the plate and beam. Only Mrs. Moss was hurt, though the accident caused great alarm. Both he and his wife were members of the Disciple church.

About 1837, he went to Beardstown, Illinois, where he engaged in making brick. Lung troubles came on, sickness wasted him, and he died there in 1840. The farm in Huntsburg was mortgaged, and he had hoped to be able to pay for it. But it was sold, and bought in by his son; Charles, who worked faithfully, and paid all of the money borrowed, to redeem it, to H. H. Ford and Seldon Brooks, before it was due. Mr. Moss was a great worker, and split one thousand rails for Captain Patchin in less than two days.

Charles Moss, a generous and respected citizen, lives comfortably on the farm. Both he and his wife are strong and faithful supporters of the Disciple church. They have no children, but their home has been one of care and friendship to the orphan.

Chapin Moss bought the old Howells farm, north of his father's home. He was a zealous member and worker in the Disciple church, and a strong anti-slavery man. He died some years since, leaving a large family. In the fostering care of his widow, who still survives him, this family has been raised to years of responsibility, and the eldest son, Charles, succeeds his father in earnest work for the church. Theda became Mrs. Beardsley, and still lives in Huntsburg.

FROM 1816 TO 1821.

Brief mention only can now be made of those who came after the war, and up to the oganization of the township, in 1821. It will take more time than the

writer has at his disposal, to do these early pioneers justice. Suffice it to say, they were all young men of undying energy, or else how could such a dense forest disappear before them, and, instead, the green fields made to appear. How many hard strokes of the woodman's axe, how many hard day's work in log-rolling, to prepare the timber for the fire, we, of the present generation, little know. Let us, then, hand their names down in history, so that, whosoever may chance to see them thus recorded, will also do them reverence, retaining them in their memory, and it is to be hoped, too, that all future descendants of these brave pioneers, will not forget their ancestors, their struggles for life, and their anxiety, too, for the welfare of their children.

Charles Clapp, the father of the writer, was born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, in 1793; came to Ohio in 1817; spent one year in Madison, now in Lake county, and the next summer came to Huntsburg, being the first to take up land in the north part of the township. He selected three hundred acres, but afterwards sold one hundred to Thomas Clapp, his cousin. He married a daughter of Stephen Pomeroy, and had three children, viz: Sylvester, Eliza, and Sophia. Mr. Clapp was a man of limited education, but was very desirous that his children should acquire it, and he did all in his power to give them a passable education.

In those early days corn huskings used to be quite common, and it was necessary sometimes to go out of the town for huskers. Mr. Clapp having occasion, at one time, to make one of these "husking-bees," started one afternoon for Hambden, to invite his company. He followed a path through the woods, but, for some reason, got off it, and became lost. He soon saw that he was wandering round in a circle, and, night coming on, he concluded the only way was to ascend a tree and wait for morning, which he did, with his faithful dog at the foot. His slumbers were somewhat disturbed by wolves coming around and making the brush crack by their stealthy tread, but his dog kept them at a proper distance. At the first appearance of day he descended from his roost, and was not long finding his path, and arrived at his house to find that his wife was about to arouse the neighbors to institute a search for her lost companion.

Mr. Clapp was active, diligent in business, healthy and robust, and was never known to lie down in the day time on a couch or lounge till his last sickness, which lasted nearly a year before he died. His death occurred in 1870, at the age of seventy-seven. Mrs. Clapp is still living.

Thomas Clapp also came from Westhampton, some four or five years after Charles. He married Lydia Pomeroy, who presented him, in due time, with five boys. Four of them died suddenly, within a short time of each other, Mr. Clapp dying just before. Thus, by a sudden stroke, and within a very short time, nearly a whole family left for the unseen world. The wife and one son still remain.

Aaron Scott came in 1818, with six children, all of whom settled near him. Mr. Scott was a prominent man in organizing the township, he being the first justice of the peace, and held the office for eighteen consecutive years.

Alvin Kyle came in 1825, and commenced settlement in the same neighborhood. Mr. Kyle and wife are still living. Both have been very active members of the Methodist church, and still are firm in the faith. Mr. Kyle also has been one of the old "stand-bys" in the Democratic party, having voted first and last for the Democratic nominee.

William Starkey, formerly from Connecticut, came to Huntsburg in 1816. Mr. Starkey married a daughter of William Tucker; both are still living. Mr. Starkey has always lived in Huntsburg, and is familiar with its history. He used to be a distinguished hunter.

There are others who came before 1821, but the writer, not being familiar

with their history, will only mention their names: J. M. P. Clark, Ebenezer Clark, Solomon Payne, Daniel Clark, and John Howell, the later worked for Mr. Lewis Hunt and managed his farm for a series of years.

Lewis Hunt was a son of Dr. E. Hunt, the proprietor of half of the township. After Dr. Hunt died his property was divided between his sons, and the land in Huntsburg fell to Lewis. He accordingly came to Huntsburg in 1817, and took charge of his lands. Mr. Hunt was anxious to build up a first-class township. He advised all the early settlers to take small farms, and not to exceed fifty acres. This, he said, would make near neighbors, and good farms as well as good schools. If this plan could have been carried out, it undoubtedly would have been the best thing ever happened to Huntsburg, but now we see the reverse. Men got so they wanted to buy all the land that joins them, and the consequence is, we see homes deserted, buildings torn down, and school-houses vacant. Mr. Hunt having more than an ordinary education, and also having traveled extensively (in France and other parts of Europe), came to Huntsburg, and selected the southwest corner, at the center of the township, and commenced a model farm. One of his first efforts was to set out a nursery of apple trees, also other fruit trees, and in a few years he was able to supply the township with trees for orchards. He set out an orchard himself, containing some of the best grafted fruit in the country. The Baldwin apple was introduced by Mr. Hunt, although not known by that name for many years afterwards. Mr. Hunt set shade trees along the road, at an early day, when all the rest of the people thought they had shade enough. But those mighty elms, planted by his hand when small, now stand as monuments of a cultivated taste, and loud has been the praise of those who came after for such a worthy deed.

But Mr. Hunt was not long to enjoy his improvements. In 1833, he went back to Massachusetts, and brought with him a young man (Samuel Bodman) to take charge of his Ohio farm. Mr. Bodman had but just got fairly settled before Mr. Hunt was taken with an apoplectic fit and died instantly, which occurred in 1833. His affairs were settled by Mr. Bodman, and the memory of Mr. Hunt is only retained by a few, except, perhaps, it be retained in the name of the township itself.

The north and south center road was mostly settled by people from Massachusetts and Connecticut. The names of the first settlers on this road, beginning at the north line of the township, may now be given: Elisha Smith, Harvey Strong, Rowland Strong, Baxter Strong, Paul Wright, Thomas Clapp, Charles Clapp, Guy Carlton, D. Tucker, Quartus Phelps, H. Tucker, Wm. Tucker, J. M. P. Clark, Eben Clark, J. W. Bracket, Moses Tucker, Asa Church, Lewis Hunt, Abner Clark, Daniel Clark, Doctor Breck, Deacon Witter, Samuel Hardy, Samuel Herriman, Theodorus Miller, Quartus Clark, Fordyce Rust, Darius Carlton, Elnathan Wilcox, Paul Clapp, and Stephen Pomeroy. All of the above are now dead except three, who more recently settled within the township, but were the first to occupy their land.

After 1832 and 1833, many families came from Massachusetts, of whom were Samuel Bodman, Charles Bridgman, Theodore Bridgman, Ansel Bridgman (who was pastor of the church in Huntsburg), and still later, several families of Strongs, and from Connecticut, four families of Barneses. After Mr. Hunt's death Mr. Bodman was made administrator, there being no will, and his affairs being complicated by reason of so many real estate contracts, it was a long time before matters could be brought to a close. This, however, Mr. Bodman brought about, to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

Mr. Bodman sold the Hunt farm, and chose one for himself in the north part of the town, the one, first taken by Paul Wright. He now resides on the same.

The Strong family became very numerous in Huntsburg. There were four

brothers with large families, viz: Noble, Amasa, Asahel,. and Harvey. Their children are too numerous to mention in this history, but suffice it to say they are all esteemed as first-class citizens, honest, industrious and good livers.

There are other names that are prominent in the history of Huntsburg, some of which can be named: Clarks, Louds, Dickenson, Dixon, Baker, Hughs, Woodward, Hall, Sober, Smith, Hale, Morse, Tucker, Loomis, etc.

MERCHANTS.

The first store was in charge of Jared Clark, and did not run long.

Warren Loomis came from Connecticut in 1832, and built a store on the northeast corner, at the center. He traded for a long time, and retired on a farm near by. G. L. Kyle succeeded him, was in trade for a number of years, and finally burnt out.

After Kyle's store was burned, a joint stock company built a store building on the northwest corner, and rented it to Thompson and Church. They traded for a year, then dissolved partnership, Thompson taking it alone for four or five years, then sold out to Smith Wright, who traded till his death, which occurred in 1875.

Mrs. Wright remained in trade till the spring of 1876, and then sold out to Rose & Smith, who were together but a few months, when they, in turn, sold to Smith & Pease.

Burton Armstrong built a store, a little south of the corners, in 1869, was in trade only a short time, and then sold to Smith Wright. Mr. Armstrong afterwards formed a company with H. P. Kyle, who now remain in trade, and occupy a building on the southwest corner.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was not politically organized till 1821.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners of Geauga county, held at Chardon, the third day of April, 1821, it was, by said board.

"*Resolved*, That township number eight, in range six, be, and the same is hereby set off as a township, separate and apart from the township of Batavia, and to be known as the township of Huntsburg. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the electors of said township to meet at the town schoolhouse, for the purpose of electing township officers, on the sixteenth day of April, 1821.

(A true copy.) "RALPH COWLES,
"Clerk."

Agreeably to the foregoing notice, the electors of Huntsburg met, and chose Stephen Pomeroy, Wm. Reed, and Amos Morse, judges; and Paul Clapp and Asa Church, clerks. Whereupon the following persons were duly elected to office:

Aaron Scott,	Justice of the Peace.
Paul Clapp,	Town Clerk.
John Howell, Eben Clark, Guy Carlton,	Trustees.
Daniel Clark, Abner Clark,	Overseers of the Poor.
Solomon Payne, E. Wilcox,	Fence Viewers.
Stephen Pomeroy, Paul Clapp,	Appraisers.

The people have kept up the organization, and the township and State elections have been generally well attended.

The following persons have been elected to the office of justice of the peace:

Aaron Scott,
J. W. Bracket,
Zenas Barnes,
Paul Clapp,
Enoch Beardsley,
S. B. Pomroy,

Samuel Bodman,
J. M. Clapp,
Nelson Woodard,
Z. M. Strong,
Horace Morse,
Warren Loomis,
A. W. Strong,
S. E. Clapp,
A. E. Millard.

The politics of Huntsburg were at first largely Whig, and then Republican. Many of the electors espoused the Free-soil party, in 1848. There are now (1876) but two of the first voters, who voted at the first election, in 1821, viz: Elijah Pomeroy and Amaziah Townsley. The number of electors have ranged from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty, as near as we can get at it.

Some of the citizens have been chosen for county offices. J. W. Bracket was appointed associate judge, as also Samuel Bodman; J. M. Clapp and S. E. Clapp, sheriffs; Warren Loomis was elected county treasurer, in 1850; also Samuel E. Bodman, in 1874, and O. M. Barnes is at present one of the county commissioners.

EDUCATION.

Huntsburg being a healthy location, there was at one time considerable talk of locating the Western Reserve College here, but all of the citizens did not take hold of the matter as they should, and another township won the prize. As a general thing, the common schools have been as well sustained in Huntsburg as in any other township in the county, perhaps. There were, at first, ten sub-districts organized, but has since been reduced to eight. There are, consequently, eight good school-houses in Huntsburg, and kept in good repair.

Elijah Pomeroy, Lyman Millard and Charles Clapp once made an effort to build an academy. A subscription was started and a plan of the building made, but the subscription did not come up to the requirements of the plan, and it fell through.

The above citizens, together with Zenas Barnes, were the first to employ a teacher for a select school. Miss Case, from Austinburg, was the teacher employed.

ACCIDENTS.

Asa Church was killed by the falling of a tree in 1826. He started for Montville on foot, to see a neighbor. He took his axe along for the purpose of hunting coons by the way. Nothing more being heard of him for three days, the citizens became alarmed and turned out and searched the woods from Montville to Huntsburg. They formed a line, so extended that each man was within speaking distance of his neighbor. When found, a horn was to be blown so that it might he heard along the whole line. He was found the second day of the search, in the northwest part of the township. Samuel Nye, of Montville, was the first to discover him.

Chester Gardner was killed by the limb of a tree, while gathering chestnuts, in the west part of the township.

In 1834 Orange Kile was killed by the wheel of a grist-mill in Burton.

Somewhere about 1838 or '39, Edmund Phelps had two little boys, who were drowned while bathing in a mill-pond, on the Cuyahoga. This event cast a gloom over the entire township. Many were at the funeral to sympathize with the bereaved.

Calvin Strong hung himself, by a rope extending from a beam in the barn, in 1854. He was twenty-six years old.

Joseph Eggleston, who also resided in the west part of the township, was thrown from a horse and his neck broken.

But one murder ever occurred in Huntsburg, and that quite recently. Willard Smith was struck by a piece of board in the hands of a man by the name

of Bennett, which resulted in the death of Smith. Bennett was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

The citizens of Huntsburg have been, generally, a law-abiding people, always foremost in sustaining good morals. Also, it has been the chief aim of parents to bring up their children to habits of industry and economy, at the same time permitting them to become acquainted with the ways of the world, that they may become familiar with its progress and improvements, and not be behind in intelligence and common sense. About forty of the citizens of Huntsburg went to Philadelphia to attend the Centennial, and came back with enlarged views of the world and its inventions.

We trust there is a bright future for the rising generation of Huntsburg. But, while they may enjoy all these modern blessings, we trust, also, that the children will never forget the brave hearts that opened the way to the enjoyment of these blessings.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The first settlers of Huntsburg were Christian people, and were accustomed to meet on the Sabbath, in each other's cabins, for religious worship and the study of the word of God. As early as 1809, Rev. Joseph Badger, the missionary preacher, as he was called, visited the people of Huntsburg, and was the first to expound to them the word of God.

The first church was organized in 1818, by Revs. Loomis and Humphrey, and ecclesiastically connected with Grand River presbytery. The first members of this organization were Stephen Pomeroy, Paul Clapp, Theodorus Miller, John Townsley, Nancy Clapp, Lydia Pomeroy, and widow Johnson. In 1836, a majority of the members declared themselves independent of the presbytery, and at once organized as a Congregational church. In 1850, Rev. V. D. Taylor was instrumental in reconciling the differences among the members of the church, and, under his influence, the present organization was effected. Rev. Wm. Strong was the first regularly employed minister, in 1818. Following him were Rev. Austin Dexter Witter, Wilson Cobb, H. L. Hitchcock, and Ansel Bridgman. The church has since employed the following ministers:

Wm. R. Sadd, 1840.
James A. Hallock, 1842.
E. Scott, 1843.
A. N. Prentice, 1844.
Sherman D. Taylor, 1845.
S. N. Manning, 1846.
V. D. Taylor, from Oct., 1850, to Nov., 1854.
Lemuel Pomeroy, from Jan., 1855, to Mar., 1861.
B. F. Sharp, from Sept., 1861, to June, 1864.
J. B. Davidson, from Oct., 1864, to 1865.
H. B. Hall, from May, 1865, to May, 1866.
H. W. Stratton, from July, 1866, to 1869.
J. Burnell, from 1870 to 1871.
E. W. Gaylord, from 1871 to 1872.
C. E. Page, from 1872 to 1874.
E. D. Taylor, employed six months.
J. E. Carey, came Nov., 1875, and is still [1878] pastor of the church.

The following named persons have served the church as deacons.

Stephen Pomeroy and Daniel Clark, chosen first deacons.
J. S. Alvord and Asa Smith, chosen March, 1843.
L. P. Parsons and Calvin Hannum, chosen April, 1851.
S. A. Clark and L. P. Parsons, chosen March, 1864.
Since then, A. W. Strong, Francis Judd, and Lucas Hannum have been chosen deacons.

The church was organized in a log school-house, then standing on the south side of the road, near where V. T. Barnes now lives. The house now occupied by the Methodist church, was the first building erected and used for church purposes. When the church divided, in 1836, the seceding portion began the erection of the present edifice, which was completed at a cost of two thousand dollars, and dedicated in 1847. In 1867 the house was moved and repaired, at a cost of about five thousand dollars, and re-consecrated to the service of God, February 25, 1868. The church and the society are greatly indebted to S. A. Clark, who liberally extended the church grounds, besides being the largest money subscriber, also spending much time, both in raising the needful funds and superintending the work. S. Clapp and L. W. Judd, with the

pastor, H. W. Stratton, formed the executive committee of construction, and H. Burton, the builder.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1826 Francis L. Dixon and Joseph Kile came to this place—the first Methodists. The society was organized in the spring of 1827, at the house of Joseph Kile, one mile south of the center of the township. Francis L. Dixon, Joseph Kile, Anna Kile, Vilitta Kile, and Widow Graves, were the first members, of whom Vilitta Kile is now (1878) living. Lucena Kile, wife of Alvin Kile, and Chloe Dixon, wife of Francis Dixon, were the first who united on probation. Alvin Kile was the first one converted, and, soon after, with thirteen others, was baptized, in a school-house, one mile west and one north of the center, John Norris, of Windsor, officiating.

Names of all the ministers who have served the church up to the present time cannot be given. Peter Q. Horton and Ira Eddy were the first Methodist preachers in Huntsburg; William C. Henderson the first regular circuit preacher. The second minister was a young man, whose name cannot be recalled, but who is worthy of mention, for he labored to that extent, and, from over-exertion, sickened and died. The third preacher was John Chandler. After, and up to the present: Alvin Burges, Samuel Wilkinson, H. D. Cole, William Matison, N. W. Shurick, J. W. Akin, B. F. Kenneda, A. Norton, W. Collister, B. F. Wade, J. H. Vance, G. J. Bliss, J. B. Hammond, T. Radcliff, J. B. Torrey, D. Smith, B. C. Warner, G. H. Fairbanks, S. Collier. A. Falkner, E. C. Latimer, and H. J. Hunscher, who is the present minister.

Presiding elders are: John Baine, Moses Hill, E. Chapin, W. F. Wilson, James Greer, C. Prindle, John Graham, and D. C. Osborne.

This society has sent out three ministers, who have proved efficient workers in the church, viz: Asa Reeves, H. M. Loud, and E. R. Knapp.

This church first belonged to Pittsburgh conference. After a few years the northern part of said conference, was cut off from Pittsburgh and formed a new conference, called Erie conference, to which she belonged, until 1875, when Erie was divided and that part of the territory lying in the State of Ohio, formed a new conference, called "east Ohio," to which she now belongs. This conference has two hundred and forty-six effective ministers, and a membership of forty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven.

CHURCH EDIFICE.

About an acre of land, and a house upon it, was purchased of the Presbyterian society in the year 1834. Has been repaired since, and is a comfortable house. There is also a good parsonage owned by the society.

The Methodist society at present numbers sixty-four members in full connection, and five on probation. The first convert, Alvin Kile, is still living. Preaching service, class meetings and Sabbath-school are pretty well sustained.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

All the pioneers of Huntsburg met together for worship until 1820, when the following persons organized a Baptist church: Stoddard and wife, Lee and wife, Scott and wife, Wilcox and Perkins, E. Clark, John Howell and wife, Atwood and wife, John Townsley, Gorham and wife, A. Townsley and wife, and P. Church and wife. Their first minister was a man by the name of Woodworth, a notorious tobacco chewer, so much so that he would have a large quid in his mouth while preaching, and throw his spittle each side of the pulpit. It is to be supposed that preaching under such circumstances must have had a soothing effect upon the hearers, especially the female portion of them.

At this time the Baptists boasted of being the largest church in the township, but such boasting was of short duration, for their term of existence lasted but

ten years, and at that time, what few members remained, joined themselves to the Disciple church.

In justice to those who were members of the Baptist church, it may be said that they were not always led by such a man as Woodworth, for Mr. I. Rider often preached to them, of whom it is said that he was a fine man.

In after years two other churches were established in Huntsburg, viz: Free Will Baptist and Christian. The former held forth at the school-house in Scottsburg, and the latter at the Clapp's school-house in the north part of the township.

MORMONISM.

I will now relate what I know of the Mormons who became such while living in Huntsburg, and afterwards left for the west, in company with the prophet, Joe Smith. I think it was in the year 1836 that a debate took place between a Rev. Mr. Tracy and Joe Smith, which continued two days. There were also several other Mormon elders present. The debate was held in a school-house just across the road from my house, affording me a good opportunity in listening to the discussion. The question discussed was: "Are prophets needed at the present time?" The Mormons not only contended that they were needed, but that it was in accordance with Scripture, and prophets were ordained now, as in the time of Moses. If Tracy had held Smith to the passage of Scripture, "The law and the prophets were until John," I think he would have gained the day, but as it was, Smith was too much for him.

Soon after this debate, twelve families joined the Mormons. These families resided in the northwest corner of the township. Their names were as follows: Thomas Faunce, Noah M. Faunce, Peter Consolley, John Brower, William Brower, Joseph Brower, Hiram Cory, Reuben Barton, Moses Gardner, Abram Marble, Nat. Marble, and Alfred Dixon. Also from Claridon there were: D. Dudley, Samuel Phelps, and some others, who also joined and went off with the Mormons. Some of the above, however, got their eyes open, and came back, cured completely of their new doctrine. One of these, a Mr. Phelps, and wife, ran away from them. He could not consent to the practice of polygamy, and was foremost to denounce it, and in consequence his life was threatened by the Danites. By a little shrewd management he evaded the guard and made his way back, only too glad to escape so terrible an enemy. Mr. Dudley also came back to his family, who would not go with him.

Thus ends Mormonism, as connected with the history of Huntsburg.

PROFESSIONS.

Huntsburg may be considered to have furnished its full quota of physicians and lawyers. Of the former may be named: Asahel B. Strong, Orange Pomeroy, Joseph Atwood, Lemuel Atwood, Harmon Clark, Fordyce Millard, Ephraim Evans, Warren Sober, Wilber Tucker, Frank Pomeroy, Albert Leeland, James Leeland. And of lawyers: N. C. Woodard, and since leaving Huntsburg, John Scott, and six of J. M. P. Clark's sons have become lawyers.

MILITARY ROSTER.

One Revolutionary soldier formerly lived in Huntsburg—his name was Philemon Church; he was a drummer.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Stephen Pomeroy,
John Townsley,
Samuel Herriman,
Samuel Hardy,
Theodorus Miller,
John Carlton,
Elnathan Wilcox,
John Finley.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

H. P. Kile,
Adolphus Holloway,
Peter Thayer,
Henry Bosley,
B. D. Millard,
John Sneathen,
Q. D. Millard,
Oren Clark,
John Bridgman,
H. M. Hues,
S. Hale,
Alonzo Hannum,
Charles N. Moss,
S. D. Tucker,
F. C. Conley,
Lorenzo Starks,
Orlando C. Clark,
D. W. Waters,
Spencer Sober,
W. Sober.
D. P. Maxwell,
Gardner Pickett,
Burt Holloway,
C. R. Sneathen,
Edward Parsons,
A. E. Millard,
Ansel Bridgman,
A. L. Millard,
John Drake,
Edwin Bridgman,
Sidney Hall,
Joseph S. Kile,
Charles Crofut,
Sherburn Reed,
O. Strong,
David Conley,
Andrew Styles,
Joel Hues,
Ira Hues,

LIST OF SOLDIERS ENLISTED FROM HUNTSBURG, IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

H. P. Kile. First three months in 19th regiment; then in 41st, 3 years. Promoted to Captain.
S. D. Tucker; discharged.
Birney D. Millard, discharged. Disability.
Jesse Pickett,
Clay Vining,

COMPANY B, FORTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Charles Shepard,
Charles A. Snow; served three years.

COMPANY G, FORTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Lyman Newton; dircharged.
Burt Holloway, "
Lorenzo Morse; died at Camp Wickliff.
Edward Parsons; died at Wickliff.
Adolphus Holloway; wounded; re-enlisted.
John F. Bridgman; wounded; discharged; cripple.
George W. Hodges; re-enlisted.
Lorenzo Starkes; wounded, and discharged at Chickamauga.
Dayton Maxwell; killed at Picket's Mills.
Charles R. Sneathen; re-enlisted; served out time.
Frank Barker; killed at Chickamauga.
Gardiner Pickett; re-enlisted.
Henry Buell; discharged.
Henry Bosley; died from measles.
Sherman Dickens; died at Somerville.
Andrew Stiles; served out time.
Charles N. Moss; served out time.
Sherburne Reed; discharged.
Peter Thayer; taken prisoner at Picket's Mills.
Ira Hues; killed at Picket's Mills.
Sidney Hall; discharged; disability.
Harrison Hues; killed at Stone River.
Thomas Jackson; served three years.
John Wesley; wounded; discharged; cripple.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

A. E. Millard; promoted crptain.
John Williams; wounded, and died at Ashland.
John E. Mack; re-enlisted.

SIXTH AND SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Smith Beardsley; discharged.
Rufus C. Warren; died from sun-stroke in Kansas.
Charles Crofutt; re-enlisted.
Joseph S. Kile; discharged; since died.
David Conley; discharged.
William Frank; discharged.
John D. Drake; re-enlisted.

SIXTH AND SECOND CAVALRY, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH O. V. INFANTRY.

Philo Boughton; discharged; measles.

SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Alonzo Hannum; wounded; supposed to be dead.
Jerome Pickett, served out time.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Orlando Clark; died in Virginia.
Stephen Crofutt; sent to Johnson's Island; served nine months.
Cooley Griffen; died from measles.
William Smith; sent to Johnson's Island; served nine months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Philetus Townsley; served time.
Edwin S. Bridgman; died in hospital; measles.
George W. Bosley; died at Mufresboro; measles.
Madison Dixon; died from measles.
Austin Sober; died from measles.
Nathaniel Smith; wounded at Perryville,
Ansel O. Bridgman; died at Murfresboro; fever.
Fernando Conley; served time.
Spencer Sober; died from measles.
Charles B. Mack; served time.
Orestes L. Strong; discharged by reason of measles.

NINTH BATTALION.

Emerson Hodges; served time.
Charles Le Isle; served time.

IOWA REGIMENT.

Henry Howell; taken prisoner at Pittsburgh Landing.

IOWA CAVALRY.

Ansel Clark; served his time; promoted captain.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Eben Clark; dicharged.
Horace Clark; wounded at Gettysburg; promoted lieutenant.

FIFTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

S. D. Steer, surgeon.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

Q. D. Millard,
Madison Adams,
M. A. Cleveland,
A. L. Millard,
C. M. Steer,
A. T. Pomeroy,

CORRECTIONS.

The history of Lake and Geauga counties, as published by the Williams Brothers, is now before us. We have had but a short time to examine it, and only so far as the history of Huntsburg. In that we find a few mistakes, more especially in orthography of names. We here take the opportunity to correct the same.

On page 190, it should be James Thompson; on same page, Augustus Brown, instead of Burton; Stephen B. Pomeroy, removes to Chardon; Laura, instead of Louisa Wilcox; Daniel Townsley, instead of David; Simeon Moss, instead of Simon; Barnes' school-house, instead of Burns.

On page 191, Melinda Pomeroy, instead of Silphia; of Charles Clapp's sojourn, should be Madison; Simeon, instead of Simon; Lewis Hunt, on southwest corner; poll list, twenty-one names instead of one hundred and fifty; one of the present trustees, Loomis, instead of Bloomis; Horace Morse, instead of Moss.

On page 192, O. Morehouse, instead of Morehead; Derret, instead of Dewett; Theodorus, instead of Theoculus Miller; Kenedy and Breck are mentioned as the only physicians, such is not the fact, after Breck came J. S. Cleveland in 1844. After Cleveland, came C. J. Bellows, and then S. D. Steer, Powers, Brainerd, Fern, and at present McMasters administers the healing balm to the afflicted.

On page 193, S. Wright is said to have died in 1855, should be 1875.

SKETCHES.

ALVIN KILE,

was born in New Fairfield, Fairfield county, Connecticut, eight miles north of Danbury, July 6, 1799. (We will give "Uncle Alvin's" story in his own words:

"My father removed to Harpersfield, New York, in 1803. I was there reared to manhood. I taught school five winters. By prudent management, I laid by a little money. Thought I had enough to bear my expenses to Ohio. Accordingly, in April, 1825, and in company with another young man, Moses Grey, I started for Ohio. We had one horse between us. We took turns in riding,—besides our portmanteau, which was filled with our wearing apparel, we, each of us, had a frock for our backs.

"We at first intended to settle in Medina county. We traveled the 'lake road.' When we arrived at Cleveland, we stopped two or three hours, to look around and see the city. The court-house was then built; one tavern, and a few stores. These, together with an old dilapidated store-house, on the flats, comprised what there then was of Cleveland. No harbor being there at that time, when the wind blew from the north, it would bar up the mouth of the river; and, in consequence, this dam would cause the water to overflow the flats; and, again, when the wind got back to the south, the dam would give away, and the water would disappear, leaving a disagreeable stench, which caused sickness in the form of ague. There were too many pale faces in Cleveland, to suit us, so we started for Medina. Mr. Grey rode the horse. When we got to Strongsville, we came to a 'large mudhole.' Mr. Grey attempted to ride through it. The horse sank down the length of his legs, and was fast. Grey asked, what he should do? I said to him, 'sit still;' and so laying down my pack, I commenced to build a bridge to him, of old logs. By this means, he was able to get off the horse, with the portmanteau; and then with a gad and a yell at the beast, he went out with a 'vengeance.' We again put on our packs, and went on our way rejoicing. Arrived at Medina that night; looked around for a week; everything looked forbidding; no roads, no schools. And we concluded to go back to Erie, Pennsylvania. On our way back, we passed through Huntsburg, and was induced to make a stand at this place. Bought one hundred acres of land, of Mr. Lewis Hunt; afterwards bought more, making, in all, two hundred and seventy-seven acres of land, for which I have had deeds.

"I commenced with nothing but my hands. Our living was sometimes rather coarse. The third year after I came here, we lived three months without a pound of bread. It was so dry that we could get no grinding nearer than Chagrin river.

"Mr. Grey and I commenced chopping a fallow of five acres. But we soon found that we had to encounter a formidable enemy, in the shape of fleas. We worked hard all day, and at night they would torment us so, that we could not sleep. We would get up during the night and dispatch the cannibals. They were found in the woods, as well as in the clearings. If we stopped work for a short time, their tushes were into us. We used to pull off our shirts, then we could have peace. I always pitied the women in those days. When the fleas attacked them, they would hitch about till they were completely cornered.

"The women of those days dressed in a different manner than the ladies of to-day. I do suppose that if our pioneer ladies had doned pants as do the ladies of the present day, it would have shielded them from those detestable

fleas, that is, in a measure. The mosquitoes were not far behind the fleas, but we could drive them off with smoke.

"On hearing that my wife was sick, I left here for New York State, the 15th of July, 1825. Mr. Grey remained, and sowed the fallow to wheat.

"Arrived with my family March 12, 1826. Came with a span of horses as far as Cataraugus. We came the rest of the way with oxen. We soon settled in our new home. I had two cows and plenty of pork, some garden vegetables, and as soon as the corn got large enough to boil, we got along finely. I must describe the mill we used to have: It was simply a jointer, two feet long. With this we would have the corn off the cob. This jointer used to serve seven families in a day.

"Our fallows must be cleared off each year, or we would have no bread for the next year.

"As I have before stated, our living was plain, and our dress still more so. I have been to meeting with brown tow pants, and barefooted. Our girl's kid slippers were made from the skin of the raccoon, varnished with Ohio clay.

"I witnessed a strange phenomenon in the fall of 1826, just previous to the accidental death of Asa Church. I was husking corn one night on a high piece of ground, and about eleven o'clock, as I was about to shoulder my basket for home, a ball of fire past by me, apparently sixty or seventy feet high, and kept on its course, till right over Church's house, when it vanished. It seemed as if my hair stood on end! My first thought, that it was a meteor, but this seemed to differ, for it took a horizontal course, and meteors descend towards the earth. I could but think something was going to happen to Mr. Church's family.

"I went to Mr. Grey's house, where my wife was, and told her what I had seen. She did not seem to be moved by it. I mentioned the matter to no other person. The above occurred in September, and in November Mr. Church went to Montvillle, to see a man who had just moved in, and not returning in a reasonable time, his wife became alarmed, as well as his neighbors, and a search was at once commenced. In the meantime, during the first night of his absence, I dreamed he was dead, and his exact position was visible in my dream. He lay stretched on his back, with one leg under a small maple tree.

"Such was his position when found by his neighbors, the particulars of which have been before stated. Thus my dream seemed to be fully realized. This event, together with the phenomenon and dream made a deep impression on my mind, and it troubled me very much. It seemed, no hand but the Divine could have directed it, and why he should make this presentiment to me, was more than I could tell. I was a wicked man. I had no inclination for religious matters. Early in life I had thought on religious things. I again turned to the Scriptures, and found that faith and repentance were the condition of forgiveness and salvation. I found that Christ Jesus, by the grace of God, tasted death for every man, so I found in my case hope, and the God of my salvation, sent this presentiment to me for a purpose. I thought long on the evidences of Christianity. I concluded to lay down the weapons of my rebellion, and turn unto Him who is more precious than all the word beside."

ELIJAH POMEROY

was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1798, and the oldest son of Stephen Pomeroy, the first pioneer of Huntsburg. He was ten years old when

he came with his father to Huntsburg. At the early age of seven his father sent him to mill on horseback to a neighboring town, and, as he was going past a cider-mill, which was in operation, and made a hideous noise, his horse became frightened and threw him off, at the same time scattering his grist in all directions. But this, his first experience as a "mill-boy," did not prevent him from taking up the same occupation when he got to Ohio, for here, as well, he was needed, together with his horse (old faithful Roye), to take the family supply, for a week, of wheat or corn to some far off mill, through miles of forest. He sometimes had to go as far as Aurora; Parkman and Burton being the nearest points. When he went to Parkman, he had to go through seven miles of woods. Once, as he was going through these woods, he was overhauled by a pack of wolves. They continued to follow along after him till they arrived at a place where a dead horse had been left. They soon scented the carcass and left off following our mill boy and his horse, greatly to his relief.

We will now take up a new occupation for our hero. Before coming to Ohio, Elijah went with his father to the "raising" of a frame barn. He was deeply interested in this, and, as soon as he got home, he took his jack-knife and whittled out a frame, exactly like the one he saw, and put the same together. So, at an early age, Elijah took up the carpenter and joiner trade, as also the cabinet-making trade. At the age of twenty-one he bought "Benjamin's Architect," and studied plans of drawing, etc.

His father's house was his first to build, and is now standing. The first, and largest barn he built, was for Charles Clapp, and is now standing. He also built the largest house in Montville, for William Dewey. He has built thirty houses in Huntsburg and adjoining towns, and, of dwellings and barns, one hundred in all.

His cabinet business, too, has been quite as extensive. At one time he made all the bureaus, tables and stands, within the township. He has also made six hundred coffins; also, before sash factories were invented, he made ten thousand lights.

Uncle Elijah is now (1878) eighty years old; his eye is dim, but his memory is good. His whole heart is in this historical work. His mind, too, reverts back to those hunting days, when his eye was *not* dim, but, as his trusty rifle was raised to his cheek, instantly the bead was in range with the game, which was sure to fall.

In writing this biography, and in connection with which, he wishes me to relate some hunting stories. In 1812, at the time of Hull's surrender, all the early settlers were called upon to shoulder their guns and march to Cleveland. Elijah was then too young to go, but his father was summoned, and the night before he was to start his wife could not sleep, for she felt quite sure that if her husband went away, the Indians would come and kill them all. In the course of the night she heard a terrible noise outside, which seemed to increase, as she listened. She soon awoke her husband, declaring at the same time that the Indians had come, and urging him to get up and get the boys up, and be ready with their guns. In due time, he was up and thoroughly aroused, for his well-trained ear soon detected, not Indian yells, but the squealing of his old sow, which he well knew to be in the embrace of a bear. Elijah was soon with his father, and out to give bruin his due. They found that the bear had got the hog out of the pen, and was making off with it. Elijah ran with the axe and plunged it into the beast, but it would not release the hog till it had carried it ten rods, then dropped it and ran off into the woods.

Mr. Pomeroy tells another hunting story. As he and Abner Clark were out, hunting deer, they came upon an "old buck." They shot, and wounded him. Clark ran up to the deer and caught him by the horns, and as Pomeroy came up, he found the buck swinging Clark right and left, as he clung to his horns.

"Hold on, Abner," exclaimed Pomeroy, and he came up and cut the deer's throat. Mr. Pomeroy says, if Abner had let go, the buck would have killed him.

Another time, Mr. Pomeroy was out hunting, with Wm. Reed. They were looking for bears. It was not long before they started up an elk, which Mr. Pomeroy represents to have been a monster. They shot, and wounded him. He, however, could go just fast enough to keep out of their way. They follwed on after him, through Claridon, and across Judge Taylor's farm, near Claridon pond. Mr. Taylor had a man at work for him, and the elk passed near to him; and, it seems, must have reminded him of the huge cloven foot, described by some of our artists, for when Pomeroy and Reed came up, they inquired of him if he had seen an elk pass that way. He said, "I have seen the devil." The elk, however, escaped, and still the enemy of all mankind is at large.

Now we will take leave of our old pioneer friend, thanking him for the deep interest he has felt in making the early history of Huntsburg a perfect one; also, for that original thought of a pioneer meeting at the old homestead, which so gladdened the hearts of the old folks that many more such meetings followed, and finally resulted in a county historical society.

"Uncle Elijah," as he is now called, wishes to take this opportunity to thank Judge Lester Taylor for his commendable zeal in compiling the history of Geauga county.

STEPHEN B. POMEROY,

brother of Elijah, was born in 1804; was four years old when he first saw the dense forests of Huntsburg. He did not take to hunting as readily as his brohers, Elijah and Horace, but was more inclined to his books. At an early age he was placed under the private instructions of Paul Clapp, and afterwards attended the first academy in Geauga county, at Burton. It cannot be said that he completed his studies at this school, for he aftewards became a noted teacher of common schools, and it is to be presumed that he was, in the meantime, an active student himself, and progressed in his studies as he taught. He was sought for from far and near, to teach what was then called "hard schools." He was a "tamer of unruly boys," as Mr. Riddle calls it. One thing is certain, the boys knew what to depend upon, when it was announced that "Uncle Bridge" (as he was termed) was to teach the school.

Mr. Pomeroy married a daughter of Aaron Scott; both are now living in Chardon.

Huntsburg has not been behind her sister towns in furnishing teachers. From Paul Clapp down to the present time, many have distinguished themselves as model teachers.

LYMAN MILLIARD.*

In the time of sending slaves on toward the north star, Emery Goodwin, esq., from Middlefield, came one day in sight of the house, on the northwest, and called, or beckoned 'Squire Milliard, attracting his attention to the orchard. Millard went that way and returned, quickly starting his boys off to the barn to turn away the cows. Then from the house he took provisions, and went by the orchard to the north wood. Three slaves and a boy were there. They were fed and safely concealed in the wood until night. The curiosity of the boys, who had so suddenly been sent to the barn, was excited. Quincy and Austin slyly crept round in the apple tree shades, until they caught sight of these chattels, whom the 'squire was hiding.

The negroes had escaped the wrath of Horace Pomeroy, and the keen eye-sight of the Democratic party, the tool of the southern slavocracy, coming, somehow, unseen through the valleys and ravines, by his premises, to get to the wood and this station of the "underground railroad". How these fugitives were fed, watched, and run off after dark that night, only tradition of the mire, brush, and water, in the swamps of Windsor, ever told. It is said that Norris', in Windsor, was the next station. The first slave that came to the house, was found at the back door one night. Esquire Millard asked him in. It was late in the fall, and he was barefoot. After supper was eaten, he talked freely, and was put to bed. In a day or two he was passed over to Esquire Hunt, who took him in charge and kept him for a time. Hunt was astonished when the slave asked that he might pray. Kneeling low, his prayer was so fervent, and such an appeal to God for help, and for blessing on Hunt, that it was never forgotten by that determined worker for human rights, and is written in the memory of the present generation.

Again, as late as 1851 or '52, in the winter, the old pilot, Goodwin, was the guide of two negroes to the road west of, and on down to, the house. In the darkness of the night, which followed, Millard took them in a lumber wagon, and threw horse blankets over them, to hide from suspicion, should he meet any partizans, in this day of the fugitive slave law; this day of free government. He drove to Albert Clark's, who took them in the direction of Canada, by way of Lake county.

The day of triumph was coming, when the fugitive would not seek the woods and wilds of a free State, as he fled to another dominion, but when light, and not darkness, would rule over the oppressor, and his flying property would stop, and stand erect, a free man on southern soil. These few advance men of a great cause, at the stations along the escape lines of the fleeing slaves, were fearless in action, and determined for the right. They heard the call of 1861. It was to them the sounding trumpet from the heavens, speaking to the north to go forward. The gladness of victory, even then, shone along the dark ways, which such men as Millard, Hunt, and Clark had been obliged always to cover, for the benefit of the race they sought to liberate. Into the martial days that came swiftly on, he flung himself, old and broken. There was enough of the elastic vigor of youth left, to straighten his tall form, as he went before the people to plead for his country and the near day, when the shackles should be broken and the downtrodden released.

He had been in the United States army, in the war of 1812, and the old military spirit was now aroused. He besought the government to give him a commission, and, notwithstanding his age, it was at last granted—a colonel's recruiting commission, but the war closed soon after. With all his anxious belief that he must engage in battle for the race he had helped, when there was no other way than

* By W. J. F.

flight, he was not permitted to tread the field of strife. His work had been done. Earnest at home, he went out with others, and spoke in several of the towns to arouse the country. In some of the meetings held, he was very bitter in denouncing the meanness of those who did not promptly act in giving for the care of soldiers in camp and hospital. One day, after he had unloaded things for the aid society, at Thompson's store, in Huntsburg, where the goods were boxed for shipping, he started off, with his horse, but the wagon stopped. The harness had been cut, evidently by some one who would show spite, because of his outspoken utterances for the soldiers' aid.

He was always fearless for the right, and stood as a rock for principle, in defiance of friend or foe. A man full of humor, his uncommon gift of story-telling made his power felt in many instances. His home had the "latch-string hung on the outside," and tied, so it could not be pulled in. Hospitality there, was the more cheerful because of his stories at the social fireside. He lived to see the victory, and the return of the "boys in blue." How his face would light with the recollections of other years, as he related incidents of the "Underground railroad" to the queen's dominions, and would laugh over the risks and trials of that time.

In politics, a Whig. His last vote was cast for Harrison, ("Tippicanoe and Tyler, too") in 1840. After that, he voted with the Abolitionists, and finally with the "Free Soilers," and then with the Republicans. He was "rotten egged," for being an abolitionist, and received his full share of abuse, and more, as one of that proscribed class.

Alive to the growth of the country, and its advancement in agriculture, he took an early part in the raising of fine cattle and horses, and in the county fairs. From New York state, in midwinter, he came on foot with the first thorough-bred Durham stock, brought into Huntsburg. He was twice president of the Agricultural Society, and served several years as a member of the board. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge, in Burton. For several years prior to its organization, he was with the Parkman masons. In 1828, he united with the Presbyterian church, and with it became congregational, and remained a faithful member, until his death.

From the family record is gained a few notes.

Mr. Millard was born December 16, 1797, in Litchfield, Connecticut, and when a boy, came to Lenox, Madison county, New York. In 1818, earning his way along, he came to Ohio. He worked for esquire Hickox, in Burton, seven years. The 27th of October, 1804, Thede Clapp was born. Nineteen summers passed, and she had his promise fulfilled for a life-long union. They were married in 1823. In 1825, in the fall, he bought a piece of lot five, in Huntsburg; built a house on it, and settled where his son Austin now lives. There he remained, during an active life of benevolence to the oppressed, full of interest, and there he died, August 30, 1878.

At the old home, his wife survived him. A quiet, unassuming woman, always ready to aid in good deeds, she was a home power in the training of the family. Living in such a period, it was no wonder her strong anti-slavery sentiments should so develop in the sons, that all of them went into the service of the Union.

Sophrona—an only daughter, was born February 26, 1826, and remained with her parents at home until her death.

Alonzo E.,—eldest son, born March 9, 1828, enlisted as a private in the Second Ohio cavalry. He was promoted to captain. He is serving now his third term as justice of the peace, and also carries on the farm west of the center.

Fordyce R.—born April 3, 1830; was assistant surgeon at Vicksburg before the surrender. He practiced medicine for some time, in Wisconsin, and is now engaged in his profession, in San Diego, California.

Austin L.—born July 5, 1836, was out with the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio, at Johnson's Island and at Camp Dennison. He is a practical farmer, and takes pleasure in raising fine stock on the home farm.

Quincy Dewitt—first saw the light on the 2d day of November, 1838. He lives on a farm south of the center, and is engaged in dairying. His active support and interest in the agricultural society, as a member of its board, made him many supporters. In 1879, he was elected president of the society, and re-elected in 1880.

Birney D.—was born May 17, 1840. He went out in the three months' service, and was afterwards in the Forty-first Ohio infantry. He now lives west.

WARREN LOOMIS.

This gentleman was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, in 1804. He came to Ohio, and, with his father's family, settled in Huntsburg, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for a long time. He built the first store in town, and made for himself a reputation for strict integrity and fairness in dealing. His influence for good was widely known and respected. He was elected county treasurer in 1850. In 1874, he removed to Cleveland, and now resides there. He has one sister, the oldest of the family, Lucia Loomis, now living in Huntsburg, and the youngest child of the family is Mrs. David Judd, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. The oldest sister is seventy-seven years of age, and the youngest over sixty. Between the ages of these two sisters, there are five brothers—now living—the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the boys. His three sons were all in the south, after the close of the war.

Charles W.—Was appointed by General Grant Register of the United States and office at Jackson, Mississippi; he served two years, and then was superintendent of the State prison for four years. He was reading clerk of the constitutional convention of that State, in 1878, and, on the adoption of the constitution, was elected a member of the celebrated legislature of 1879.

D. L. POPE*

Second son of Lewis S. and Charry Pope, was born March 25, 1827, in Otsego county, New York. Eight years later Mr. Pope immigrated to Auburn township, this county, where he remained three years, when he purchased, and took possession of what was long known as the "Pope farm," located on section twenty-four, directly south from the then Fox's, now Pope's, corners. At that date, the subject of this sketch was eleven years old, and, his time was occupied, for a few years, in his allotted duties on the then well wooded farm, and at the district school; afterwards, three or four terms, at a select school, conducted by B. F. Abell, completed his educational advantages. Then, as now, dairying was a prominent industry in this region, and, as soon as Mr. Pope put his farm in condition to do so, he set about the manufacture of cheese, and, also, about the same time, commenced business as a dealer in dairy products. This business, with him, soon assumed extensive proportions, and, as David manifested business tastes—though yet in his teens—in harmony with those of his father, he was adopted as a "silent partner," and was thoroughly instructed in all the details of the trade. At that date, Cincinnati was the great shipping point for Western Reserve cheese, and shipments of this article were usually accompanied by some one interested in the sale thereof, and Mr. Pope made it a point to attend to that matter in person. On one occasion, when the son was but nineteen, the father found it impracticable to go himself. David had, as yet, never seen the "Queen city," but his father placed the invoice in his care, with instructions to "do the best he could." The trip was a financial success. The city was then infested with sharpers, who "shadowed" the cheese dealer, and, as soon as he had effected a sale of his product, managed, quite too often, to relieve him of his cash. D. L. having this fact in mind, received his pay in bills of large denomination, with which he hastened to his hotel, and, after securing the door of his room, he removed a portion of his cravat, placed the money in the vacant space, and re-arranged his neck-gear. If the "light-fingered" gentry prospected him for plunder, they failed to get it.

Attaining his majority in March, 1848, one of his first transactions thereafter, was a marriage contract with Miss Emily, youngest daughter of Capt. John and Lavina Fox. Two years later, he negotiated with the heirs of the Fox estate, for the purchase of the homestead. Having effected this, he next exchanged the Fox property with his father and youngest brother, Irvin W.,—who, yet a minor, was in partnership—for the original homestead. This he occupied about one year. While living here, his only child, a son, was born, to whom was given the name of his grandfather, Lewis, and of his deceased uncle, Lines. "Lewie," the name by which he is familiarly known, was born August 2, 1851. In September, following, Mr. Pope removed to what was known as the "Pinery," on Oak hill, in Burton, on which was located a steam-mill. Here, in addition to his other business, he dealt somewhat extensively in lumber and shingles. Here he remained till the spring of 1865.

In 1864 a cheese factory was built in Munson, this county, an innovation which was watched by D. L. Pope with anxious solicitude. Becoming convinced that this method of cheese-making was a paying investment, he repurchased the Fox farm in the fall of that year, upon which he at once built a large factory, having it in readiness for business when the season of 1865 opened. In September, 1865, Mrs. Pope died. Mr. Pope remained a widower one year from the following November, when he married Mrs. Lucy Ann Hodges, of Claridon, this county. During these years, Mr. Pope's business steadily in-

* By W. H. Chapman. This sketch belonged with Troy. It was received in time for insertion with the last of the sketches, and is, therefore, printed here.

creased. In addition to the Fox premises he had become possessed of the original Jacob Welsh homestead, which, together with the Israel Whitcomb farm which Mrs. Pope had purchased, make an aggregate of three hundred and sixty-five acres, sustaining a dairy of nearly, or quite, seventy cows. Besides the home factory, he had control, either in fee-simple or by lease, of several others in different parts of the Reserve. He also enjoys quite an extensive trade in merchandise. The products of the dairy, however, are his "chief cornerstone." In fine, D. L. Pope is, by far, the most prominent business man in Troy, and one of the most prominent in the county. His ability is acknowledged far and near. In this township he has held the office of magistate two successive terms, has been president of the Ohio Dairyman's association, was appointed superintendent of the dairy department of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, is at present serving his third term as a member of the Ohio State board of agriculture, and yet, with all his multiplicity of cares, he is hardly ever at a loss for time to spend in social converse.

Lewis has, ever since his majority, been junior partner in the firm of D. L. Pope & Son, and is also in business at Chagrin Falls, where he now resides. In business capacity, he is a "chip of the old block," with the advantage of a far more thorough education than his predecessors enjoyed. Every year Mr. Pope receives and disburses a comparatively large sum of money. His business requires quite an amount of manual labor, which gives employment to many who might otherwise be idle, while his trasactions give an impetus to certain channels of trade, which, but for him, might remain stagnant. In reviewing his career, it is safe to say that the world is no whit the worse for his living in it.

His organ of "combativeness" is sufficiently developed to make him stand up for his rights in an occasional suit at law. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and an ardent supporter of General Garfield. In 1880 he was elected treasurer of the State board of agriculture, and is now acting in that position.

MONTVILLE.

BY ANSON SHAW, ESQ.

This township, prior to its receiving the appellation of Montville, was known as being township nine, in the sixth range of townships, in the Connecticut Western Reserve, and is supposed by some to be the most elevated of any township in the county. Whether this is true or not, I am not prepared to decide. The geographical features of the surface are variable, the general descent being southerly. The greater portion of the eastern half of the township lies low and level, while the western and northern parts are elevated and gently undulating. Perhaps there may be a section or two, in the extreme north, as high, at least, as any point of land in the county.

There are no streams of water in this township of any considerable size. One of the tributaries of the Cuyahoga river has its source in this township, on the farm of Captain R. H. Baldwin, about one mile west of the center, its general course being southwest. On the next farm west, owned by A. Shaw, the surplus water from the south part flows into the Cuyahoga, while the same from the north part is received by one of the tributaries of Grand river, which flows to the northwest. The soil is favorable to the production of the different varieties of grain and grass, and will, perhaps, average with that of other townships of the county.

The settlement of this township, from some cause, was commenced at a later date than even some of the adjoining townships; and, after the advent of the first families, in the year 1815, accessions to their numbers were discouragingly slow, so that, in the year 1819, there were only four families in the town. Mr. Roswell Stevens, who had long before become inured to pioneer life—first in Austinburgh, in 1799, and, at a later date, in Morgan, Ashtabula county, was the first man who ventured to establish his domicile among the wild animals that roamed at will through the unbroken forests of this township, and contend with them for the right of soil.

Mr. Stevens came over from Morgan in the fore part of the summer of 1815, and selected land whereon to locate, in great lot or section number thirteen, in the immediate vicinity of the center of the township; this lot or section being a part of what was then known as the Torringford tract, which consisted of a belt of land, a mile in width, extending the entire distance through the township, from east to west, including the center. This tract, as well as other still larger ones, in different parts of the Reserve, especially in Ashtabula county, was owned by a company formed in the State of Connecticut, some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and known as the Torringford land company. Eliphalet Austin, formerly a citizen of that State, was a member of this company. He, however, emigrated, with several others, in 1799, to northern Ohio, locating in Ashtabula county, in the township that now bears his name. This company established an agency in that county, investing the said Austin with plenary powers to sell and convey said company's land to actual settlers, by deeds of general warranty.

Mr. Stevens, immediately after locating his land, commenced making improvements on the same, and, during the summer and fall of that year, erected a comfortable log dwelling, besides clearing off a piece of land and sowing the

same to wheat. In the month of December he moved his goods and family from Morgan to this township, a distance of fourteen miles, via Trumbull, a wilderness town, and, of course, without roads or bridges, coming with an ox team all the way, through the trackless woods, having to make his way through swamps and marshes, and fording all the streams they came to, until they arrived on that sacred spot of ground they had selected for a home. Mr. Stevens obtained a deed of his land from the said company, through the agency of Mr. Austin, which was signed and acknowledged before Orestes K. Hawley, a justice of the peace of the township of Austinburg, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1816; which is found recorded in Geauga County Records, book D, pages 417 and 418, by Edward Paine, jr., recorder.

Soon after the arrival of Stevens, three other men—Orizon Cleveland, Jehial Wilcox, and Hazard Andrews—came and took up land on the Torringford tract, in the neighborhood of the center of the town. Wilcox built a double log house on the premises now owned by Spencer Garritt, esq. Cleveland established his domicile about three-fourths of a mile north of Mr. Stevens', it being the premises now owned and occupied by E. H. Brown, on what is called the old plank road. Mr. Andrews, being a single man, resided with Mr. Cleveland. These three families composed the entire population of Montville during the fall and winter of 1815–16; but, the following summer commencing cold and dry, the beautiful stream of crystal water which flowed near the house of Mr. Cleveland, totally failed, leaving its channel dry and dusty, and the family half a mile or more from any living water. This circumstance, combined with the gloomy prospects of this ever-memorable year, so discouraged Mr. C. that he sold out, or gave up his claim on that land, to Andrews, and left for parts unknown.

Mr. Stevens remained at his post until the latter part of January, or the fore part of February, 1817, when he, too, on account of the partial failure of crops that year, and the consequent scarcity that followed, was under the necessity of abandoning his new home, at least for awhile, and returning to the older settlements, where he could more readily obtain supplies for his family. He remained in Morgan until May, 1819, when he returned to Montville, and lived for many years, to enjoy the fruits of honest industry, society and friends, that sprang up around him in the latter years of his life.

Mr. Wilcox, who located at the center, was left alone in the wilderness for awhile, sole "monarch of all he surveyed;" but, being a man of uncommon energy and perseverance, succeeded in sustaining himself and family through the hard times, and continued to labor on until the barren wilderness was transformed into fruitful fields, and competence crowned his labors.

During the sojourn of Mr. Stevens in Morgan, two other families moved into town—Joshua Stuart and James Andrews—and, as near as can be ascertained, in the year 1818. Some time during the summer or autumn of this year, the first road in this township was laid out. From the best recollection of the oldest inhabitant, it appears that Ralph Cowles, esq., of Chardon, was the surveyor. The surveyor, with his necessary suite, commenced at some point in Huntsburg—probably on the north line of the township—and, running due north, with the intention of locating a north and south center road, and continued their course until they arrived at a point, in Montville, near the present residence of J. B. Brace, about one and a half mile south of the center. Here the committee, in order, as it is said by some, to accommodate the two or three families who had located on a line ranging a little west of north, and about half a mile west of the center, thought best to vary from a due-north course a certain number of degrees westward, which they did, thereby crossing the premises of the said Roswell Stevens, and also of the two other families who resided north of

him. Others say it was because the committee had a very imperfect knowledge of the geography of the township, they supposing the center to be in the midst of a large swamp, and made the angle for the purpose of shunning it; but the former reason is probably correct. They continued to run northerly on the same degree, intersecting the north line of the township about one mile west of the center. Subsequently, this road, with some slight alterations, was laid with plank by the Painesville & Warren Plank Road company. Though the plank has long since been superseded by a gravel turnpike, yet it is still known by the familiar name of the old plank road. The east and west center road, leading from Hambden to Montville, was laid out and established this same year.

Mr. James Wintersteen came and settled in this town, in the month of March, in the year 1819, on land now owned and occupied by his son, Mr. James Wintersteen, in the north part of the township, the highest point of land in Montville, and some think that it is the highest land in the county. He is now seventy-one years of age, hale and hearty as the generality of men at fifty-five or sixty. His memory is unimpaired. He was sixteen years old when his father moved into this town, and remembers distinctly the names of the first settlers and the date of their arrival. Fifty-five years have rolled away since Mr. Wintersteen first took up his abode in the wilderness of Montville; and all the changes that have intervened since that time, who is adequate to tell? But one thing is certain: the old pioneers of this township have long since passed to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Though the first settlers of this township have nearly all passed away, yet their children, some of them at least, who were old enough to remember events that transpired when their parents first settled here, are still living upon the old homesteads, their locks whitened by the frosts of many winters, and to whom we are indebted for much information relating to the early history of the township. In the interim between the years 1819 and 1822, several persons, most of whom being heads of families, to wit: Sherman Dayton, Joseph Metcalf, Caleb H. Wintersteen, Samuel Nye, Solomon Chapin, Baldwin Morris, Nicholas Wintersteen, Ransom Billings, Samuel M. Lowden and John Carman, came and located in different parts of the township, the Wintersteens generally settling in the north and forming a neighborhood, which is called by their name even to the present time.

The territory of which this township is composed, prior to the year 1822, was set to Hambden, a township west of this, and settled at an earlier date. But, early in the year 1822, this territory was detached from that township, and erected into a township by itself, as the following preamble and notice from the county auditor of that year will show:

"WHEREAS, On the fourth day of March, A. D. 1822, township number nine, in the sixth range of townships in the Connecticut Western Reserve, was set off from the township of Hambden, and erected into a township by the name of Montville; therefore, notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of the township of Montville, aforesaid, to meet at the dwelling house of Jehiel Wilcox, on Monday, the first day of April next, for the purpose of electing township officers for the township of Montville aforesaid." Dated at Chardon, March 5, 1822, and signed, Eleazer Paine, auditor of Geauga county.

In pursuance of the above notice, the legal voters of the township assembled at the residence of the said Jehiel Wilcox, at the time appointed, for the purpose of organizing their township, and proceeded to business by appointing Sherman Dayton, Roswell Stevens, and James Wintersteen, judges of the election; Baldwin Morris and Peter Wintersteen, clerks; these appointments being necessarily *pro tem.*, and preparatory to a permanent organization. This election, held on the first day of April, 1822, was considered by the people as of more than ordi-

nary interest, it being the first election ever held in the township, where every qualified elector could exercise the right of franchise as a free citizen of the State of Ohio, and was, in fact, the organization of their infant township. As a final result, the following persons were elected to fill the various township offices required by law at that early date, to-wit:

Sherman Dayton, Roswell Stevens, James Andrews,	Trustees.
Baldwin Morris,	Township Clerk.
Roswell Stevens, James Andrews,	Overseers of the Poor.
James Wintersteen, Joshua Stuart,	Fence Viewers.
Sherman Dayton,	Appraiser and Lister.
Jehiel Wilcox,	Appraiser.
Sherman Dayton,	Township Treasurer.
John Carman,	Constable.
Jehiel Wilcox, Samuel M. Lowden,	Supervisors.

It is but fair to presume that, being only two supervisors elected, there were only two highway districts at that time in the township. It appears, also, from the township clerk's record, that the above named John Carman failed to qualify and give bail as required by law, within ten days, and, as a consequence, that office was left vacant. The record does not show the reason for this neglect, but I suspect that Mr. Carman thought, as there was no justice of the peace in town, the profits accruing from the office would hardly pay him for the trouble. But, in the autumn of that year, the people of the township, desiring a justice of the peace, made the proper application for the same, as shown by the following order and certificate from the court of common pleas, to-wit:

"On application of sundry inhabitants of the township of Montville, ordered that one justice of the peace be allowed said township. Clerk's office, Geauga county.

"I certify that the above is a true copy of an entry made on the journal of the court of common pleas for said county, at the October term, 1822.

"Dated, Chardon, November 27, 1822.

"ELEAZER PAINE, Deputy Clerk."

An election was accordingly held on the eleventh day of December following, for the purpose of electing a justice of the peace. The poll-book of this election being preserved, shows that there were fourteen votes cast, of which number James Wintersteen received five votes for justice of the peace, Roswell Stevens eight, and Sherman Dayton one. Mr. Stevens, receiving the highest number, was declared duly elected; but on account of some illegality in the proceedings, this election was contested, and declared null and void. No record was made of this election by the township clerk, except to indorse on the back of the poll-book: "This election is quashed." Immediately after the failure of this, notice was given for another election for the same purpose, to take place on the second day of January, A. D. 1823. At this election the whole number of votes polled was eleven, Sherman Dayton receiving three votes, and Roswell Stevens eight. Mr. Stevens, being again duly elected, is justly entitled to the honor of being the first justice of the peace in and for the township of Montville.

At the township election, on the seventh day of April, 1823, no material change in township officers was made, most of the officers of the preceding year being re-elected. At this election, however, Josiah Nickerson was elected constable, but he refusing to serve in that capacity, the trustees of the township

appointed Solomon Chapin to act as constable, but without success, he also refusing to qualify. Afterward, the trustees appointed Hazzard Andrews, and the record shows that, on the thirtieth day of May, in that year, Mr. Andrews appeared before Roswell Stevens, esq., and took the oath of office of constable, thereby becoming the first constable of the township.

According to the recollection of Mr. Seth Stevens, son of the said Roswell Stevens, who is now nearly seventy years old, and residing upon the old homestead of his father, the first mail route was established through this township about the year 1823, or, at all events, as early as the year 1824. The written evidence as to dates being lost, we are under the necessity of fixing the dates from the memory of those who lived at that time. The mail route extended from Unionville, a small village located, at the present time, on the line between Lake and Ashtabula counties, to Parkman, in Geauga county, by way of Thompson, Montville, Huntsburg, Middlefield, or Batavia, as it was then called.

A man was hired to carry the mail on this route for one year, and, starting on his mission from Unionville, on horseback, succeeded in getting along with his horse as far as Thompson, but finding the road so bad, and some part of the way impassable, even for a horse, he deemed it expedient to leave his horse at the last mentioned place, and make the rest of the journey to Parkman on foot, carrying the mail in his hat. Roswell Stevens was appointed postmaster that same year, and kept the office in his dwelling house. In this manner the energetic mail carrier would frequently make the trip from Unionville to Parkman in one day, and back the next. My informant is quite positive this mail carrier is still living, and resides in the township of Madison, Lake county, but his name is not remembered.

At this early day, bears and wolves were numerous, and at night the woods were rendered sonorous by the growling of bears and the barking of wolves. Deer and elk were also plenty, frequently venturing out of the forests in the summer season, to graze in the fields of the early settlers.

Immediately after the battle of Lake Erie, in which Commodore Perry gained a signal victory over the British, September 10, 1814, the Indians evacuated northern Ohio, so that, when the first settlers arrived in this township, the county was free from these pests of civilized society.

Many of the first settlers of this township were men and women of education and refinement, of good principles, and possessing sterling virtues; and, previously to their immigration to northern Ohio, moved in the best society in the community where they resided. But, in this, as well as in all new settlements, the people, after viewing their situation, become satisfied that aristocracy in the wilderness is untenable; and are soon brought to realize that each family is dependent on their neighbors for that assistance which is so indispensable in pioneer life. The people of new settlements, as a general thing, form an attachment for each other, and sometimes lasting as life, but it is more generally lost sight of after the country becomes old, and the inhabitants become more or less wealthy. This township, perhaps, was more highly favored in the beginning than some others, in consequence of many of the first families being morally honest, upright, and some of them truly religious, and having brought letters of commendation from the different churches to which they belonged. Good regulation and order characterized the township in its early history, and the people, during the intervening years, have nobly maintained its reputation in this respect, even to the present time.

In regard to the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, it may be superflous to write anything; but, lest any should think the pioneers of this township were more highly favored than those of other places, I will write a few incidents, as narrated to me by truthful witnesses:

Mr. J. R. Whitney, who came to this township in the year 1827, says he has known, in times of great scarcity, in the early days of the township, families so entirely destitute of provisions of any kind, they were compelled, from necessity, in order to sustain their lives, to dig certain kinds of roots in the woods, and pluck the tender leaves from the beech, and boil them with roots, for food, subsisting in this manner for days, without any other nourishment. Little children were frequently seen searching the woods for ground nuts, and eating them to allay their hunger.

Another incident, as related to me by Mrs. Deborah Baldwin, an old resident, who is now over seventy years of age, with memory unimpaired, of a family, consisting of father, mother, and three or four small children, at a time when provisions could not be purchased, even for money, having to subsist for a considerable length of time, upon the milk of one cow, pastured in the woods, and affording only a small supply of milk, being destitute of everything else that could be used as food, and the father, having to swing the axe and fell the trees, the good wife gave him the greater part of the milk, and the rest to the hungry, starving children, going without nourishment herself until so weak she could scarcely walk about the room.

Many similar incidents could be mentioned in the history of pioneer life, but enough has been written to convey to the mind of the reader the hardships and suffering endured by our fathers and mothers in preparing beautiful and pleasant homes for their children to enjoy. Scarcity of provisions is not uncommon among the people of new countries. Sometimes there is a failure, or partial failure of crops; some years, so many immgrants arrive, that there is not grain raised to supply the demand, and, before the arrival of another harvest, some of the families are left entirely destitute.

For many years, early settlers suffered much inconvenience from the scarcity of lumber, having to haul all the boards they used about their houses from the township of Madison, most of the way through the wilderness. Some of the people were not able to obtain it, and adopted the method of thatching the roofs of their cabins with elm bark, getting along without doors, at least for awhile; and, in some instances, families were under the necessity of living in their log houses, without having any lower floor; but, having a floor overhead, the attic being used as a sleeping apartment, because it afforded greater security from the nocturnal depredations of bears and wolves, which were very numerous, and very annoying to the early settlers.

Sherman Dayton came to the township of Massachusetts, if I rightly remember, in the year 1820, and took up land and built him a log house on the premises owned, at the present time, by Joseph Tucker and Frederick S. Pitkin, in the north part of the towhship. Mr. Dayton has long since passed away, yet, there are many of the old settlers still living who remember him, as a kind-hearted man and a gentleman of the old school; he was a man of some wealth, and greatly relieved the necessities of many of the families around him. In consequence of the difficulty in obtaining lumber, the family lived, for a time, without any doors to their house, going at night, by means of a ladder, into the chamber to sleep, and pulling the ladder up after them. One night the wolves were unusally venturesome, even intruding themselves into the lower part of the house, after the lights were extinguished, while others were climbing all over the roof, snuffing, and rendering the hours of darkness hideous by their discordant howls. Mr. Dayton said he endured much from fear that night, lest the hungry animals should tear the boards from his roof, and find their way into his chamber. At length, he discharged his musket in the chamber, which had the effect to frighten the wolves away.

The Rev. William Brown, whose name is mentioned above, came to this

township with his family, as nearly as can be ascertained, in the year 1822, locating on the center road, in the extreme north part, near the present residence of Daniel Dudley, a short distance from the present village of South Thompson. It is said by those who claim to be familiar with Mr. Brown's history since his arrival in northern Ohio, that he first selected a location in the township of Concord, now in Lake county. He had not enjoyed his new home but a short time, when the authorities of the township sent the constable to serve a notice on him to leave the township, as was customary in those days, in order to prevent people from becoming a town charge, and was generally called "warning people out of town." This notice Mr. Brown considered a personal insult, and, after hearing the notice read, made this laconic reply: "I cannot go to-night, sir, but I will to-morrow;" and accordingly packed his goods on the following day, and, with his family, started on their pilgrimage for this township, where he resided until his death.

Mr. Brown was a preacher of the Methodist persuasion, was zealous and even enthusiastic in matters of religion, and was generally known throughout northeastern Ohio, by the familiar name of "Billy Brown." He was quite celebrated as a preacher, generally calling out large audiences to hear him, more, perhaps, on account of his eccentricities and ludicrous manners, than from any rhetorical eloquence. His general custom, while preaching, was to stand behind a chair and fly, as it were, from one side of the house to the other, carrying the chair with him, stopping at short intervals, and bending low down over the chair, but never losing the thread of his argument. On one occasion, says an eyewitness, when leaning over his chair, he lost his balance, the chair tipping over, and he, turning an awkward somersault, striking on his feet, without causing any interruption in his discourse. The old ladies screamed, the young folks laughed, but he went on with the discourse, as though nothing had happened. He was a man possessing more than ordinary religious zeal and enthusiasm; yet, on some occasions was quite mirthful, and seemed to enjoy a harmless joke as well as any one. One day, on meeting a man, he accosted him with, "Brother W., can you tell me which side of a jug the handle is on?" Mr. W., not suspecting a joke, answered that perhaps the handle was not always on the same side, and therefore could not tell. "Yes, it is," replied Mr. Brown. "Well, then," said Mr. W., "will you tell me which side the handle is on?" "Why, on the outside, of course," was the answer.

MILLS.

Some time between the years 1827 and 1830, Captain Elihu Moore came from Connecticut, and located at the center of this township, and, being a man of some wealth, took up land (timbered land, of course, as the township was still new), in the immediate vicinity of the center, and, in the year 1829, erected a saw-mill on his own land, and, in the course of the year, had his mill completed and in operation. This mill did a fair amount of business for many years, and was, probably, the first mill built in the township.

About the same time, or soon after, Abial Haskins built a saw-mill in the northeast part of the township, on the premises now owned by Luther W. Wight. This mill was not of long duration, being accidentally destroyed by fire. Soon after this, Mr. Gould Nickerson built a mill at the same place, which was also destroyed by fire. Mr. Nickerson had good reason to believe that the destruction of this mill was the work of an incendiary. A man was arrested on suspicion, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict him. Mr. Nickerson rebuilt on the same site, and afterward sold out to Rev. William Brown. Mr. Brown kept the mill in operation for several years, and, in the year 1849, came to his death by falling through the floor of his mill, among the gearing.

Amasa Stetson, at an early day, built a saw-mill on his own premises, about two miles north of the Center. This mill did not remain long enough to do much business, being carried away by a freshet. It is said that Mr. Stetson built this mill under the strong protest of his family. One evening, as Mr. Stetson started out for his mill, with a lantern, Mrs. Stetson remarked that she sincerely wished she could see that mill scattered in fragments over the fields. She was gratified, as there came a shower that very night, and, in the space of half an hour after the rain commenced falling, every vestige of dam and mill were swept away, and the next morning, in answer to prayer, were seen the fragmentary remains of each, scattered broadcast over many acres of ground. Mr. S. C. Stetson informs me, that the water rose so high on that occasion that trees, standing in the ravine were marred by the floating timber, full fifteen feet from the ground.

There is a difference of opinion among the early settlers, in regard to the priority of these mills, some claiming that the mill built by Mr. Haskins was the first, while according to the recollection of others, Mr. Moore's mill was the first. It does not matter which of these mills was built first, as they were of untold benefit to the early settlers, and prosperity and thrift did not begin really to manifest itself, until the people could get their lumber manufactured in their own township. There is a difference in the recollection of the early settlers, in regard to events that transpired, many years ago.

MERCHANTS.

From the best information that I am able to obtain, it appears that William Dewey, who resided in the northwest part of the town, on the premises now occupied by Leander Rhodes, retailed dry goods and groceries, prior to the year 1830, occupying part of his dwelling house for a store. Mr. Dewey owned an ashery, and bought ashes of the early settlers, paying for them with dry goods and groceries. The early settlers, while clearing their land and burning timber, were careful to save their field ashes, scraping them into heaps, and selling them generally for six or seven cents a bushel. While Mr. Dewey was selling goods at his residence, Mr. Andrew Tryon, from Huntsburg, fitted up a small frame building, at the Center, for a store, filled it with goods, and did business a year or two, adopting the credit system; but, finding it unprofitable in a new township, to sell goods on credit, abandoned the enterprise, and went into other business. After Tryon evacuated his store at the Center, Mr. Dewey filled the same building with goods, and continued in the mercantile business for several years, employing the venerable Spencer Garritt, who was then a young man, as clerk.

Henry Wells succeeded Mr. Dewey in the mercantile business, erected the first building at the Center, designed especially for a store, and brought on a large assortment of dry goods and groceries. Mr. Wells continued in business for several years, and until his death. After the demise of Henry, George Wells bought the store, and engaged in the same business for a time, and finally sold out to George W. Garritt, who continued to occupy the same building, until about the year 1865, when he sold the same to Horace Tucker, and built for himself a new store on the opposite corner, where he is still doing a successful business. Mr. Tucker, after trading a year or two, abandoned the business, and, about the year 1872, sold the old store to Mr. H. G. Rich, of Trumbull, Ashtabula county. Mr. Rich brought on a large assortment of goods, and, being successful in trade, the next year, erected a large and commodious building for a store, which he still continues to occupy.

TAVERNS.

About the year 1836, there being no tavern in the township, Bushnell Austin, who resided about one mile south of the Center, near what is known at

the present time as the plank road corners, made a public house of his residence, where he continued to entertain travelers for a number of years. Soon after the completion of the plank road, in 1848, from Painesville to Warren, Mr. Austin built a large, elegant hotel, on the same corners, which still remains, not a hotel, but as an institution of by-gone days.

About the year 1840, Archibald Austin, commenced keeping a public house at the Center. "Uncle Archie," as he was familliarly called, continued to "run" the hotel, for better or for worse, for some years, and was finally succeeded by Daniel Robinson. About the year 1864, Mr. Seth Whitney, the present proprietor, purchased the hotel and premises, and has, during the past few years, enlarged and improved the same, until it has justly merited the reputation of being one of the most comfortable and pleasant hotels in the country.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES.

Previous to the year 1820, no Christian minister had found his way among the early settlers, to preach the Gospel, though many of them, if not all, desired to hear the Gospel preached, and participate in divine service, on the first day of the week. Soon after the above date, the Rev. Jonathan Winchester, a Congregational preacher and missionary, sent to northern Ohio, by the Missionary Society of the United States, came occasionally, and, perhaps, by invitation, preached to the people. At a still later period, the few members, who formerly belonged to the Congregational church, procured the services of the Rev. Orange Lyman, of Madison, one-fourth of the time, preaching alternately, at the residence of Sherman Dayton and Rosswell Stevens.

About the year 1822, the Rev. William Brown, a Methodist preacher, located in the north part of the township, where he gathered a little band of Christians, and instituted a class, or society, where they enjoyed preaching or social worship, as often as once a week. Baldwin Morris was chosen class-leader.

Sometime during the year 1828, a few who had formerly been members of the Methodist church, in other States, residing at the Center, or in the immediate vicinity, deemed it expedient to organize themselves into a church, which was accordingly done. The charter members of this church were, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan R. Whitney, Almeda Moore, and Harriet Miller. This church, consisting of only eight members, held their weekly meeting in a log building, the residence of Capt. Elihu Moore. Mr. Moore was chosen their first class-leader. Not long after the organization of this church, a powerful revival of religion commenced, under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Crawford, an eloquent preacher and persuasive exhorter, which continued, says my informant, until a majority of the inhabitants of the township were converted, and gathered into the church.

About this time, the class at the north part of the town, having no permanent organization, came and united with the church at the center. This church, for several years, continued to exert a salutary influence in the community, and gain in numbers and wealth, so that, about the year 1830, they were able to build a large meeting-house, sufficiently capacious to accommodate an audience of five hundred persons. In the interim, between 1840 and '45, the equanimity of the church was seriously disturbed by the agitation of the subject of slavery. The whole brotherhood professed to be opposed to slavery, but still a majority of them took conservative ground, while others, becoming ultra in their views, severed their connection with the church, eleven members withdrawing in one day, and, during the year 1845, several others seceded. These seceders, united themselves in a separate church organization, under the name of "True Wesleyans," or "Wesleyan Methodists." This new church, for a few years, had

some accessions to their membership, and, with some outside assistance, erected for themselves a comfortable house of worship, and continued a separate body of Christians, until after the slaves were made free by virtue of the Emancipation Proclamation, of President Lincoln. For several years prior to the abolition of slavery, this church had evidently been on the decline, and had discontinued their regular meetings.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In the year 1829, the few families residing in different parts of the township, having formerly been members of the Congregational church, prior to their immigration to northern Ohio, deemed it expedient to enter in covenant relations with each other in a church capacity, thereby forming a nucleus around which others of like faith might be gathered in future years. Prior to the year 1829, a missionary in the employ of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, by the name of Jonathan Winchester, occasionally visited Montville, and preached to the people, alternately, at the residences of Roswell Stevens and Sherman Dayton. Saturday, August 1, 1829, the said Winchester met the brethren at the residence of Christopher Pratt, and delivered to them a lecture, preparatory to the formation of a church. Accordingly, on the following day, (Sunday, August 2d), the brotherhood assembled at the same place, and united themselves in church relation under the name of "First Congregational church of Montville." The charter members of this church were Roswell Stevens and wife, from the Congregational church in Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio; Sherman Dayton and Elizabeth Dayton, his wife, from the church in Eden, Erie county, New York; and Christopher Pratt, formerly a member of the church in Westfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and Abigail Pratt, wife of Harvey Pratt, presented a letter from the church in North Guilford, Connecticut, where she had formerly been a member, and united in the new organization in this township. The first officers of the church were Roswell Stevens, deacon, Sherman Dayton, moderator and clerk. The Rev. Mr. Winchester, being present on this occasion, preached a sermon, and, after setting things in order in the church, administered the sacrament to them. This devoted band of Christians did not forget the assembling of themselves together weekly, for prayer and social worship, having only occasional preaching for nearly two years.

In the year 1831, the church had some accessions to its membership by the arrival from Connecticut, of Randall Hart, George Cook, with their families, and Seth Whitney. These, uniting with the infant church, and combining their efforts, succeeded in procuring the services of the Rev. Mr. Cobb for a portion of the time; and, the next year, (1832) the services of the Rev. Jason Chapin. In the latter part of September of this year, Absalom Wells, his wife, Henry Wells, Anna Wells and Harriet Wells, their children, united with the church, presenting their letters from the church in New Hartford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, January 6, 1833, Olive Pratt, joined by letter from the church in Burton, this county. During this year (1833), the church enjoyed the preaching of the Rev. Orange Lyman, of Thompson. The family of Absalom Wells were well educated, especially in the science of vocal music. Henry Wells was an efficient teacher, and the early settlers of this township were greatly indebted to him for their knowledge of the science of vocal music.

During the year 1833, the membership of the church was still further increased by the arrival from Connecticut of the following persons, to wit: Noyes Baldwin and family, Stanley Spencer, and George A. Mowrey and his family. These, on the 10th of October, united with the church, except Mr. Mowrey. During the year 1834, Lyman S. Bacheldor presented his letter from the Con-

gregational church of New Hartford, and united with the church here. For some years after this, the church continued to receive accessions by emigration from abroad, and conversions at home. About this time, a religious revival commenced, and continued until fifteen or twenty were converted and gathered into the church.

The congregation at this time, becoming numerically strong and influential, continued to exert a salutary influence in the community, until about the year 1843, when arrangements were made by the church for building a house of worship. A site whereon to build was secured and paid for, the timber and other lumber were mostly on the ground, four or five hundred dollars were paid on subscription as a building fund, and the prospect for the future prosperity of the church was all that could be desired. Soon after this, however, certain events transpired which seriously affected the peace and harmony of the brotherhood. The membership became divided into two nearly equal parties or factions, which increased to such a degree that the enterprise of building was abandoned, and the church continued to wane rapidly until its organization was given up. Several of the members of this church are still residents of this township, and are numbered among our most exemplary citizens. Some of them have united with the Methodist church, and others remain firmly adhering to their former principles. I have the authority of J. V. Whitney, esq., for saying that the Congregational church, soon after its formation, organized the first Sunday-school of this township, with Henry Wells as superintendent. The Methodist people organized a Sunday-school at an early day, which has been sustained with commendable interest to the present time.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

For several years after the Congregational church discontinued their meetings, the Methodist church had the controlling influence in religious matters and morals, until as late as the year 1859, when Elder Orrin Gates, a Christian or Disciple preacher commenced a protracted meeting in the Wesleyan church, at the center of Montville, on the 30th day of December, and continuing until the 16th day of January, 1860. At this meeting, twelve persons became obedient to the faith, and were buried in baptism; and these converts, together with the few others of like faith, who were residing in the township, at a meeting called expressly for the purpose of organizing a Christian or Disciple church, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1860, pledged themselves to each other and to God to walk in love and in obedience to Christ. The names of the charter members of this church are as follows: Lucius A. Baldwin and Frances Baldwin, his wife; John Murray and Esther Murray, his wife; Henry N. Skinner and his wife, Mary Skinner; Kate Chamberlin; William Proctor and Martha, his wife; Stephen Case; Luther Wight and Eliza Wight; William Johnson and Catharine Johnson, his wife. The first officers of the church were Lucius A. Baldwin and John Murray, overseers or elders, and Stephen Case was elected deacon. June 10, 1860, Jerusha Baldwin united with the church; also, on the same day, Lucius A. Robertson and Emeline Robertson united, presenting letters from the church where they had formerly been members. July 29th of the same year, Mrs. Lois Hayes united by letter, and, on September 23d, Caroline Robinson identified herself with the church. The above shows the rise and progress of the church for the first two years of its existence, until June 15, 1862. After this, for four or five years, the church continued to prosper, having frequent accessions to its membership, until it numbered about seventy-five. This church, about the first of May, 1864, organized a Sunday-school of about one hundred scholars, on the union plan, with Anson Shaw, superintendent, and the Rev. Joseph Davidson, of Oberlin, who was temporarily residing in this

township, assisting superintendent. This school has been continued with more or less interest to the present time. In the year 1866, the church made arrangements for building a house of worship, and, with the aid of friendly outsiders, succeeded in building and completing a commodious and pleasant house of worship.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Roswell Stevens and wife, whose history has already been given in a previous chapter, were the first settlers of Montville. Their son, Seth, and their grandson, Nelson A. Stevens, are now living upon the old homestead.

Mr. Stevens' daughter, Venice Hart, says, as she was going, about a mile and a half, through the woods to school, a large bear followed near her, by the side of the road, for a considerable distance.

Rufus B. Dayton came, in 1816, from Eden, Erie county, New York, and several others came about the same time, whose names are mentioned in a previous chapter.

In 1822, Abijah Nickerson came to Montville, from the State of New York, and purchased the farm of Hazard Andrews, where Eber H. Brown now lives, in sections twelve and thirteen. The names of his sons are: Hiram, Jonah, George, Joseph, and Gould, and his daughter, Almira Underwood, wife of the Rev. Asa B. Underwood. Nickerson lived on that farm, until he sold to Philip Garritt, in 1829, and removed to Portage county.

The same year, 1822, Moses K. Stevens, from Buffalo, New York, Richard Richardson, Amasa Stetson, from New York; and James Andrews, brother of Hazard Andrews, immigrated to Montville. Moses K. Stevens, and his son, Ephriam C., lived on the farm, now owned by Oliver Basquin, in section number two. Mr. Stevens was a remarkable man, and a very unfortunate one. He was called Captain Stevens. He was, for many years, captain of a boat on the lakes, and, at the commencement of the war of 1812, was very wealthy. His son says he owned, at that time, six vessels, on Lake Erie, a fine dwelling-house, and a large warehouse. One of his boats, which cost him three thousand dollars, was lost on its first trip. The British destroyed his other vessels, and in five minutes after, his wife and children were compelled to flee for their lives, and, looking back, saw the soldiers setting fire to their residence, and in a short time all was consumed. They were, thus, in a few days left penniless. All lost, by the cruel ravages of war. Mr. Stevens felt the loss so severely, that his reason became dethroned, and ever after, until his death, he aimlessly wandered about the country, without making any effort to accumulate property, and even refused to stay with his son. He was large in stature, and very strong, and while unloading his vessels, would enter the hold, and throw barrels of salt on deck, as easily as a common man could throw a ten-pound weight. Mr. John V. Whitney informed me that he was a frequent visitor at his school every winter, until he died. He died, suddenly, at a hotel, in Concord, now Lake county, and his remains were laid in their last resting place, in the Montville cemetery, in the lot owned by Peter Wintersteen. During the beginning of his prosperity, he was in the military service of the United States, and was posted, with a detachment of soldiers, at Black Rock, New York. He at last rests in his peaceful bed, where the ravages of war will never reach him more.

Amasa Stetson took up one hundred and forty acres of land, in section number three, about two miles north of the center. His family consisted of himself, wife, and eight children: Amos, Benjamin C., Spencer C., Priscilla, Fanny, Elosia, Fidelia, and Sally Ann. Mr. Stetson was an exemplary man, and was much respected.

Spencer C. Stetson lived on the old homestead until his death, which hap-

pened in the year 1875, February 10th. During his life time, he filled many places of trust in the township; was class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal society, in his neighborhood, for many years.

In 1821, John Conant settled in this town, locating at the center. He was a shoemaker by trade, and a very quiet, inoffensive citizen.

Gould Nickerson was accused, by some, of encouraging litigation among the people, but afterwards, he held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and during his official career, greatly discouraged the habit of going to law, and his influence effected a very desirable reformation in the practice of litigation. His example has been followed ever since.

Asa B. Underwood settled on a piece of land in section number twenty-three. Afterwards he purchased one hundred acres, about one and a half miles east of the center; he eventually sold this last place to Washington Brockway, and is now living with his son-in-law, George Wells, of Grundy county, Iowa. He was a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than forty years. For many years Mr. Underwood held the office of township clerk, and for several years was one of the trustees of the township. In early times Mr. Underwood went to Windsor to purchase a young pig, and in returning home with his pig, it was through the woods most of the way, and when nearing some large oak trees, much to his surprise, came in contact with two bears. One climbed a tree, while the other sat upon its haunches, showing no disposition to retreat, but saluted him with a surly growl. He said he clasped his hand over the pig's nose and mouth, to prevent its making a noise, and left bruin, "alone in his glory," as fast as possible.

Daniel B. Underwood purchased land in section eighteen, where Canfield L. Whitney now resides, and lived there until the spring of 1835, when he sold to Bushnel Austin, and moved to Portage county, where he soon died of the hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a man of more than ordinary ability. In education, he excelled. A splendid penman—much of his writing can now be seen in the old township records. He was an excellent teacher—the third justice of the peace—of sterling integrity, and strictly honest.

Jonas Underwood, jr., came here from the State of New York, but all of the Underwoods were originally from Barre, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Jonas settled on a farm in section twenty-three, on the center road, where he lived until about the year 1850, when he sold and, with his family, moved to Henry county, Illinois, after which he was killed, by being run over by a train of cars, while on a visit in Michigan. He held many positions of trust in the township.

In 1824, Jonas Underwood, sr., Ransel, his son, and Philander Raymond settled in the township. The Underwoods bought and lived on a farm in section eighteen, one mile south of the center. Ransel Underwood held office in the township for many years; a truly pious man; a pillar in the Methodist Episcopal church, and a class leader for over forty years. Jonas Underwood claimed to be a Universalist, but anything but pious.

Joseph Metcalf originally came from Connecticut. The Metcalf family owned about eight hundred acres of land, in sections twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four—the most of it in section twenty-two. Metcalf settled on the place now owned by Homer Bill; lived there many years, until he finally sold out, and went to Illinois.

Sherman Dayton, whose name has been mentioned in a former chapter, was an intelligent, enterprising and kind-hearted man.

In 1833, a project was started to lay out a State road, and establish a mail route, and daily mail coaches, from Mantua, Portage county, to Madison, then in Geauga county. Two routes were proposed; the settlers residing on the

north and south road, in the west part of Huntsburg, Montville, and Thompson, contended for the west route, while those living on the center road through those townships, contended as earnestly to have the route located through the center of said townships. The contest became so bitter that it was the cause of the estrangement, forever, of old and intimate friends. The center route was finally established. Colonel Dayton felt disappointed and aggrieved, and soon sold his farm to Richard Curtis, in 1837, and removed to Madison, now Lake county, where he died, in 1862.

Spencer Garrett, son-in-law of Elihu Moore, came from Torrington, Connecticut, in the year 1829, and located at the center of the township. He was a cooper by trade; was many years postmaster; was an acting justice of the peace twelve years: township clerk three years, and has held the office of township trustee. He is still living on his old place, aged eighty-three years. He had one son, Frederick, an editor, who died in the State of Arkansas.

George W. Garrett continued in the mercantile business up to July 14, 1878, when he died. His store and goods were sold to A. E. Miller and a Mr. Hendry, of Madison, who are continuing the trade. His son, James W. Garrett, is living on his farm, in the north part of the township. Henry W. is living at the center. His daughter, Louisa, was married to D. M. Robertson, and died some years ago. Elizabeth married a Mr. Logan, an editor in Texas, and died there, in 1876. Esther is living in the township, the wife of J. A. Mowrey.

Nathaniel Bailey and his sons, Jesse and Elijah B. Bailey, emigrated from the State of New York, and purchased land, about one mile north of the center, on the old Stevens road, in sections eight and nine. Jesse Bailey died about 1868, and Elijah B. died March 21, 1871, aged sixty-six. Elijah acquired a handsome property, and was justice of the peace for three years.

September 23, 1831, Randall Hart and his family, Salmon, David, Randall, jr., Lemuel, Amerit, Lois, Cortentia, and Letitia, came from Westfield, Hamden county, Masssachusetts. Randall Hart, sr., died many years ago,—date not remembered. Salmon and David are still living in this town. Randall lives in Ashtabula county, and Lemuel resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

Seth Whitney came from Granville, Massachusetts, in September, 1831, and resided in this town until his death, October 12, 1875. He was an industrious man, and enterprising, and acquired a large property. He held many positions of trust, in the township, both civil and religious. He left one son, Henry P. Whitney, now living in the old mansion house, built by Elihu Moore, which was owned by his father at the time of his death.

Henry P. held the office of postmaster for several years, until this present summer (1878) he resigned the office, and Veits E., son of John V. Whitney, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Johnson Allen and family, Samuel Roath and family, his sons, John, Lewis, Isaac, James, and Samuel, jr. Mr. Allen located northeast of the center, and the Roaths located in the extreme north part of the town, on the old road, north of Wintersteen's, in section number two. They are all dead, or moved away, except the wife of James Wintersteen, and the wife of Ephraim C. Stevens.

Absalom Wells and family, Israel Barnes and his wife, Lucy Barnes, came from New Hartford, Connecticut, arriving here June 4, 1832. Wells came the year before, and began to build his house. He purchased seven hundred acres of land, extending from the center, east, in sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, on the south side of the road. Barnes lived with Wells until his death, which occurred June 5, 1832, aged seventy-seven. Lucy Barnes died October 24, 1834. Absalom Wells died at his residence December 11, 1842, aged fifty-six. Marilla Wells, his wife, died at the residence of her daughter in Sandusky, August 30, 1866, aged seventy-five years.

In the year 1823, John Carman, Dr. Daniel Allen and his sons, Daniel, jr., John and Albert, came to Montville. Jonas Underwood came at the same time. Dr. Allen lived in Montville many years. His son, Albert, is still living in the north part of the township. Daniel Allen, jr., sold his farm in 1836, and united with the Mormon dupes at Kirtland. John Allen died, leaving a son, John Allen, who is now living in the north part of the township. John Carman settled on a piece of land in section number two. After a few years, he sold out to Solomon Chapin.

In 1825 James Noble, James T. Dewey, Amos Dewey, Mosely Dewey and Philip Smith were added to the list of settlers. James Noble married Henrietta Dewey, and purchased a farm in sections nine and twelve. James T. Dewey lived on a farm in section eight, for several years. He finally sold his farm to Orin S. Pease, and emigrated to Iowa. Amos and Mosely Dewey owned farms in section nine.

Philip Smith purchased a farm in section number two, lived on it several years, then sold, and went west.

James and Abial Haskins, and William Dewey settled in Montville in 1826. After a few years, the Haskins, as the township became more thickly settled, found it expedient to flee before the advancing civilization, sold out, and went further west.

William Dewey purchased several hundred acres of land in sections nine and ten. He was quite wealthy, had several thousand dollars in money, and his wife, thousands more. He always wanted to do a large business, to have many hired men about him, but lacking energy himself, he constantly lost money, his business did not pay, and eventually, his money was gone, and he a poor man.

John C. Williams and Stephen Kelsey came in 1827. Williams was the first militia captain in Montville, and first class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal church. He lived in peace with all mankind, aud died as he had lived, in Montville, in 1870.

In the year 1828, a number of immigrants arrived from the east: Jonathan R. Whitney, Josiah Miller, and Elihu Moore with his family—Lucretius, William C., Charles A., Josiah G., Mary, and Adaline. These new-comers all settled at the center—Miller on the southwest corner, and Whitney on the northeast. Miller was, for many years, a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and afterwards in the Wesleyan church. He now lives at the center. Miller and Whitney both married daughters of Elihu Moore. Whitney was one of the charter members of the Methodist church, and afterwards joined the Wesley United Brethren church, and for many years preached to both churches. He now lives at the center. Elihu Moore purchased about nine hundred acres of land at, and east of, the center, on the north side of the center road. He had a brother, Theron, who had an interest in the land. Moore built the house where Henry P. Whitney now lives. He was enterprising and benevolent; his house was the home of the weary traveler, and his table was constantly spread for the hungry. He furnished a home for all preachers and members of the Methodist Episcopal church while attending meeting. He died at his own residence, November 19, 1862. His son, Lucretius, lives in Michigan; William, in Fredonia, Portage county; Charles, in Adams county, Wisconsin.

Lyman Allen came also in 1828, and settled on section number four. He lived there many years. He sold, and he and his family moved to Evansville, Indiana.

Levi Beach also came the same year, and settled in the east part of the town.

I find by the records that, in 1828, there were twenty-four persons listed for taxation of personal property. There were thirteen horses, and ninety-six head

of cattle of all ages, taxed in the town. In 1827, twenty-one persons were taxed on eight horses and seventy eight head of cattle. In 1825 there were only five horses and sixty-three head of cattle listed for taxation. 1826, nineteen names, listed six horses, valued at two hundred and forty dollars, and seventy head of cattle, valued at five hundred and sixty dollars. All horses were valued at forty dollars, and all cattle at eight dollars each. Sheep, swine, furniture, and some other property, was not taxed. In 1829, there was no house of sufficient value to be taxed.

Gould Nickerson says he built the first framed house and barn in Montville.

The first lawyers that ever managed a lawsuit in Montville were Samuel Mathews and Henry C. Paine.

In 1829, Truman Allen came, and purchased a farm of one hundred acres in section eighteen, one-half mile south of the center, and has lived on the same place until the present year, 1878.

Philip Garritt, from the Isle of Man, purchased Abijah Nickerson's farm, and lived on it for many years.

William Vorse, a brother of the wife of Jonas Underwood, a joiner by trade, lived in town several years, married Lois Hart, daughter of Randall Hart, and subsequently went to Wisconsin.

The same year, Christopher and Harvey Pratt, father and son, came from Westfield, Massachusests, and settled on land one-half mile north of the center, where they lived many years. William Bugby now owns part of the Pratt farm, on which he now resides.

In 1835, several persons moved into Montville. The Austin family came early in the season—Archibald, the head of the family, with his sons, Bushnel, William, and Andrew, and Emeline, his daughter. Rufus H. Wrisley and William Johnson, sons-in-law of Archibald Austin, came this year. Uncle Archie, as he was familiarly called, died about the year 1863 or 1864.

Bushnel Austin, at the plank road corners, erected two dwelling houses and a hotel; he also bought Mr. David Underwood's place, and, some years after, sold to his son, Lyman H. Austin, removed to Concord, and bought a farm there, upon which he lived until his death. William is still living upon the same place he purchased of Gould Nickerson.

Rufus H. Wrisley purchased a place of Mr. Nickerson, and occupied it for several years, and afterwards sold to Simeon Evans, and purchased a place at South Thompson, where he still resides. For many years, he held the office of justice of the peace, and other positions of trust. Johnson is now living in the northeast part of the township, a quiet, peaceable man. Andrew, is living in the south part of the township, and, for many years, has filled offices, both civil and religious. He has been an acting justice about fifteen years or more. Emeline married Seth Stevens, and is living with her husband, on the old Stevens homestead. Linus Batchelder purchased land in section number eighteen, Munn tract, and shortly after, sold to Reuben Loomis, and is now living in Wisconsion. Alfred Robinson, came to Montville, in 1835, and took possession in the name of his wife, Clarrissa Metcalf, of one hundred acres, more or less, in section twenty-four. This land was claimed by the Nickersons, and one of them sold the same, to a man by the name of Bruce,* who tried, by legal means, to eject Robinson from the land. The title was in litigation, ten or fifteen years. At length, Robinson obtained a decree in his favor, and sold the land to Rufus L. Rhodes, and went to Claridon to live. Philemon Batchelder, and his son, Benjamin N. Batchelder, came to Montville, about this time, 1835, and purchased a farm of Guy Carlton, in section number twenty-

* We think this name should be Drew instead of Bruce.

three, where B. N. B. now resides. Philemon died many years ago. In 1836, Isaac Leggett, and his sons, Mortimer D., Charles and James, with his sons-in-law, G. N. Hoffman and Jacob Clock. Mr. Leggett, was a Hixite quaker in principle, a quiet, intelligent man. He emigrated from Tompkins county, New York.

M. D. Leggett is well known throughout the entire country. He was first a teacher, then an attorney, then a brigadier-general, making his mark in every engagement, whether in the swamps of the Yazoo, or storming the hill in front of Atlanta, and four times at the bayonet's point, repulsing Hardee's desperadoes, never yielding an inch. General Leggett is now holding office under the government of the United States.

John and Peter McNaughton, came to Montville, from the state of New York, in 1835, and settled in section nineteen. Their father purchased about seven hundred acres of land, and intended to settle all of his sons, seven in number, upon it. Some years after, M. D. McNaughton, came and located a part of the land, and lived on it, several years, and then sold the same to Enos Clark, who still resides on the farm. Mr. Clark has sold the farm to R. L. Rhodes, and bought a house and lot at the Center. Mr. C. will give Mr. Rhodes possession April 1, 1879. M. D. McNaughton has gone to reside in Medina county. Peter McNaughton, after staying on his land two or three years, left, and went to Cincinnati; from there to New Orleans, and has not been heard from for the last twenty-five years. John M. McNaughton, is still living on the farm he first improved. Orin S. Pearce, purchased a farm of James F. Dewey, in 1842, in section seven and eight, and lived upon it until 1852, when he sold to H. B. Everett, and purchased the farm formerly owned by Absalom Wells, at the Center, and after a few years, sold the same to Julius Baldwin, and built him a house, on the opposite side of the street, where he lived until his death, May 26, 1870, Mr. B. Everett came from Granville, Licking county, in the fall of 1852. Mr. Everett is still living on the farm bought of O. S. Pease.

Selah Daniels came from Freedom, Portage county, many years ago, and purchased lands a mile and a half east of the center, where he and his son have built a steam saw-mill that is doing a fine business.

About the year 1847 Alvin Crittenden and his son, Henry, came to Montville from the State of New York, and purchased the Wells farm, of James Porter, and lived upon it till 1853, when he sold it to Orrin S. Pease. He has gone west. Mr. Crittenden was a gentleman of culture and refinement.

September 29, 1848, E. B. Perry, from the township of Perry, Lake county, came and purchased one hundred acres of land from Joseph Battles, in section number eleven, cleared up the farm, and erected buildings, where his son, Albert, now resides.

James Porter came to Montville, from Portage county, and purchased, at first and subsequently, five or six hundred acres of land, in sections nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two. He erected a saw-mill that was run by water power, but subsequently changed the water for steam power---this mill is doing a good business.

Evelon and Truman Bill came from Massachusetts, and settled on lands in the east part of the township, in the year 1834. About this time Samuel Wilkinson purchased lands in section fifteen, south of the road. Evelon Bill, soon after coming here, met with a loss of three hundred dollars, which was stolen from his vest pocket, while the house was left alone a short time. Evelon and Truman were keeping bachelor's hall, in the Beach house, so called, and were out working on the road. They lived secluded in a small settlement, east of the swamps, the road through which was almost impassable, and with them as with

others, "necessity was the mother of invention," they, for many years, used as a vehicle of travel, what they called a "dug-out," which was one half of a large whitewood log, eight or ten feet long, dug out like a canoe, made round at one end, with a knob, by which to hitch a pair of cattle with chain; with this they could cross our creeks. It would not turn over, or catch against roots, or any other obstruction. For years some went to church, regularly, with their families in the "dugout," improvising a seat at the back end. Mrs. Levi Beach, on one occasion, with her "dug-out" and one ox, went through the woods, without any road, not even underbrushed, or marked trees to follow, to Huntsburg, to do her marketing.

The Bills have become wealthy, and, as a contrast, they ride at present, in fine covered carriages, on grand roads, in the summer season, as smooth as the house floor. Evelon died December 7, 1868; Truman is still living about a quarter of a mile west of the center; Wilkin lived a few years on his farm, when he exchanged it for a farm in Windsor, and, selling that, went west, but soon came back, broken down in health, when he entered the Methodist Episcopal conference, as a traveling preacher. He is now practicing medicine in Jefferson, Ashtabula county.

The same year, 1834, Lyman Williams came from Massachusetts, and settled on lot six, in section nineteen, Munn tract, where he lived for many years, working his farm, and blacksmithing. He has a son, John M., who is in a banking house in Iowa. Williams now lives in Windsor, Ashtabula county.

The same year, Samuel P. Whitney and his son, John V. Whitney, his daughter Harriet, and Lurena L., came from Granville, Hampden county, Massachusetts, and settled on lands in section seventeen, Munn tract. Samuel P. was an honest, industrious and quiet citizen, lived respected by all. He died December 16, 1871, aged ninety-six years, one month and seven days—the oldest man that has died in the township. John V. is still living on the old homestead. Harriet married Samuel Rhodes, jr., and lives on lot one, section seventeen, Munn tract. Lurena L. married Horace B. Everett, and lives about one and a quarter miles north of the center. John V. Whitney is a man of more than ordinary talent. He has done a business at surveying in this and the adjoining county of Ashtabula, has been a successful teacher, for many years, and has held various offices of trust and profit—county commissioner, three terms; county school examiner for many years, and still holds that office; he has held the office of justice of the peace, and has been township trustee for several years. All of which offices he has conducted to the satisfaction of all.

Lyman S. Batchelder came, in 1831, and purchased land in lot number three, section number eighteen, in the Munn tract, and with his son, James, is living upon the same land at the present time. Mr. Batchelder is a quiet man, and a substantial citizen.

In 1832, Guy Carlton, Fred Tucker, and his brother, Asa Tucker, Geo. Cook, and his son, Geo. S. Cook, and Hiram Tucker, settled in this township. Guy Carlton came from Huntsburg, as, also, did the Tuckers. George Cook came from New Hartford, Connecticut. He was blind for many years. The time of his death is not remembered. Ceo. S. Cook sold his farm, a few years since, and went to McLean county, Illinois.

Rufus L. Rhodes came from West Hampton, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1833, and purchased lands in section twenty-three, where he now resides. By untiring industry, and close economy, he has accumulated a large property. The next spring, 1834, his father, Samuel Rhodes, and his brothers, Alonzo and Sydney, and the next fall Samuel, jr., came and purchased lands, and, by untiring industry, all have acquired a handsome property, and each of them are well to do and independent farmers.

Montville has never had a murder, assassination, or a suicide, that has been known, committed within its limits.

Leonard Stroud, who murdered his wife, and committed suicide, in Troy, last winter (1877), once lived in Montville, nearly or quite, forty years ago. His first wife was the daughter of Nathaniel Bailey, of this town. He was always considered a man of violent temper, and inclined to be revengeful. "I once," says John V. Whitney, esq., "at a law-suit before Spencer Garritt, saw Stroud get very angry with the court, and use very insulting language, when the court ordered the constable, Guy Carlton, to interfere. The constable reprimanded him, when Stroud turned upon him, and said: "You old catfish, you are fit for nothing but to hang up in a 'pothecary shop, to cut emetics off from."

In the fall of 1853, John B. Brace came from Victor, Ontario county, New York, and purchased Asa B. Underwood's farm in section twenty-three, and where he and his son, Peter B., are living at the present time.

In 1856 Edward Bailey purchased the farm of Truman Bill, in section number fifteen, where he still resides. Mr. Bailey came from Goshen, Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Jonas B. Underwood, sr., said, that about the year 1825, he was, at one time, in the large extent of woods, in the southeast part of this township, he heard a terrible crashing noise, in the distance, that seemed to be approaching nearer to him every moment. In fear, he stepped behind a tree, and looked to ascertain the cause of the noise, when he discovered a drove of animals, that, to him, seemed much like a drove of mules with kitchen chairs tied to their heads, He afterwards, from description, concluded they were a drove of elk.

In 1844 I. N. Skinner came from Kirtland, and bought Henry Campbell's farm, about two miles north of the center, where he still resides. He is eighty-four or eighty-five years of age, this present year (1878). He is remarkably active and cheerful, and retains all his faculties, seemingly unimpaired. He first located in Mentor, Lake county, in 1816, and married in 1817. His wife was Sylvia Baldwin, the first school-teacher in Kirtland. He walked, about one year ago from Painesville to Montville, in one day, a distance of fourteen miles. Mr. Skinner was a soldier in the war of 1812, and now draws a pension.

Henry Wells, son of Absalom Wells, was well educated, especially in the science of vocal music. He was many years a merchant. He died December 24, 1844. Ralph, after living on a farm some years, died January 22, 1854. Absalom, jr., died October 21, 1845; at the time of his death he was only nineteen years old. Maria Wells married Stanley Spencer, and is now living in Huntsburg. Harriet married a Mr. Cowdery, and is now living in Sandusky. Marilla married M. D. Leggett, now Gen. Leggett, of Cleveland; she died in 1877.

In the year 1832, Noyes Baldwin came from Connecticut, and purchased lands of Horace Gillett, one mile west of the center, where his widow still lives. He was a man of sterling integrity, very industrious, and made a very useful citizen. He died many years ago.

Stanley Spencer came the same year, and settled on lands in section twelve, adjoining Mr. Baldwin's. He died on his farm, of apoplexy, in the year 1860. One of his daughters married Charles Steer, now living in Huntsburg; the other married Dayton Steer, M. D., and is now living in Huntsburg. His son, John, is now living in Painesville.

George A. Mowrey came in the year 1832, and settled on land next west of Spencer's. He died in 1863 or 1864.

Anson Shaw came to Montville, in 1861, from Munson, in this county, and purchased the farm formerly owned by Stanley Spencer. He lived on said farm

for twelve or thirteen years, then sold out to M. B. Bacon, and bought Lyman William's place, at the center, where he still resides. His wife died April 27, 1878. Shaw has been an acting justice of the peace for the last twelve years.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

November 10, 1826, the trustees of the township met, and divided into two school districts. The north half was set off as district number one, and contained two tiers of sections, or a strip across the north part of the township nearly two miles in width. District number two contained all the remaining south part of the township. District number one, as certified by the trustees, contained, at that time, fifteen freeholders, and district number two contained seven freeholders, as certified by Jonas Underwood, Sherman Dayton, and Samuel Lowdon, trustees, and attested by Asa B. Underwood, Clerk. January 18, 1828, the trustees of Montville, and the trustees of Thompson, met, and, by mutual agreement, attached the northwestern part of district number one, in Montville, to district number three, in Thompson, called the Bostwick district. April 24, 1830, the trustees met, and formed another district—number three—from the south part of district number two, containing two tiers of sections, or a strip two miles wide, across the south part of the township. January 30, 1830, the trustees formed a district in the west part of the township—number four—taken from districts numbers one and two. The trustees, at that time, were: Spencer Garritt, Sherman Dayton, and Ransel Underwood, and David B. Underwood, clerk. In 1843, district number one was again divided, and another district formed—called district number five. Afterwards another district was formed from the east part of district number two, and still another from district numbers one and two, making seven in all. Log school-houses were built in districts numbers one, two, three, and four, and occupied for a few years. During the years 1834 and 1835, good frame houses were built in districts numbers one, two, three, and four. The rest of the districts never had any other than frame houses, from their organization.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The following account of Odd Fellows was not received in time to be printed with Judge Smith's history of the societies of the county:

Several persons in Montville were members, for several years, of Geauga lodge, I. O. O. F., located at East Claridon, they took demits, and, on the fourteenth day of August, 1856, having obtained a charter, organized a lodge in Montville. The names of the charter members are as follows, to-wit: George A. Mowrey, N. G.; William Austin, V. G.; Joshua Bosley, Seth Stevens, Job Broughton, and Anson Gridley, secretary. They first owned a hall in the store of George Wells. Some years after, their membership having rapidly increased, by the addition of persons residing at the center, and further north, they deemed it expedient to locate the hall at the center.

About the year 1865 they purchased a piece of ground of Spencer Garritt, esq., and, joining with H. G. Rich, who built a large store, partly upon his own and partly upon land of the Odd Fellows, they occupied a large and beautiful hall, and a suite of rooms in the second story of the building. They continued to occupy this hall, and prospered, until the fifteenth day of March, 1877, when the building took fire, and burned to the ground. The Odd Fellows sustained a severe loss; all of their furniture, emblems, and regalia, were consumed. They were insured for one thousand dollars, which partially made up their loss. The next year, 1878, they erected another building of the same size as the one burned, on their own land, twenty-six by sixty, and finished the whole of the second story, for their own use. The lower story they sold to George W. Garritt, for a dry-goods store. They now have a splendid hall, newly furnished, to-

gether with a beautiful parlor, and ante-rooms. For two terms, of two years each, George W. Garritt has filled the office of representative to the State lodge. One term the district comprised the counties of Geauga, Lake, and Ashtabula. The present officers of the lodge (1878) are as follows: V. E. Whitney, N. G.; Charles Lorriers, V. G.; William Stillwell, R. C.; William Leland, treasurer; M. J. Leland, permanent secretary.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

March 3, 1873, the following persons met at Whitney's hall, at the center, and were, by Deputy Roswell Beach, of Thompson, organized into a grange, to-wit: R. H. Baldwin, Rosie Baldwin, Eugene Skinner, Orville Coe, John Allen and wife, Stephen Case, H. E. Roberts and wife, Benjamin Trask and wife, Byron Trask and wife, L. S. Batchelder, Jane Batchelder, Helen F. Shaw, and Frank Carraher. Their numbers have gradually increased. They now number about forty-five. They continued to meet at the above-named hall for a time, and then occupied the hall in the "Plank Road house," about a year. Since then they have occupied the hall first mentioned. Their agent, W. E. Baldwin, keeps a store of goods in the west part of the town, for the benefit of the grange, and others.

TEMPERANCE.

About the year 1876, the temperance wave reached Montville, and one hundred and twenty persons signed the pledge of "total abstinence" from all intoxicating drink. There has been a lodge of "Good Templars," and a lodge of the "Sons of Temperance," but for some cause, both have ceased to exist.

TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Spencer Dayton was county commissioner from 1854 to 1857; John V. Whitney, from 1857 to 1860. A. E. Miller was coroner for three years. John V. Whitney has been county school examiner, twenty-five years, from 1853 to 1878.

The first justice of the peace was Roswell Stevens, elected June 2, 1823. The following persons have held the office of justice of the peace: Roswell Stevens, Sherman Dayton, David B. Underwood, Spencer Garritt, Absalom Wells, Gould Nickerson, Rufus H. Wrisley, Hosea Harned, Randall Hart, John V. Whitney, Spencer Dayton, Andrew Austin, Zeno Sheldon, John M. Williams, L. M. Allen, Elijah Bailey, Job Broughton, and Anson Shaw.

The following persons have held the office of township clerk: First, Baldwin Morris, John Conant, Roswell Stevens, Asa B. Underwaod, William C. Moore, David R. Underwood, Absalom Wells, Spencer Garritt, John V. Whitney, Josiah G. Moore, Ralph Wells, Daniel M. Robertson, William G. Green, Rufus H. Wrisley, Ralph Wells, John M. Williams, Samuel L. Worden, Spencer Dayton, A. E. Miller, James W. Garritt, John E. Carlton, Andrew Austin, John S. Murray, Edward Tucker, Veits E. Whitney, Fayette W. Shaw, L. A. Baldwin, Almon A. Coe.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Sherman Dayton, Roswell Stevens, James Andrews, Amasa Stetson, John Conant, Jonas Underwood, jr., Samuel M. Loudon, Baldwin Morris, Philip Smith, John C. Williams, Samuel Nye, James Wintersteen, Asa A. Underwood, Lyman Allen, Spencer Garritt, Ransel Underwood, Randall Hart, Samuel Roath, Elihu Moore, Levi Roath, James Wintersteen, jr., Amos Dewey, Hosea Harned, Isaac Harned, Benjamin C. Stetson, William Austin, Asa Tucker, Henry S. Noble, Bushnel Austin, Stanley Spencer, R. L. Rhodes, J. M. McNaughton, Charles A. Moore, George S. Cook, Lyman Williams, G. N. Hoffman, George A. Mowrey, David Hart, Abram Phelps, Seth W. Long, Seth

Loomis, L. A. Baldwin, E. B. Perry, Anson Gridley, Isaac Leggett, J. N. Skinner, J. J. Williams, A. T. Paine, Seth Stevens, L. M. Allen, Joseph Tucker, William Proctor, John B. Brace, H. C. Skinner, Barney Ruggles, Archibald Austin, Thomas Gould, John V. Whitney, J. S. Leggett, L. C. Baldwin, R. H. Baldwin, S. C. Stetson, S. T. Paine, O. L. Coe, George Gray, Stephen Case, John Burr, J. M. McNaughton, jr., M. W. Nickerson, M. J. Leland, S. N. Dutton, Porter B. Brace, A. Basquin, Charles Hall, S. S. Hodges, Andrew Austin.

A LIST OF SCHOOL TEACHERS,

residents of Montville, that have taught schools successfully in this town, and in other places, to-wit: John V. Whitney, who taught school in a new schoolhouse, about two miles north of the center, in the winter of 1835–6. The house was inclosed, but without any floor, except loose boards thrown down, with temporary seats and desks, and not lathed or plastered. The school consisted of seventy-five scholars, taking all the children from Hambden to Hartsgrove, and from the south part of Thompson. He taught this school three winters in succession. The wages the first winter was ten dollars a month; the second and third, eleven dollars per month. Here follows a list of teachers: M. D. Leggett taught several terms in this town; more recently Helen F. Shaw, Fayette W. Shaw, W. A. Shaw, Eliza Hart, Ann Hart, Sarah Gould, Sarah and Mary Underwood, Emeline and Hattie Rhodes, Herbert Skinner, Veits E. Canfield, L. Frank, Nina and Worrallo Whitney, Elsie Garritt, Alta Burr, and others have all been successful teachers in this and other places.

POST-OFFICES AND MAIL ROUTES.

In 1823, a mail route was established from Unionville to Parkman, passing through Montville. The first postmaster was Roswell Stevens, who attended to the business faithfully until the year 1837, when he resigned, and recommended Andrew Tryon, who was selling goods at the center. Tryon held this office one or two years, when he left town, and Spencer Garritt was appointed to fill the vacancy. Before this time, the mail route was changed, and the mail was carried from Painesville, via Leroy, Thompson, Montville, Huntsburg, to Batavia (now Middlefield). At the change of administration in 1841, Garritt was removed, and Henry Wells received the appointment, and held the office until his death, in 1844. Seth Whitney succeeded Mr. Wells, and held the office until 1848, when he resigned and moved out of town. Alvin Crittenden then received the appointment, and made Jonathan R. Whitney his deputy, who attended to the duties of the office until Mr. Crittenden resigned, in 1851, and recommended George W. Garritt, who was selling goods in the building erected by Henry Wells. Garritt held the office until Abraham Lincoln was elected president, with the exception of a short time. George Wells held the office at the plank road corners.

At the commencement of Lincoln's administration, Cornelius Hill took the office, and held it four years, until 1864, when James W. Garritt received the office, and performed the duties of the office for a term of nine years, when he sold his property at the center to Alvin Bill, who got the appointment, and held the office for some time over a year, when Bill resigned, and Henry P. Whitney became postmaster, and held the office until the present summer, 1878, when he resigned, and recommended Veits E. Whitney, who is the incumbent at the present time.

Montville now has a daily mail on the route from Chardon to Rome, in Ashtabula county. We have also a tri-weekly mail from Painesville, via Leroy, and Thompson to Montville.

THE CONTRAST.

In 1823 the mail-carrier from Unionville to Parkman, three times a week, on foot, carrying the mail in his hat and pockets; and in 1878, we have two mail routes, and bushels of mail-matter daily.

PHYSICIANS.

The first resident physician, we hear of among the early settlers of the township, was an old gentleman, having but little practice, named Daniel Allen. For many years among the early settlers there was no resident physician, and Dr. Loyal Tillotson, of Thompson, was generally employed. His practice was "Thompsonian," and he used to treat his patients quite freely with lobelia emetics, and cayenne pepper, externally and internally. Some of Dr. Tillotson's patrons had strong faith in his ability and practice. The writer credits the following anecdote to Miss "Billy" Brown: She said, that a neighbor by the name of Sloat, dislocated his shoulder, and Tillotson, in order to set it, gave him a lobelia emetic, and during the retchings of the operation, his shoulder-joint came into place, with a noise that could be heard about the room.

In 1837, Dr. Hiram Davison, a physician of the alopathy practice, moved into town, from Windsor, Ashtabula county, who was a native of Vermont, and had practiced a few years in the State of New York. He was a graduate of a medical college in Philadelphia—well read and very successful in practice. Dr. Davison died February 23, 1864.

In 1853, D. A. Baldwin moved into the township; his father, Julius Baldwin, having lived here several years before. Dr. Baldwin was a regular graduate of the alopathy school, and did quite an extensive business for many years. During the last few years he has given more attention to the cultivation of his large farm, than he has to the practice of medicine.

In 1873, a homœopathic physician by the name of West, practiced in this town very successfully about two years.

About the year 1871, Dr. H. H. Webster, an eclectic physician, came in from Niles, Trumbull county, and has acquired an extensive practice, and has been successful.

CEMETERY.

Prior to the year 1828, there was no regularly laid out cemetery, or burying ground, in the township. This year [1828] Mr. Elihu Moore sold to certain individuals, one acre of land, for twenty dollars, for a cemetery, it being the same land which is known, at the present time, as the old part of the cemetery, located nearly opposite the Methodist Episcopal church. This land was laid out into family lots, and sold to the people for fifty cents each. After awhile, the people becoming dissatisfied with that arrangement, it was sold to the township. It lay in that condition for awhile, and, the township trustees failing to perfect their title, the lands adjoining, including the cemetery ground, was sold to Enoch Drake, of Freedom, Portage county, and by him sold to Lucretia Robertson. I find on file in the clerk's office an old deed from Lucretia Robertson to the trustees of Montville, dated March 4, 1844, conveying this same to the township, for the consideration of twenty-five dollars. This deed ended all dispute, and conveyed the title of the land to the township forever. The family lots in the above described cemetery, in the course of several years, became occupied, so that families that came into the town at a later date could find no place to bury their dead. May 2, 1864, Rufus B. Dayton deeded his village lot to John V. Whitney and Abram Phelps, containing one and a half acres of land, lying on the north side of the old lot, and they sold one acre to the trustees of the township, for cemetery purposes; consideration—one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The cemetery is located in the north part of the

village, at the center, on the west side of the north and south center road; a beautiful location, and tastefully ornamented with evergreens and flowers, as befitting mementos, offered to the memory of the departed. Here lie the early pioneers, who helped to change the howling wilderness into fruitful fields, and labored to sow the seeds of education and religion, for the benefit of succeeding generations.

POLITICS.

During the early years of the history of Montville, when the two great political parties of the nation were known as the Whigs and Democrats, the legal voters of this township, almost to a man, attached themselves to the Whig party.

The first State election recorded, was held October 14, 1823, when the Whig candidates received all the votes cast, which were only seven. The first presidential election held after the organization of this township, was on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1824, when the Whig electors received six votes, which was the whole number of votes cast at that election. Allen Trimble ran for governor, at this election, and Elisha Whittlesey for congress, and each received six votes—the entire vote of the township. In 1825, there were seven votes polled for State officers, all for Whig candidates. In the year 1826, Allen Trimble received the unanimous vote of the township, which was eighteen. At the presidential election, in 1828, for the first time, there was a division on party lines. The Whig electors received fifteen, and the Democratic, eleven votes. At the presidential election, in 1832, thirty-five votes were given for the Whig electors, and sixteen for the Democratic. At the election in 1836, the Harrison electors received fifty-three, and the Van Buren electors, thirty-six. In the ever memorable year, 1840, the Whig vote for the Harrison electors was eighty-seven, and for Van Buren, twenty-six. At the election in 1844, the Whig vote was sixty-seven; the Democratic, twenty-six, and the Free-soil, or Anti-slavery, twenty-four votes. The vote recorded in 1848, was: Whig, thirty-nine, for the Taylor electors; thirty-eight, Free-soil, for the Van Buren, and seventeen, Democratic, for the Cass electors. In 1852, the vote of the township stood as follows: fifty-six Free-soil, fifty-eight Whig, and nineteen Democratic. The vote of the township in 1856, was: Whig, one hundred and twenty-two, cast in favor of the electors of John C. Fremont; Democratic, twenty-seven, and Anti-slavery, two. At the election in 1869, the Republican party gave a very strong majority in favor of Abraham Lincoln. In 1864, the Lincoln electors received one hundred and twenty votes; McClellan, twenty-two.

The township, generally, has always adhered to anti-slavery principles, and have manifested true sympathy for the slave. At one time a fugitive slave passed through the place, and was directed on the road to Madison. After the slave had been some time on his way, he was met by a man from this township, returning home, and soon after passing the fugitive, he met the master following on his track. Th master inquired if he had met a negro, giving a description; to which the man replied, that he had, not long since, passed such a nergo on the Painesville road, and, if he would hurry, he would soon overtake him. The master took the advice, and followed on the Painesville road. I think he never overtook his slave, who probably found a land of freedom nearer the north pole.

In the fall of 1877, the Republican candidates received one hundred and twenty votes, the Democratic, forty-three, and the prohibition, two.

MECHANICS.

The first man that ever worked at blacksmithing in Montville, was a man by the name of John Quinn. His shop was at the center, near where the shop of Orrin Picket now stands. In the year 1838, Mr. Quinn moved to Cleveland, and was succeeded by Jabes Smith, who carried on the business in the same

shop for a short time. Then John B. Mathews, now living in Chardon, worked at the business for several years, and was a good workman. About the year 1834, Lyman Williams emigrated from Massachusetts to this township, located in the west part, built him a shop, and carried on blacksmithing there, and at the center, for over forty years. L. A. Robertson has worked at the business, at the center, for over twenty years. Orrin Picket carried on blacksmithing in Montville for more than thirty years.

In 1834 Nelson Brooks was working at the carpenter and joiner business; a first-class workman; a good, and a kind-hearted man. After some years Mr. Brooks moved to Chardon. William Vorse for a time worked at the business. In later times, Andrew Austin, Henry Skinner, Augustus Skinner, and his son, Herbert Skinner, Porter Brace, F. W. Shaw, and some others, have made that their business.

Spencer Garritt has worked at the cooper's trade from 1829, until a very few years since—a period of more than forty years. About the year 1830, Stephen Kelsey carried on the business of making tubs, pails and small vessels, from pine procured from Pennsylvania. In the year 1836 he made a sugar tub for John V. Whitney, esq., in part payment of his school-tax, for teaching his children in the district-school. The sugar tub is still in good condition, and highly valued as a relic of "ye olden times."

From the year 1828, until this present year, 1878, Jonathan R. Whitney has worked at the shoemaker's business, a period of fifty years. Cornelius Hill carried on the business for many years. More recently, John Burr has been the principle manufacturer of boots and shoes in town. Martin Basquin and Alvin Stetson work at the business.

MANUFACTORIES.

About the first article manufactured in Montville, was black-salts. In the early settlement of the township, when the settlers were clearing off their farms, and burning up the massive heaps of timber and brush, and, as a matter of economy, the people would scrape the field ashes into heaps, and sell them to the ashery men, who manufactured them into black-salts, which always commanded the money, at a fair price. Field ashes generally sold for six and seven cents per bushel. William Dewey, for many years manufactured potash, in the west part of the township. Then Henry Wells carried on the ashery business at the center, for several years. Then George Wells purchased the factory, and kept up the business until the country was so far cleared, that ashes could not be obtained in sufficient quantities to make it profitable.

In the spring of 1865, L. J. Randall, of Chardon, familiarly called "Jake," erected a large cheese factory, at the center of the township. Mr. Randall generally purchased the milk, some years paying the farmers as high as fifteen cents a gallon, and manufacturing his own cheese. This was the first cheese factory, and is still doing a fair business. After the death of Mr. Randall, the factory was purchased by Mr. Seth Whitney, and, after the death of Mr. Whitney, the cheese factory was sold to M. L. Latham, who is the present owner. A year or two subsequently, Jenks Budlong erected a cheese factory at the center, and manufactured cheese for about two or three years.

The building has been occupied as a cutter shop for several years. Montville, for many years, has been noted for the large number of cutters and sleighs which are yearly manufactured. They are made in the summer season, and sold to the farmers and others for winter use. Miles Nickerson and B. F. Ruggles made them in large numbers as early as 1853, and the manufacture of cutters has been continued by them, and their successors, to the present season, 1878. Sherman E. Spencer, Edwin Morehouse, and Edward Bailey; in one

season, made and sold two hundred and fifty. M. J. Whitney, F. W. Shaw, Luther Johnson, W. E. Fales, and M. L. Dutton, have each manufactured many.

Silas Stow & Co., as far back as 1850, carried on a large business in making chairs, employing many hands in the different departments of the business. This firm continued the business for a number of years. Some years subsequently to the termination of this firm, Arie Drake carried on the chair-making business here, at the center, for some time, but finally sold out and moved away.

MILITARY.

Prior to the organization of the township, all the able-bodied men, between the age of eighteen and forty-five, were required to go, twice a year, to Bondstown, (now Hambden), to perform military duty. James Wintersteen informed me, that on one of those occasions, when he and some others were returning in the evening to their homes, they had to pass through a piece of forest, in the west part of Montville, a panther followed them for a long distance. They could distinctly see the glare of its eyes, which appeared like two balls of fire by the side of their path. Afterwards, about the year 1827, those liable to perform military duty, were organized into a military company, in their own township, John C. Williams chosen captain. In 1834, Salmon Hart, was chosen captain. In about the year 1837, a light infantry company was organized; the charter given by James H. Paine, of Painesville; Seth Whitney was chosen captain, and —— Allen, sergeant, who was murdered at a general military muster, at Burton, while on duty in the night season, by one Luther Britton.

In the fall of 1835, the militia company of this town was called out to defend the disputed territory between Ohio and Michigan; when General Crary was accused by Tom Corwin, of slaying a watermelon.

Again, in 1844 or '45, the Montville militia, together with the whole regiment, by order of General Paine, were called to Chardon, for the purpose of getting volunteers from the regiment, to form a company to go to Mexico, with which company, the general proposed to go as their captain. And much to his chagrin, not a man would volunteer; not through want of patriotism, but the people, generally, believed that the Mexican war was designed to extend the area of slavery. Quite different was the response made in Montville, to the call for volunteers to help put down the Rebellion of the slave states. The records show that, in this township of five or six hundred inhabitants, at most, ninety-three came forward, voluntarily, to defend the constitution and honor of our common country. Out of that number, —— gave their lives to the sacred cause, in which they enlisted. Although no office was at first given to any soldier from Montville, yet, several of our soldiers fought their way, by merit alone, to higher positions. Milton B. Phelps, was raised, from a private to adjutant of his regiment. A. B. Paine, was promoted, from a private to a captaincy. R. H. Baldwin enlisted as a private, and was promoted to the office of captain. Daniel Robertson, to second lieutenant, and Simon Gould was promoted to captain. Notwithstanding several young men, residents of this township, were unjustly credited to other townships, this township was, through the entire war, ahead of the calls for men. And when the sanguinary strife closed, Montville had furnished five more men, than all of the calls made upon her.

RELICS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

On Monday, August 1, 1871, Mr. Royal Dimmick, about one and a fourth miles east of the center, while excavating a certain low spot of ground, for the purpose of holding water, in dry weather, for his cattle, and after removing the

black muck from the surface, came to a stratum of blue clay, and after penetrating into this clay to the depth of three feet, the workmen struck upon something which they supposed to be a round stick of wood, imbedded in the earth. Whereupon, one of them took an axe, and struck upon the substance, breaking off a piece nearly a foot in length, when, to their surprise, instead of being wood, they found it to be bone, with a hard smooth surface, or crust, about one-fourth of an inch in thickness, the inside being filled with a pith, or porous substance, somewhat resembling chalk. This discovery, of course, excited the curiosity of the men to know more about it, and they immediately set to work to exhume the remaining part of the substance, whatever it might be. The result of their labor revealed to their view the tusk of some huge animal that, in some former age, had died on that spot, and, in process of time, its bones had become imbedded in the earth to the depth above mentioned.

During that and the succeeding day, a number of the bones of the same animal were found, a brief description of which I will endeavor to give: The tusk before mentioned had been broken off at least two feet, and perhaps more, to all appearances while the animal was living, but, as it is, it measures six feet two inches in length, and at its greatest circumference, which is some eighteen inches from the root end of the tooth, twelve inches, and, at its smallest circumference, at the end, which has evidently been broken off, is ten and a half inches. The surface is smooth, of a light color, somewhat resembling soapstone This tusk, when it was perfect, must have been at least nine feet in length, including the part which was inserted in the upper jawbone, which is at least eighteen inches. It gradually diminishes in size at the root to a diameter of only two inches, where the shell is thin and entirely hollow. Nine joints of the backbone have already been found, in a good state of preservation. About twenty ribs were found, of different lengths and size, the largest of which measured about five feet in length, four inches wide, and of corresponding thickness; one leg bone, which, from its appearance, was from the fore-leg of the animal, below the knee. Its circumference at the knee I found to be about nineteen inches, and the circumference below the knee, about twelve inches. The largest joint of the backbone was ten inches wide. The ribs at the lower extremity have all been broken off, or decayed, so that the precise length can not be accurately ascertained. The end of the ribs which joined onto the backbone are in perfect shape, and the joints of the backbone show plainly where the ribs were attached. There is something very peculiar in regard to the manner in which the ribs were placed in the body of this huge animal. The ribs of most animals are placed with their flat side out, or next to the hide; but in this animal the edge of the rib is out, or next to the hide, which is different from the ribs of all other animals. The hip-bones were of mammoth size, measuring nearly four feet from one extreme point to the other. All the bones were not found, especially the head, some of the leg bones, and some joints of the backbone. It is very probable that, after the demise of this mastadon, whose bones are above described, other gigantic carnivorous animals preyed upon its flesh, and dragged some of its bones several rods from the mass of bones which composed the body of this animal. The bones of this animal were found in blue clay, imbedded some four feet deep. Who can carry their minds back, over perhaps countless ages of the past, when this race of animals, long since extinct, roamed over the American continent, perhaps unmolested by man? Who can fill the blank in writing its history?

PRESENT BUSINESS.

At the present time (1878), Miller and Hendry, successors of George W. Garritt, deceased, in the mercantile business, are doing a large business in re-

tailing dry goods and groceries. Miller and Hendry have bought the store and goods formerly owned by George W. Garritt. V. E. Whitney is engaged in the grocery business at the center, and is having a fair trade. He occupies the old store formerly occupied by George W. Garritt, as a dry goods store. Willard E. Baldwin is selling dry goods and groceries, about one mile west of the center, under the direction of the "Patrons of Husbandry." There are three blacksmiths at the center: L. A. Robertson, Orin Pickett and John Brown. Physicians—H. H. Webster and L. A. Baldwin. Carpenters—Andrew Austin, Porter Brace, Augustus Skinner, H. G. Skinner, F. W. Shaw. Owner of cheese factory—M. L. Latham. Manufacturers of cutters and sleighs—Edward Bailey, F. W. Shaw, Luther Johnson and Willard Fales. Veits E. Whitney, postmaster. Charles Lorriers and A. Peck, mail-carriers. John V. Whitney and son, nurserymen.

In the year 1865, John V. Whitney who always had a taste for horticultural pursuits, commenced a small nursery, one mile south, and half a mile east of the center, and made quite an extensive purchase of evergreens and ornamental trees and shrubs. He enlarged his business from year to year by raising extensively, from seed, and by importing the choicest varieties of evergreens and ornamental shrubs and plants from France, England and other European countries, until his stock of trees of all kinds, in less than ten years, could be numbered by the million. His business, so largely increased, that, in 1871, he formed a partnership with his two sons, Canfield L. and Frank A. Whitney, under the firm name of "John V. Whitney & Sons." In the year 1873, Frank A. died, and the business has been continued by the surviving partners under the firm name of "John V. Whitney & Sons," and are now doing a fair business in raising and selling almost every variety of fruit and ornamantal trees. They are making a speciality of raising evergreen seedlings to supply other nurserymen. They are annually shipping trees of various kinds, to nearly every State and territory in the Union. Thousands of homes, many public parks and cemeteries are made beautiful, and will remain as lasting mementos, to future generations, of the spirit and enterprise of John V. Whitney & Sons.

REMARKS BY THE WRITER.

I have now finished writing the history of Montville. The number of errors which it may contain, I am unable to tell. I have done the best I could under the circumstances; and, but for the assistance of friends, I fear that I should have failed in the enterprise. I close my labors, by tendering my sincere thanks for the aid received from others, and especially to John V. Whitney, esq., for much valuable information.

ANSON SHAW.

MILITARY ROSTER.

The following are the names of soldiers from Montville, who enlisted in the Rebellion, with rank, company and regiment:

COMPANY A, TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

John Bartlett; private.
Gelespie Mowry; private.
Abraham McNaughton; private.
John Excene; private.
Malcomb Sober; private.
Frank Mowry; private.
Abraham Excene; private; re-enlisted in battery C.

COMPANY F, TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Archibald Austin; private.
Rufus Daniels; musician.
Jason Briggs; private.
William Sober; private.
R. H. Baldwin, private; afterwards made capt.
Sheridan Smith; private.
O. G. Stetson; private.
William Batchelder; private.
Jesse B. Pickett; private.
George Gray; sergeant.
Job Broughton; private.
Sydney Smith; private.
A. B. Paine; private; afterwards made captain.

COMPANY K, TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

George W. Perry; private.
Thomas Fales; private.
Sylvester Pierce; private.
Edwin Johnson; private; re-enlisted in company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regim'nt.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Ari Bosley; private.
Luther Daniels; private.
N. A. Stevens; private.

BATTERY C, SECOND ARTILLERY.

George P. Wintersteen; private.
Henry Farly; private.
Peter Wintersteen; private.
James Little; private.
Allen Wintersteen; private.
Franklin Hoffman; private.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

T. C. Hart; private; re-enlisted company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry.
Richard Batchelder; private.
Joseph Tucker, jr.; private.
Bishop Williams; private.

COMPANY K, SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

James Mullen; private.
Gould Nickerson; private.
Justin Allen; private.
Mandville Wintersteen; private.
Jerome Pickett; private.
Emerson Dunlap; private.
John Farley; private.
Ralph Hale; private.
I. N. Allen; private.
Daniel Robison, jr.; private; promoted to second lieutenant.
Charles Murray; private.
Simon Gold; private; afterwards promoted captain.

COMPANY C, SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

John J. Crowder; private.

COMPANY I, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

M. J. Leland; private.
Franklin F. Rhodes; private.
Lorenzo A. Strong; private.
Selah Daniels; musician.
Clarence Hall; private.
Eugene Carlton; private.
Leonard Roach; private.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lewis C. Baldwin; private.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

T. P. Alvord; private.

COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Orrin Morse; private.
John Morse; private.

COMPANY B, EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

William Roath; private.
Isaac Nickerson; private.
Eugene Barns; private.
Van Buren Wintersteen; private.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

Franklin Phelps; private,
Benjamin Leggett; private.
Ira Nye; private.

COMPANY E, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

James A. Mowry; private.
Addison W. McNaughton; private.
O. P. Latimer; private.
Elisha Hayes; private.
Henry Sober; private.
John M. McNaughton, jr.; private.
Thomas Tucker; private.

COMPANY F, NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Miles J. Whitney; private; re-enlisted in company E, One Hundred and Fifth regiment.
Clay Vining; private.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Alexander Howsworth; private.
William Rodgers; private.
Ebenezer Nye; private.
Charles Perry; private.
Alonzo Bogue; private.
Levi Howsworth; private.
Joshua Rodgers; private.
Guardner Pickett; private.
Andrew Hayes; private.
Benjamin Snethen; private.

COMPANY F, SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Jake Molyer; private.
Shanon R. Wintersteen; private.
Lucian Carver; private.
Theodore Goodrich; private.
George Parker; private.
Davis Wintersteen; private; re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Charles H. Wintersteen; private.
Horace Folsom; private.
Arvill Little; private.

COMPANY D, TWENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

James Crowder; private.

COMPANY I, FIFTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Aaron I. Brown; private.

The following named soldiers enlisted from this township, but the name and number of their regiments cannot be ascertained:

Howard S. Hemenway, enlisted from Connecticut in Harris' Light Guard Cavalry.
Milton Phelps enlisted from Pennsylvania as private, and was adjutant at the time of his discharge.
Orvis Pease, enlisted in a Michigan infantry regiment.
John Bradley, regiment not known.
William Bill, regiment not known.

THOMPSON.

BY F. M. LEONARD, ESQ.,

Situated in the northeast corner of Geauga county, an average of eight miles from its north line to the southern shore of Lake Erie, and its highest point is said to be seven hundred and one feet above the waters of Lake Erie, and one thousand two hundred and seventy-five feet above meantide water of the Atlantic. It is divided into forty-two lots, of some three hundred and eighty-five acres each—was surveyed by one Chester Elliot, of Hambden, in this county, in the year 1809. From authority at hand, its name was by and for one Matthew Thompson, of Suffield, Connecticut, and as the Reserve was mapped out into ranges and tracts, this was designated as lying in range six, tract ten, of the Connecticut Western Reserve, for Ohio was not known as a State till after settlement was commenced in this township. It was incorporated in 1801.

In its geological formation the conglomerate or pebbly sandstone forms the underlying of the township. The well-known ledge at this place furnishes a fine exposure of the rock, and gives a rugged and very romantic character to the place, and many visitors are attracted to the place, especially during the summer season. A hotel, with small accommodations, was started as early as 1868, by one William Gilbreath, and the failure to be remunerative arose from want of sufficient funds to prepare suitable accommodations for boarding on a large scale, and was abandoned in 1876, and yet there is an opening for a paying business, with the right man in the right place.

Read in his report to Professor Newberry, State geologist, says the dip of the ledge here is from four to five degrees to the southwest. Of course a great amount of sandstone is quarried here, and taken a great distance for bridge and building purposes. The Berea grit is shown some in the northwest part of the township, but crops out more abundantly at Footville, southeast from us, where it enters Ashtabula county.

The forests, of course, partake of and mark the geological features along the line, and probably more of the oak and chestnut abound in this than any other of the townships of the county, and the high lands seem, when cleared, to furnish good pasturage, and are good for all purposes of tillage. The clay grounds are not as stiff as those of the more clay townships.

The first public road of which we have any record, was laid and reported, by a committee appointed by the Connecticut land company, January 30, 1798, running from Conneaut to Cleveland, through Sheffield, Plymouth, and Austinburg, here crossing a fordable place on the bend of Grand river, near where Mechanicsville now stands, and was marked by an Indian trail, thence through Harpersfield, striking Thompson near the northwest corner of lot forty-two, across thirty-one, southeast part of lot number thirty, the northwest part of lot twenty-nine, rising the ledge on lot twenty, on lands owned by Reuben B. Chaffee, where as late as 1870, he is able to show scarred trees, thence south, crossing east and west center road fifty rods east of the village, on to lot number twenty-one, and crossing the road running south, near Roger R. Warner's and Richard Matthew's, across the old farm of Otis Howe, where the trace of the girdling is nearly lost, but scars are to be found on this lot (twenty-one) at the late date of 1876, and both Otis and Rufus Howe report it as a good place for gathering hoop-poles in an early day along this trace. Continuing, it touched

the northwest corner of lot twenty-two, through lot fifteen, corner of fourteen, where the trace is still visable—as reported by Ovando Pomeroy—across the entire lots eleven and two into Leroy, thence along what is now termed the plank road, built from Fairport to Warren more than twenty years or more ago, leaving that and crossing Big Creek into Concord, and passing westward to Judd's corners, and still on by the old Perkins camp, so called, to Little Mountain. This road is often spoken of as Wayne's road, but the absurdity is plainer than the trace, as we find Gen. Wayne succeeding Gen. St. Clair in 1793, and in 1794 had a successful battle with the Indians, near Maumee, Ohio, and soon after Gen. Wayne was put in command of the garrison at Erie, Pennsylvania, died in 1805, and buried at the foot of the flag-staff, and subsequently his remains were removed to some more distant part of Pennsylvania, near his early home.

To the Editors of the Painesville Telegraph:

In your issue of July 6th, I perceive that my article on the Girdled Road has provoked my friend Leonard of Thompson, if not to love, to good works.

I have heard the Girdled Road called Wayne's Trace, when speaking of it before. Why it is so called I have yet to ascertain. General Wayne defeated the Indians at the battle of Fallen Timber, August 20, 1794. Wayne's army marched north from Cincinnati, and returned the same route. Wayne had command, after this, of the U. S. garrison at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1805 (I think), and was buried at the foot of the flag-staff. His remains were removed, a few years since, to his native county, Chester, Pennsylvania,

I am not able to find any disturbance to call out troops under General Wayne that would need a military road through northern Ohio. But let us have light on the subject. Friend L. says. "but not many can tell now where it was." How true; but is it not worthy of attention, that those few be interviewed, and the points and bearings of this first road laid out and cut out on the Reserve, through the various towns, so those that come after us can trace it, even at the Centennial?

C. C. BRONSON.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The township received its charter of incorporation, March, 1817, and the first election under it was held April 7, 1817, at which time the following officers were elected:

Seth Hulbert,	Clerk.
Mark Barnes, Leman Copley, Martin Williams,	Trustees.
Daniel Pomeroy, Joseph Bartlett,	Overseers of Poor.
Azor B. Sumner, Aretas Clapp,	Fence Viewers.
Retire Trask, jr.,	Appraiser.
Eleazer Pomeroy,	Appraiser and Lister.
Ezekiel Dunham,	Treasurer.
Joseph Bartlett, jr., Martin Williams,	Constables.
Aretas Clapp, Abner Stockwell, Eleazer Pomeroy, John C. Chase, Martin Williams,	Supervisors of Highways.

As late as March 5, 1821, we find, at the annual settlement of township trustees' account of receipts and expenditures for the year ending at that date:

Balance in treasury at last settlement		$1 00
Trustees levied a tax half equal to county tax		8 30
		$9 30
From which deduct poor-master's warrant	$0 25	
Clerk, for writing paper	38	
And township books		5 63
Balance		$3 67

For some years the township expenses were something like the above. By the different names appearing at this election, we infer that settlers came in during 1816 and '17 somewhat numerously, as a number that did not vote in April of that year, were here later in the season.

August 15, 1817, Mark Barnes received commission as justice of the peace, but there is nothing on record to show when he was elected. The following received commissions for justices of the peace:

Daniel Miller, November 13, 1820.
Ira Harding, February 11, 1822.
Rowland Moseley, November 7, 1823.
Charles Goodrich, May 26, 1827, served 9 terms.
John Glass, Dec, 17, 1827, and Oct. 18, 1830.
Seth Hulbert, October 26, 1833.
Noah Moseley, jr., October 20, 1836, served 12 terms.
Lyman R. Miller, September 11, 1839.
Wyllis Foot, August 31, 1844.
Matthew S. Green, April 7, 1855.
Augustus Tillotson, November 2, 1859.
Phillip Wilson, January 2, 1863.
S. E. Spencer, December 21, 1870.
Darius Woolcott, December 18, 1873.
A. E. Miller, April 8, 1870.
H. B. Palmer, June 9, 1875.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settler of this township was Dr. Isaac Palmer, who was born in Plainfield, Windham county, Connecticut, in 1770, and studied for, and commenced the practice of medicine, before he was twenty-five years old. His practice was confined to the region where he was born, as he did not practice much after he came to Ohio. He married Lois Maltby, of Goshen, Conn.,—some two years younger than himself—the exact date of which event we are not possessed of, but a daughter they called Anna, was born to them, in 1796, who died at Concord, Ohio, in 1875, a widow with several children. In 1799 they were at Buffalo, New York, and lost a child, nine days old.

In 1800 we find them in Thompson, on lot eleven, decoyed thither by the pledge of one King, of Connecticut, a landholder, that he should have the agency of all lands in his name. He chopped, and cleared some sixteen acres, but, being dissatisfied with his treatment at the hands of King, "pulled up stakes," and moved to Concord, Ohio, to what was known as "Perkin's Camp," near the south line of the township, where he remained a year or so, and then moved within two miles of Painesville, on the north line of Concord township, where he lived till 1840, when he died, possessed of some four hundred acres of land, and two, or more, thousand dollars worth of personal property, the accumulation of his forty years of toil.

While in Thompson, in 1802, a son was born to them, which was, of course, the first child born in the township. He was named Isaac, and now (1876) is living in the northwest corner of Concord, with a family of two sons and four daughters living in the vicinity.

The doctor sailed his own boat from Buffalo to Fairport, and up Grand river opposite Thompson, having for company, his wife, child, and a man named Sackett. In those days Grand river was at full banks, and, as they were going up the stream, having some fruit trees that he brought with him from the east, stopped and planted them on what is known as the General Paine farm, in Painesville, where they are still growing. In two years, say in 1802, Dr. Palmer returned to Connecticut, settled up Sackett's affairs, and brought on his family. Sackett afterwards went to Windsor, Ashtabula county.

I was interested in the sketch of Palmer, the first settler of Thompson; his companion in his journey, Mr. Sackett, I had some acquaintance with. Skene Douglass Sackett was born in Milford, New Haven county, Connecticut; was a soldier of the Revolution, in the Connecticut line. He married Hannah Saxton, a native of that portion of the ancient town of Waterbury, now called Middlebury, in the same county. They removed from Connecticut to the Whitestown country, as it was then called, in 1798 or 1799, where he rented a farm, on the

reservation of the Brothtown Indians in Oneida county, New York. In 1803, as Mr. Leonard says, Mr. Sackett's family came to Painesville, where they lived for two or three years. They lived in Windsor for many years, but they have passed away with those who were cotemporary with them. The hardships and privations endured by the pioneers of that day seem almost incredible, but still in the mouth of many witnesses the truth is fixed. Mrs. Sackett was one of twenty children, whose remains are resting in Connecticut, in New York, and Ohio. Mr. Sackett was a pensioner, and lived to an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Sackett had four children, viz: Polly, who married A. Crandall, her second husband, Luman Frisbie; Garry, Chauncey, and Horace. I have known but little of the family for the last forty years. I have been recently informed that Chauncey Sackett is dead.

Dr. Palmer purchased several hundred dollars worth of provisions, and other necessaries, at Buffalo; so, it would seem, he had some money at this time, and started with his boat; but, part way up the lake, a storm coming up, they went ashore, and unloaded the boat, taking everything back on the beach, except a sow and pigs, which were left on board, and made the boat fast to a tree. They camped back in the woods. On arising in the morning, to their astonishment, all their cargo was washed away, the boat tossing on the furious waves, and the sow and pigs were squealing, and subsequently lost. This took the doctor's funds, and additionally, after he had succeeded in reaching home, he was prostrated with fever, which well nigh took his life, and conspired to reduce his revenue, so that he had little left when, in 1803, he resolved to abandon Thompson. How many incidents would have been treasured, had children thought of their being placed in history. So in this case; even his children have little idea of his living with no neighbor within ten miles, as was the case, and none to call at his cabin door but Indians, and rattlesnakes crawling into his house between the logs; and yet a multitude of such incidents abounded; and now, when flour can be obtained every two or three miles, all prepared for use, think of the doctor taking twenty bushels of wheat, from one Merry, of Mentor, and with two yoke of oxen, going to Burton to get it ground, having to leave it, and go again for the flour, taking three weeks to perform the round; cutting underbrush, and huting game to satisfy the demands of a healthy stomach.

The doctor was successful in after life, having secured some four hundred acres of land, and counted his personal property at twenty-five hundred dollars, with no debts outstanding.

He was struck in the abdomen by a plow handle, while cultivating corn, which caused his death within forty-eight hours. He died in June, 1840.

Colonel Davenport was here about the same time, with Palmer. Davenport came from near New Haven, Connecticut, and owned one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight acres in lots twenty-two, twenty-three, and forty; commenced on lot twenty-three, near where Darius Tillotson died in 1877. Davenport had several boys, but the family were disconnected, and after chopping a few acres, went back as far as Onondaga county, New York, and gave this land to Judge Bradley for his future support; and subsequently Adenijah Tillotson bought nine hundred and fifty-eight acres of this land for one dollar per acre, and this land was afterwards divided between his boys, Loyal, Marcus, Darius, Augustus, and Ashbel. Ashbel is the only one of the brothers now living (1876), though the lands all remain in the hands of descendants, except the two hundred acres to Augustus. Loyal came in 1819, cleared three acres on his own land, and three acres that Davenport had chopped, and sowed the whole six acres, returning in 1820. He was married in Scipio, New York, and in 1821 returned and lived on the farm here till 1875, when he died. The following notice of his funeral was communicated to the *Geauga Republican:*

"February 8th, Dr. Loyal Tillotson, who had also resided here for some fifty years, mingling more with the families of the community, of course his life was more thoroughly interwoven with all, and so his loss is more deeply felt. To speak of him in language that shall speak his worth is what I cannot do. Identified with the Presbyterian church soon after its formation in this place, though Congregational in his views of church policy, yet for several years he was one of the deacons, and when, in 1836, some twenty or more declared for New England Congregationalism, he was active in the formation of the new church, and was an officer and leading member, doing much to build up and supply, contributing largely to all the required funds.

"When I first became acquainted with him, in 1837, he was regarded as a dangerous man, because a "quack" of the Thompsonian school, and many joined in the cry, he is not fit to live; but live he did, and that to outlive prejudice, and become an essential instead of a dangerous man. His practice was widely extended and much sought, and he continued it till a few months since, when obliged to yield, he sunk down worn with midnight rides and contention with storms. A closing paragraph from his funeral sermon, preached by Rev. C. E. Page, on the eleventh, will finish what I shall say:

"'Our dear personal friend and brother, whose death we this day lament, lived and died in the Lord: He knew what it is to have fellowship with the Son of God—For him to live was Christ—He lived, yet not he, for Christ lived in him. Through many years his tenderest sympathies, his profoundest convictions, were in harmony with the spirit and work of his Master. Gifted by nature as few men are, of daring and inquiring mind, ready to investigate any of the social, scientific or religious problems of this thinking age, he yet clung tenaciously to the Cross of Christ, and the fundamental principles of our holy Christianity.

"'It was not my privilege to know him in the strength of his manhood, but, in his declining days, I learned both to respect and love him. He had a noble mind, a great and generous soul. As I tried to preach the gospel, his evident sympathy, his intelligent appreciation, were an inspiration, and when sickness kept him from the public service, I felt that a real vacancy had occurred.

"'In a long and extensive practice of forty-five years, no poor man applied in vain for professional aid, and he in no single instance resorted to legal measures to secure his dues. I believe he had large and just views of life. His object in life was not to amass wealth, but to get and do good. He often said to me, 'When I can do no more good I wish to die.'

"'During our protracted religious meetings, he was very anxious for our success. He longed to be present at our gatherings, and being deprived this privilege, his constant prayer at his home was that his brethren might be spiritually strengthened, and sinful men converted. The night he died he refrained from retiring until his family returned from service, that he might know the result.

"'But he has gone. The community has lost an estimable and honored citizen, and an intelligent, generally successful practitioner of medicine. His bereaved wife has lost a loving and faithful husband, and his children an indulgent and tender father. Take him all in all, we shall not soon look upon his like again. The gallant ship which so long battled the storms and waves of life's sea, has at last cast anchor in the haven of eternal rest. The great, restless brain, whose thoughts were ever on and on, has solved the problem of life, and the soul which beat with so much love and sympathy toward all men, unclogged from cumbersome clay, has risen to the fellowship of the good of all ages.'"

Darius came as late as 1823, and during the first five years cleared over twenty acres. He married a daughter of Noah Moseley.

These boys all improved and cleared before settling on them. I think it was as late as 1841 before the last one, Ashbel, became permanently settled, and is still on his place (1876).

Nothing more appears of progress, till 1808, when Joseph Bartlett, with his wife, three sons, and four daughters, left South Hampton, Massachusetts, May 10, 1808, and reached Thompson, June 20, 1818, one Stockwell, accompanying them. He came with a span of horses, and yoke of oxen, as far as Buffalo, New York. In western New York, somewhere, one of the oxen died, causing some delay, but they succeeded in exchanging the live ox, and the hide of the dead one, for a young pair, intending to come the balance of the way with their teams, but the young failed before reaching Buffalo, where they exchanged the team for a boat, which was, however, a poor thing. Open, without spar or sail, and urged on with oars, except at times, with favorable winds, when with poles and blankets for sails, they would scud along, with little to do, except to steer the boat. They usually sailed only in day time, spending the nights on the shore, tying their boat to trees, and building camp-fires on shore; cooked and eat, and slept, though sometimes under favoring gales, they would sail a part or all night, thus making the trip from Buffalo to Fairport, in two weeks, and arriving there, were still twelve or more miles from the goal, which took them two days to perform, having much of the way to cut a roadway, where they arrived at mid afternoon, without a shelter over them, and all hands

worked with a will, to accomplish the object; first, cutting a hemlock, and stripping or peeling off the bark, with which they made the roof; and for sides, hung blankets, and thus equipped for the night, retired to rest, and probably weary ones never retired with more self-satisfaction; nor had they, probably, during all their journey from Connecticut to Ohio, over the rough way, and amid strangers. They spread the boughs of the hemlock to soften the place, as well as prevent other exposure to the bedding and camp, with a good prospect of comfort; but had only just settled themselves quietly, when a peculiar noise or rattling was heard among the bedding of the "old folks;" and with light and search, soon found a rattlesnake, come to see why this innovation, on his heretofore undisputed territory—had come to see the baby, the first one on lot number four. Imagine, then, but not vainly, that snake stories had a reality to them; and, of course, this new dilemma would work up the nerves somewhat; and it would be easy after that to suspect others would be on hand to dispute their possession; and so it was, for just as quiet was restored, they were startled by hearing, stepping outside their habitation, and brush cracking, and leaves rustling, which the previous start had prepared them, to attribute to the presence of wolves, bears, or other wild animals, but the morning only revealed quite a drove of elks. However, scares were frequent; and no wonder, for the nearest neighbor was two or three miles through the forest, and in this case, having to pass over a deep gully, no others at this time living in the township. The clearing of Dr. Palmer, more than a mile from them, enticed the cows often to wander to, as furnishing grass, not to be had elsewhere; and when the men were too busy to spare one of the boys, the girls were deputed to drive the cows; and on one occasion, Theodocia went to this Palmer lot, and seeing an Indian, instead of cows, she started, by no means sauntingly, homeward, but was confronted in her path by another Indian, as she supposed, only a little way, and thought, surely, she was captured. It was the same Indian, who, seeing she was frightened, had run ahead of her, and assured her he would not hurt her, and did not wish her to go and tell that the Indians were after her. But she didn't drive the cows that night.

The Indians were not hostile, one called one day rather frightening the women, but after getting something to eat, left, but returned in the night, and the women were not well quieted after the scare of the day, and so fastening doors and windows securely, all went to the upper room to sleep. Stockwell had returned, so that they were not all alone, but in the night their dusky friend returned, and tried hard to gain admittance by door or window. Not succeeding, he went on the roof of the house, and let himself down the chimney, and began to ascend the ladder to the room of the terrified lodgers, having procured first a light when Stockwell, with a club, secured beforehand, met him at the top, and prevented him from further, showing the large knife he had, or getting as he claimed his only intention was some dried vension he had discovered hanging, when he was there in the daytime.

One more scare: Some time about the close of the war of 1812, one John Lemon came to the settlement, and dressed as an Indian, which caused much fright to the women as all the men, but Stockwell, were away, and he at the barn threshing. They watched the supposed Indian go toward the barn, heard a gun, and the flail ceased; and the supposition was, Stockwell was killed, and one of the girls ran for two miles to the men with the probabilities, and the others breathlessly almost waited their return when, on peering with great cautiousness, Stockwell and the old Indian sat talking. It turned out that Lemon had adopted this costume as a hunting one, and in his wanderings, came out here, and hearing threshing at the barn, went that way, and passing a little from the gaze of the women, as he neared the barn, discovered a hawk sitting on a

stump near by, and fired, and then, of course, the hawk fell, and the flail stopped, and thus ended as many another scare had done—bloodlessly.

One thing that was a serious trouble to these pioneers, as of others of the Reserve, was the want of mills. The first years these had to go to Parkman, twenty miles, to get grinding.

After a few years, Martin built a mill near where Fay's mill stands, and then they felt much relief as a boy could do the man's work, going on horseback with a bag of wheat or corn. One of these trips is worthy of record: Once late in the fall of the year, Preserved was dispatched with a bag of grain on the horse, he about thirteen years old. He arrived all right, but had to wait so long for his turn to come, that it was near night when he started homeward. It was cloudy, and he did not realize the lateness of the hour, and had proceeded but a little way, when night overtook him, and his road lay nearly all the way through the woods, only the brush cut away, and to make his situation worse, it began to rain, and he without coat or shoes. He feared from the abundance of wild animals that infested the woods, and stuck to the horse, letting him take his own way himself, holding a stick before his face to keep the limbs from scratching his face, or knocking off his hat. In that way he plodded on what seemed to him a long way when suddenly the horse stopped. Dismounting, found before him a fence which he let down, and remounting, went on as before, not knowing whither, and in a short time the horse again stopped, but this time at an old barn. This time the boy thought best to stay till morning, so putting his grist in the barn, his horse in the stable himself, crawled into the hay wet to the skin from the rain. Not long after, he felt something jump on the mow, and pass around almost directly over him several times. Having heard wolves howling during his ride, he thought first of them, but soon it jumped down, and went away, and as he lay expecting its return, he fell asleep, and did not awake till daylight to find snow three or four inches deep, and the wind cold. Looking around, found himself one mile from the nearest house, so taking his horse from the stable, and reloading his grist, tried walking beside his horse, but the snow was so cold to his feet, he got on and rode, but was much chilled. When he got to Kenieppe's, where Hungerford now lives, he found his father waiting for him.

One more incident: Theodocia, at one time, when about seventeen, started to go to Mentor, on horseback, leaving home before noon, that she might have ample time, taking with her a roll of flannel her mother had woven for some one in that vicinity. It was in the month of October. The leaves had fallen, and much obscured the path, so that her guide was the blazed, or marked, trees; but, amid her musings, she had almost neglected even to notice these, and the horse supposed he might go where the footing was good, till at length she found herself lost to the path, and began at once searching for it by reining her horse this way and that; but, often coming to the orginal starting place, the idea of being lost came over her with living reality, and her subsequent wanderings that afternoon revealed not her proximity to the right path. As nightfall came on, it gave her no pleasure to think of spending a night in the woods, with no company but her horse, and that, too, only a few miles from home. At length, riding to the foot of a tree from which protruded a large branch, or knot, she alighted and began arrangements for the night. First hanging her bonnet on a limb over her head, thinking that if evil befell her some one might discover this and get a reasonable clue to her, and then placing the bridle rein on her arm, she folded her arms together firmly, sat down, and gathered herself as compactly as she well could, on that chilly October night, and composed herself for sleep, if possible, in one of the largest bed-rooms ever occupied by mortal, and herself doubtful if the door was so securely fastened as to prevent molestation.

During the night, her reverie was broken by distant sounds, resembling the blowing of horns, and hope sprang up with her that, being missed, search was being made. But, alas, as it neared her, it proved sounds with which she was not familiar, and when they came so near in the crackling brush that glaring eyes and snapping teeth caused her horse, which she had already mounted, to snort furiously, then it was that she concluded that it was wolves that had been blowing what she had hoped was horns. But He who held the fastening of that room door had so ordered that this night's experience should lead her to commence a life of trust, and that the developments of the future should show her the care of Him that "slumbers not, nor sleepeth." And in the loneliness of that night, as she prayed, she pledged her future service to her God, if He, in His goodness would restore her to the right path, and thus she be brought to her friends, and felt a degree of quiet assurance that she should be guided from that place in safety. When the morning at length came, and she turned her back upon this ever-to-be-remembered lodging place for a night, she gave the rein to Him whose guardian care had so signally kept her, and, as if by unknown agency, her horse brought her, at sunrise, to the old familiar marked trees, and though she knew not where she was, yet the right direction was taken and she arrived at Painesville at no very late breakfast time. But her promise made there she kept well till December, 1872, when she died, with her daughter, Mrs. Garis, in Thompson, in her eighty-first year.

In October, 1811, she married Seth Hulbert, and to them were born three sons and four daughters, all of whom survived her save one daughter. Her husband died in 1843, and in 1847 she married Warren Corning, of Mentor, with whom she lived some years, when she was again a widow, and in May, 1856, she married Robert Murray, of Concord, and lived with him some five years, and, in 1863, married Lemuel Baldwin, formerly of Concord, and lived with him some four years, when, he becoming insane, it was not thought best for them to live together, and his son, Silas, took him to Iowa, where he lingered a year or more, and died without becoming rational. She survived them to finish life amid much suffering, being afflicted with what a post-mortem examination proved to be cancer of the stomach. She, with her first husband, was among the first to join in the formation of the Congregational church, making a public profession of faith in Christ, and her last words to her children only made them love her christian character.

Joseph Bartlett settled on lot four, taking his land in exchange for land in Southampton, of one Bond. He was a christian man, and much interested to have settlers of like character come to the place, and as fast as settlers came an interest was generated for the building up of good society and the foundations laid therefor. Bartlett lived till 1830. His wife survived him some twenty years, and died at the age of eighty-six. Bartlett's children bear him witness that immediately on his arrival in his new home he established a family altar, and morning and evening offered his sacrifice thereon, and as soon as two or three more settlers came, of his turn of thought, meetings were instituted and held on the Sabbath wherever it would best accomodate, till some ten years later when a building was erected at the center of the township, and then the place of meeting became permanent. Bartlett and wife were the first to leave the Hambden church, where for a few years they were members, and joined in the formation of the Congregational church of Thompson in 1820.

Abner Stockwell, who came with him, married Lucy, in 1810, and settled adjoining the homestead. To them were born five boys and two girls—the first-born, Abner, died at fifty-four years, and was the first born resident of any years, as his father's was the first marriage, also. But father and mother are gone. Two sons only of the family are remaining near the foundation of the old home.

Seth Hulburt, sr., and Seth, jr., came also in 1808, performing the journey—the father on horseback and the son on foot, the son arriving first. Subsequently the father returned and removed his family the same year, consisting of four girls and two boys, with the wife, and settled near the Bartletts'. The father did not live more than two years and died very suddenly while away from home in Concord, a little to the northwest of Dr. Palmer's, where he, with one Trask, was engaged in making shingles. His widow subsequently married one Cook, and lived and died in Burton. Seth married Theodocia Bartlett in 1811, and settled in the same neighborhood, where he lived till 1843, and there died. At the organization of the township he was elected township clerk, which office he held for a number of years, and served in other official capacities, and was also, one term, a justice of the peace; was a very positive man, and a man of sympathy towards the poor. For many years after the formation of the Congregational church he was one of its members.

Of the exact date of the arrival of individual families, it is impossible now to determine. In 1809, one Daniel Pomeroy came with his family, consisting of four or five daughters and one or more sons, and settled east of the others, not more than one mile west of the present center, and father and mother were both buried on a little knoll on the farm, and the place, though desolate from neglect, is still marked by poor marble. I am not able to speak of the family as only one. Mrs. Dolly Howe, widow of Otis Howe, is still living in the township, having lived there uninterruptedly since coming. A faithful and much respected christian lady; she has been the mother of four girls and three boys, only two girls are living.

Retire Trask came into the neighborhood of Bartlett's near this time, with three sons—Retire, Benjamin, and Isaac. Mrs. Trask did not live long, and was among the early dead—a child of Joseph Bartlett, jr., and also one of Seth Hulburt, sr., dying before her. Retire, jr., married Asenith Bartlett in 1816, and five boys and four girls were born to them. Mrs. Trask still lives (1877), a widow by her second marriage.

In 1801, Elisha Miller, jr., came from Farmington, Connecticut, in company with Dr. O. K. Hawley, and Jesse Hawley, as far as Austinburg, Ashtabula county, on horseback, with the intention of coming to Thompson, as his father owned one thousand acres of land, situated about equally in lots one and twenty-seven, and two hundred acres in lot thirty-seven. Accordingly, he went to lot one and chopped and girdled some timber; boarding with Dr. Palmer. They had some little misunderstanding about the matter, and, after a few months, Miller went back to Austinburg. His horse, which had been turned into the woods, with others, could not be readily found, and so he started back to Connecticut on foot. His horse was subsequently found and returned. The above lands were afterwards, by the death of the senior Miller, conveyed to others, and, as early as 1818, we find Daniel Miller, a brother, in the settlement of the estate, in possession of what was on lot twenty-seven, and living near where the Cottam family now live. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1818. He resided here until 1825. In 1819, we find him in a district school, in the Bartlett settlement. He subsequently preached. He went from here to Bristol and was afterward prominent in the establishment of the excellent and prominent school at Farmington, Ohio. He held the first coroner's inquest in this township, at the house of Mark Barnes, over the body of one Benjamin Trask, who was found dead near the foot of Stony Ridge, west from Bostwick's corners. But who composed the jury, we are unable to learn. This was in the spring of 1819.

No means are at hand to tell how fast settlers came in after this, until some six or seven years later; but we find reported as soldiers of the war of 1812:

Joseph Bartlett, jr., Abner Stockwell, Seth Hulbert, Retire Trask, Wm. Gee, and Eleazer Pomeroy, who made knapsacks for themselves and went on the call as far as Fairport, but returned without getting a sniff of war.

Things among the few settlers progressed but slowly, so that in 1816 there were but nine families in the township, viz: Wm. Gee, Joseph Bartlett, Joseph Bartlett, jr., Seth Hulbert, Martin Williams, Daniel Pomery, and Eleazer Sumner; and these were in different parts of the township.

In 1816, Mark Barnes and family arrived, and settled on lot eleven, on the lands that Dr. Palmer had vacated several years before. With the entrance of this family new strength was imparted to the few families in that part of the town. Especially was an effort made to have Sabbath worship maintained, which was immediately instituted, and, as fast as possible, the way was opened toward the center of the township, for permanent holding of meetings. Especially Bartlett and Barnes were anxious for an increase of religious privileges. These few settlers were also anxious for school privileges, and set about securing them by opening a school in the house of Trask, and Miss Lovina Hulbert was the first one to act the part of school ma'am in this wild place, Miss Sylvia Barnes was the second, and by this time a building was given for the use of this work, near where James H. Wilson recently died; Joseph Bartlett owning it at that time.

Mark Barnes was born in Connecticut, November 12, 1764, and married Miss Sarah Roberts, who was his senior from April to November. Moved to Southampton in 1806, where he lived till 1816, when, with his family, he started for Ohio. His family consisted of four daughters and one son. One of the daughters was married, and had two children, who, with the husband, accompanied the family on their western bound trip. One of the daughters kept a journal of the journey which I am permitted to copy, which, although near sixty years have passed, is in so good a condition as to be easily read, though not written in the angular hand of to-day, is open and fair. She commences, and offered to contrast the toilsome method of 1816, and that of 1875, in performing a journey:

"Southampton, January 25, 1816, Thursday.—We set out on our journey for New Connecticut State of Ohio, went from Southampton through Westfield and Russell, and put up in Chester village, and put up for the first night at Burbanks' tavern, a distance of seventeen miles.

"Friday, January 26th.—Came on through Chester up the Becket mountains as far as Baird's tavern, distance fifteen miles; had the ill luck coming up the mountains to lose a gallon of gin.

"Saturday, January 27.—Leaving Baird's, we came through Lee and into old Stockbridge, a distance of ten miles, and put up with Jonathan Hicks.

"Sabbath, January 28th.—Came through West Stockbridge and Canaan to Chatham, put up with Samuel Foot, traveling a distance of fourteen miles, entering the bounds of York State.

"Monday, January 29th.—Journeying on, came through Nassau and Schodack, and put up with —— Payne; a distance of sixteen miles.

"January 30th.—Came through Greenbush, crossing the North river through Albany and Guilderland, and put up at Case's tavern, a distance of sixteen miles. Six of the company were innoculated for kinepox, and here we are all alive and well.

"Wednesday, January 31.—Came through New Aynesburg into Schoharrie, crossed the Schoharrie bridge, and put up at Bartley's tavern; distance of sixteen miles.

"Thursday, February 1st.—Proceeding on our way through Carlisle and Sharon, a distance of seventeen miles, and put up with one Doolittle.

"February 2nd.—Came through Sharon and Cherry Valley into Springfield, a distance of fifteen miles and a half, and put up at Mr. Brown's.

"February 3rd.—Through Springfield and Warren, and into Richfield, and put up at Landlord Hatch's tavern. Our day's work: the travel of twelve miles.

"Sabbath, February 4th.—Came through Richfield, Bridgewater and Sangerfield, and put up at Norton's tavern, making a distance of sixteen miles.

"Monday, February 5th.—Spent the day at Norton's in Sangerfield. Aretas' children were both sick, and we had to get a new axletree made for the ox-wagon, which prevented altogether any advance on our journey.

"February 6th.—Came through Madison, and into Eaton, and put up at the tavern of T. Clark, making a distance of seventeen miles, and here we swapped away the black cattle we had of Mr. Bates.

"Wednesday, 7th.—Came through Nelson and Cazenovia into Manlius, and put up at the tavern of Mr. Morse, having traveled seventeen miles.

"February 8th.—Traveled only twelve miles, and put up with Mr. Sammons in Salina, where we staid till Saturday, as Aretas' children were quite sick.

"Saturday, February 10th.—Came through Onondaga into Camillus, and put up with one Mears; distance of twelve miles.

"Sabbath, 11th.—Aretas' children grew more unwell, and we traveled only eight miles, and put up at Noah Olmsted's, in Aurelius, passing through the town of Brutus. Employed a doctor for the youngest child, which was very sick, and remained over.

"Monday, February 12th.—The child still being very sick, the doctor coming the second time.

"Tuesday 13th.—The child being some better, we started. Aretas and wife and children, and mother, passed through Auburn and Cayuga, crossing Cayuga bridge, one mile in length, putting up with one Julius Hooper. Distance fourteen miles.

"Wednesday, 14th.—Passed on through to Phelpstown, distance sixteen and one-half miles, and stayed with one Warner. Weather cold.

"February, 15th.—Passed on through Gorham, Canandaigua, into East Bloomfield, stopping with Carter; fourteen miles.

"Friday, 16th.—Came through West Bloomfield, Lima, and Avon; seventeen miles. Put up at Hosmer's, and the family came up with us here.

"February 18th.—Once more all together, though not very well. We left Avon, and passed through Caledonia into Troy, as far as J. Ganson's, crossing the Genessee river, and traveling fifteen miles.

"Sabbath, 18th.—Traveled fifteen miles, and put up in Batavia with Mr. Thomas.

"Monday, 19th.—Came on through Pembroke, Florence, and Claren's, putting up with Peter Vanderveter, traveling, to-day, fifteen miles. Mr. Bartlett was sick, so as to call a physician.

"Tuesday, 20th.—Leaving Bartlett, and a hand, to look after and assist him, passed through Clarens into Buffalo, a distance of fifteen miles, and stayed at J. Pitcher's.

"Wednesday, 21st.—Passed into Hamburg, a distance of nineteen miles, crossing Buffalo creek on the ice. Saw a sleigh drawn by five jacks, also a sled and a man drawn by a large black dog. Here the sick that had been left behind, came up, at Mr. Camp's tavern.

"Thursday, February 22d.—Starting, turned our wagons on to the ice of Lake Erie, traveling a distance of seventeen miles. Arrived save at Wm. Cash's tavern, in Eden. A span of horses were drowned in the lake to-day—family all saved.

"Friday, February 23d.—Our journey to-day through the woods, with mud and

water, till we came to Cattaraugus creek, which we crossed safely on the ice, and came as far as N. Goodwin's, in Hanover; a distance of eleven miles.

"Saturday, 24th.—Made our way as best we could along the rough and ragged roads, through the woods, passing through Pomfret's, Canandaigua, in Portland, and put up with T. Sprague. Hard thunder shower to-day.

"Sabbath, February 25th.—Traveled a distance of twelve miles, stopping with T. Cass, in Portland.

"Monday, February 26th.—Journeying on, we left the bounds of the State of New York, and entered Pennsylvania, stopping in the town of Northeast, with Mr. Brown. A distance of fifteen miles. Heard of a yoke of oxen and horse drowned yesterday, in attempting to cross Cattaraugus creek.

"Tuesday, February 27th.—Traveled only twelve miles, in consequence of our horse-wagon breaking down. Stayed with Mr. Gage, in Milford, while repairs were made.

"Wednesday, 28th.—Came through Mill creek, Erie, into Fairview, twenty miles, and stayed at N. Wolverton's.

"Thursday, 29th.—Passed through Springfield into Salem, twelve miles, putting up at H. Lake's tavern, in the State of Ohio.

"Friday, March 1st.—Traveled sixteen miles through Kingsville, into Ashtabula, stopping with Mr. Benham.

"Saturday, March 2d.—Came through Matherstown and Harpersfield, into Madison, and put up at the tavern of one Mixor; a distance of seventeen miles.

"Sabbath, March 3d.—On account of high water in Grand river, remained at Mixor's all day.

"Monday, March 4th.—Hired a man to boat us across the river, which was accomplished with safety to people and goods, and we found ourselves in Thompson township, after a wearisome journey of five hundred and thirty miles, requiring forty days to accomplish."

Nearly all the settlers of the township were at the ford to assist and greet the new-comers, and, after landing, some stakes were driven, fire kindled, and Mrs. Barnes cooks a dinner for a township, which was well accepted, and then began the forward movement to their future home, some of whom reached Bartlett's that night, and some the next day. Only one of the family is now (1876) living. Maria, wife of Rufus Howe, came into town about the same time. He married Sylvia first, afterwards Maria.

C. C. BRONSON, OF TALLMADGE,

second husband of Mrs. Enoch Scott, read the following interesting sketch of the life of one of the most prominent pioneers of Thompson:

"Thomas Scott, of Hartford, an original proprietor, but not a settler, of Farmington, had a son, Edmund. He, E., settled in Farmingon at an early date, and among the first settlers of Mattatuck, now Waterbury, in 1674. The Scotts settled in the various towns that have been formed from the ancient town of Waterbury. Uri Scott, the sixth generation in regular descent from Thomas Scott, of Harford. Uri Scott married Esther Roberts, December 26, 1780, and they had nine children. Enoch and Abial were once residents of this township. Enoch Scott was born a few rods south of the ancient town line, run by a committee between Waterbury and Woodbury, on the west of Waterbury, and on the south between Waterbury and Derby, in 1680. He was born in the present town of Oxford, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the 29th of May, 1795. His education was obtained in the common schools of Connecticut, and limited at that, but he made good use of his time in school. His parents were not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, and having a family of nine to feed and clothe, it compelled them to forego the luxuries of

life, and very many of the necessary comforts. At an early age, they had to larbor hard to obtain a living. This was the case with Mr. Scott; he worked out for the farmers in the vicinity to help the family. He commenced work in the spring of 1813, in the adjoining town of Middlebury, for Dr. James Wooster, a good farmer. He worked for Mr. Wooster two years, or until the spring of 1815, his father taking his wages; the summer of 1815, he may have worked for Mr. Wooster. He bought his time of his father six months before he was twenty-one. He made up his mind that the rocks and hills of Connecticut was no place for him. His mother, a good, prudent woman, made good home-spun clothing, and filling a knapsack, he left his father's house, on foot, to find himself a home in the west. He went to Southampton, Massachusetts, to his uncle, Mark Barnes, and found him on the point of leaving with his family for Ohio, having made an exchange with land proprietors, in town ten, range six, called Thompson, Geauga county, Ohio. He drove an ox team to the Western Reserve, or as it was known at an early day, New Connecticut. After a long and soilsome journey, they at last found themselves at the end of their journey — he found the land he had bought in Massachusetts.

"This was in the spring of 1816. Mr. Barnes built a log cabin, and made his family as comfortable as circumstances would admit. This was on or near the house now owned by Horace Webster. Enoch Scott worked for his uncle Barnes, until he paid for ten acres of land. On this he built a log house, working in various places, chopping, clearing land, and other farm work. In this way, he furnished himself with the necessaries of life, and obtained some money.

"In 1818, he slung his knapsack, and started on foot for Connecticut, making the journey in fourteen or sixteen days. After spending a little time visiting parents, relatives and friends, he returned to Ohio in the same manner. His brother, Abial Scott, came with him. He then went to work on his little farm, and his aunt Barnes baked his bread, and he kept batchelor's hall. But he was not satisfied with his manner of living, so he made up his mind that a woman was a necessary fixture in a log house, so he goes over the river into Perry, to Mr. Joshua Morse's, and his daughter concluded she would keep house for him, and they were married September 27, 1820. Jane Morse was born July 23, 1798, he being twenty-five and she twenty-two. They had but little of this world's goods to begin with. Mr. Scott, after his marriage, thought there might be occasions when a set of cups and saucers would not be out of place, so they went to the south part of Bondstown (now Hambden), at a place known at that day as Bartholomew's, and procured a set of a half dozen, and paid one dollar, for such as has been bought for twelve and a half cents since. But they were happy, and cheerfully met all of the little difficulties they had to encounter. Being of one heart and of one mind, prosperity crowned their efforts. They were prudent, industrious; she, with her spinning wheels and loom, soon had her house abundantly supplied with beds, bedding, clothing, and other necessary articles for family use, which have been carefully preserved and are now in the possession of his sons. Mrs. Scott was a most excellent housekeeper, kind in her disposition, quiet and unobtrusive. She lived her religion from day to day, an humble, devoted Christian life. She died December 29, 1843, aged forty-five years.

"They had added to their farm, in addition to the original twenty acres, forty-seven acres more, and a good barn and a frame house finished. They had no children. Thus he was left, and after a suitable time he sought the hand of Clarissa A., daughter of Mr. Ashbel Munson, of Mentor. They were married November 24, 1844. By her he had two sons — Stiles E. and Orson W. Stiles was married on the thirteenth of December, 1871, to Miss Ella Case, of Hud-

son. They are the owners of a fine farm in Hudson, with good new buildings, and are prudent and industrious in their habits, and, to human appearance, destined to have a competence of this world's goods. Orson has rented a farm in Tallmadge. We may say that for industry, prudence, financial ability, and steady habits, these sons, in worldly affairs, walk in the footsteps of their father. After his second marriage, he built a horse-barn and an addition to the house, and bought thirty acres more of land, making ninety-seven acres in four years. After his death the farm was sold to Mr. Ervine Warren.

"I was but partially acquainted with Deacon Scott, but I formed an opinion that he was one of those kind of men who possessed a good degree of foresight, not easily moved from his position; adopting the principle, be sure you are right, then go ahead. While visiting in Connecticut, he met an intimate friend of his youth, who was a subject of the great revival of 1817. The fervent appeals of this friend led him to thinking, and finally to his conversion. In due time he made a public profession of religion, which he adorned with a well ordered life and conversation. If I am correctly informed, Deacon Scott united with the Presbyterian church, January 14, 1821.

"The first Presbyterian church in the township was organized November 19, 1820, on the plan of union. He labored and prayed for the upbuilding of the church in this place, and for the prosperity of Zion and the peace of Jerusalem, but his earthly work is done, and on whom has his mantle fallen, 'He being dead yet speaketh. 'Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth.' Deacon Scott died March 15, 1859, aged sixty-four.

"His brother, Abial Scott, was an active, energetic man; one who had his share of pioneer life. He married Roxy Montgomery, of Harpersfield. The Montgomerys were among the first settlers of the Reserve. Mr. Scott I do not know that I ever saw; Addison and his mother I have met with. She is an afflicted woman, having buried all her family but her son, Addison. Their residence was in Iowa.

"Mr. Elidad Scott was born in the town of Naugatuck (a portion of the ancient town of Waterbury), April 25, 1791. His wife was a sister of Deacon Scott. He was for many years a resident of Thompson. He removed some years since to Jasper county, Iowa.

"Deacon Scott, on his return from Connecticut in 1818, brought apple seeds, and raised many of the apple trees on the farm, and lived to enjoy the fruit; he lived to see the wilderness become a fruitful field, and to bud and blossom as the rose. He lived to see these grand old woods fall before the pioneer's axe. He came with others to establish those grand principles of their Puritan ancestors, and which was put forth in the Mayflower by the Pilgrims. Liberty of the press, liberty of speech, the liberty of conscience and worship; or, in other words, free thought, free speech, free press, and free men, and shall I add, free schools, the church and school-house."

Stephen Jenks, born in Ellington, Connecticut, in 1772. Of his early life very little is treasured that at this date (1875) is at hand. The writer of this article might have stored many things as related by himself, if the idea of ever furnishing for the press had occurred; but he has passed away, and no one is here to prompt. The earliest I recollect was his pointing me to some of his early efforts at musical composition. The earliest in print is dated 1796, "Mount Calvary," written in A minor, and used in religious gatherings, much in the progress of the first half of the present century, with the words, "Hearts of stone relent, relent," etc, In 1803, in company with Elijah Griswold, of Simsbury, Connecticut, we find him publishing "The American Compiler of Sacred Harmony," printed at Northampton, Massachusetts, and on sale by Griswold at his store in Simsbury, and by Jenks at Poundridge, New York. Of

the success of the sale nothing now appears, but again in 1805 we find him at Dedham, Massachusetts, publishing the following title page: "The Delights of Harmony, or, Norfolk Compiler; being a new collection of psalms, tunes, hymns, and anthems, with a variety of set pieces from the most approved American and European authors, with necessary rules of psalmody made easy; designed for singing schools and musical societies of the United States; by Stephen Jenks, and printed by H. Mann for the author.

"The singers went before with joy,
On instruments they played,
The damsels with their timbrels then
In beauty were arrayed."—Ps. 68, 25.

A third copy, bearing the title of "Harmony of Zion, or, Union Compiler," but the title page is lost, and from my recollection of talks with him it was published, somewhere about 1808, at Dedham. This finished his publishing music for himself. He became associated with some one who betrayed his trust and took the proceds of sale to that extent that Jenks became discouraged, and so abandoned publishing, although he continued to compose till 1850, and for a quarter of a century or more taught church music in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York States. In this last work is published a "Masonic Ode on Creation," composed in 1806. Of the circumstances of its origin, and appearance before the public, I have heard him tell, but cannot now call to mind. I will give the words of the anthem, though I do not know as they are his composition:

Let there be light! the Almighty spoke,
And refulgent streams broke forth from the east,
And darted their brilliant rays to illuminate the dark regions of the west;
Caused the western star to rise and shine, with resplendent lustre, thro' the earth.

Written in double measure; now in triple measure:

When earth's foundation first was laid,
By the great Artist's hand,
Mankind in vain for shelter sought,
In vain they roved from place to place,
Until from heaven were taught the plan to build, to fix on earth a home.
Illustrious hence we date our art,
And now appears in beauteous piles,
Which shall to endless time endure.
Widows and orphans dry your tears,
Our willing hands supply your wants as far as power is given.

Quadruple measure:

Shout, ye enlightened, when you shall see your Saviour approaching from the east,
Clothed in a white garment, a token of innocence.

Double measure:

Parent of Light, accept our praise,
Who are by friendship joined,
A social band to sing, Hallelujah, Amen.

I give this poetry to show, in part, to young musicians, the character of poetry often used to express the thought of the age. There are others of equal interest in which Jenks mingled, but time has placed them beyond reach. One that, forty years ago, I used to love to sing, as commemorative of a case where a young man poisoned a young lady to whom he was affianced, which Jenks composed, and sang, at the funeral of Catharine Barringer, somewhere near the Hudson river, the circumstances of which he related, and which, at the age of eighty years, the old man seemed to recall with the same spirit as when, at the age of thirty, he was on the ground where it happened. Doubtless, but for the treachery of his partner, at Dedham, Jenks would have continued to apply himself to developing his musical talent, but the affair so dishearted him, as no doubt to affect him through his subsequent years; so souring his mind as to withdraw his confidence from men.

He married, at an early day, and the fruit of that marriage was two sons; but the wife died, and the boys passed into the custody of friends, and, at manhood,

knew not even the whereabouts of their father, who subsequently married, in Providence, Rhode Island, and, in 1829, came to Thompson, Geauga county, with two sons and four daughters, where, in 1836, he died. He did not mingle with the world, while in Thompson, to give him any popularity as a musician—only teaching, or attending to a very few classess, although, as stated above, he composed many tunes through these, almost thirty, years, and had a large amount of unpublished manuscripts on hand at the time of his death.

John Atkin, born in Lincolnshire, England, 1791, came to America when two years of age; came to Harpersfield when fourteen; married Sally Meeker, and came to Thompson in 1817; bought of Booth's heirs quite a tract of land, and chopped till he owned forty-five acres. He said his taxes at first on the lot were twenty-five cents, and it was hard to get even that in money. Their family consisted of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom, except one who died in Kentucky in the war of the Rebellion, are living. Mr. Atkin died February, 1873, and, of course, was eighty-two. He was a man well read in history, ancient and modern, and loved much to talk on that subject.

In 1860, when the rage of drilling for oil abounded, his sons, led by William, the eldest, proposed sinking a well on the farm, one hundred rods east from the ledge, which was accomplished to the depth of one hundred and sixty feet. The first three feet was clay soil; then soapstone, some fifty-one feet; black sand-stone, some seven feet; slate-stone, harder than the first, fifteen feet; sand-stone, four feet, quite hard; slate, seven feet, much like that found before; sand, two feet; slate, four feet; then fifty feet of sand-stone, very white and not very hard; then a kind of shell-rock, ten feet, so that the drill would occasionally drop two or three inches at a time. They struck water between ten and twenty feet, which followed till eighty-five feet, when the water subsided so that it was eighty feet to the water, and it rose no higher after. In a year, the water made the bucket look like iron-rust.

1817—During this year there was a large accession of numbers in the township. In February, of 1817, Elias Strong, sr., called upon Esquire Barnes, and their family, at their house, having come on foot from Southampton, Massachusetts, which was an agreeable surprise to them. He returned in the same way, and, later in the season, returned with his family, consisting of his wife, three sons, and two daughters, all of whom have been many years residents of the spirit land except Elias, jr., who is living at Madison, Ohio, whither he removed perhaps in 1873.

Noah Moseley came this year, with three boys and five girls; lived till 1860; died at the age of ninety-three years six months. The girls married and lived in this vicinity, each of them with a goodly number of children. Rowland Moseley, one of the sons was elected justice of the peace in 1823, serving one term. Noah, jr., was elected in 1836, and, except one term, served thirty-six years in succession. Two sons and two daughters were born to him.

Emery Lane came in the fall of 1818, from Montgomery county, New York, having purchased, before he ever saw it, the whole of lot twenty-nine. His family consisted of ten or more children, and to them were afterwards born as many more, so that Mrs. Lane has the reputation of being the mother of ten girls and ten boys. Only one, Mrs. Prentice, lives in this town, and, at most, only some two of the boys and two of the girls are living—Centennial year.

Captain George Moseley came this year [1817], a young man. To him was subsequently born five sons and two daughters. Three sons are still living. The captain died September, 1861, at the age of sixty-seven, his wife having preceded him several years.

Charles Goodrich came the spring of this year, a young man, settling near where Homer Griswold now lives, on what is called the "gore," in Madison,

then included in this township. Goodrich was elected a justice of the peace, May, 1827, and served, by subsequent re-elections, till 1855, except one term from 1843 to 1846, making nine terms, twenty-seven years. In 1876, he is living, at the age of eighty-four years.

Otis and Rufus Howe took lands [1817] near the present center, and held offices of trust. Both were hard-working men. Otis died in 1875; Rufus is still alive [1876].

MERCHANTS.

A small stock of goods was kept as early as 1830, by one Hungerford, but of short duration.

Calvin Church came between 1834 and 1836, keeping hotel accomodation for many years, also a small stock of goods; buying ashes, working and taking by wagon to Pittsburgh and bringing back goods; was postmaster a number of years, and died in 1836—after him his son, George, was postmaster also.

In the fall of 1838 a new store was built by Joseph Bartlett, Theodore Bartlett, James Briscoe, and Noah Pomeroy, the firm name was Bartlett, Pomeroy & Company. The firm disposed of goods well, but being cattle drovers also, it proved to be a ship with too much sail, and soon sunk.

Joseph Smith and D. W. Mead succeeded them in 1841, doing a fine business for a few years.

John Proctor commenced selling goods in the front of his father's house in 1846, and from that small beginning he rose to some degree of eminence as a tradesman, kept his position, and laid aside some each year, till now (1876).

A. E. Miller for many yeass has been successful as a dealer in goods, usually kept in a country store, and the firm is now A. E. Miller & Son, at South Thompson.

MILLS.

There are several saw-mills in the township, but previous years has greatly taken away the need, as many farmers have sold all the good timber from them.

On the farm where Darius Tillotson had lived for many years, springs issue, sufficiently so that a dam has been thrown across the ravine and a fine resorvoir thus created, and a grist-mill has stood for many years, can grind at any time, and is often crowded when other water-mills can do little, and this surplus water carries the wheels of a chairestablisment and saw-mill southeast of South Thompson, as well as a woolen factory and carding-machine at South Thompson.

MAILS.

The first mail-route was established about 1823, and extended from Unionville, Lake county, passing southeast of Madison, through Thompson, Montville, Huntsburg, and Batavia, since Middlefield. A man was hired to carry it on horseback, and had a fearful time, an account of which is chronicled from Montville. The first postmaster was George Emery, M. D. Joseph Smith, D. W. Mead, John H. Sumner, J. S. Lucas, S. Bostwick, F. S. Turner, and in 1876, F. M. Leonard holds the office, having held it, except one year by Turner, since the commencement of Grant's administration.

CHURCHES.

A Methodist church was formed in 1829, by John Crawford and Caleb Brown, meeting at George Emery's house, and very few of those present, at that time, survive, some who joined soon after are living. Brother Brown is yet living (1876), in Portage county. For many years the society held its meetings half the time in the town hall, a quite commodious building—the Baptists, a small society, claiming the other half. In 1846 the Methodist Episcopal society built a house on the west side of the square, and still continue to occupy it.

Perhaps as soon as 1851 the Baptist society built themselves a house in the southwest part of the township, and still occupy it—a small but worthy church.

Some where between 1850 and 1860 a Disciple church was built, one mile east of the center.

About the same time a Catholic church was built in the southeast corner of the township.

A few years later a Spiritualist society was formed, and bought a house at the center formerly occupied by the Congregationalists.

Congregational Church—After the communion service on the first Sabbath of November, 1875, the Congregational church resolved to hold an exercise commemorative of the fifty-fifth anniversary of their organization on Saturday and Sunday, November 27th and 28th, and appointed a committee consisting of F. M. Leonard, F. E. Benjamin, O. P. Pomeroy, G. A. Moseley, and Dwight Daniels, who subsequently met and arranged the following as order of exercises:

Saturday, 27th.—Song and Prayer on opening.

Words of Welcome by Pastor, Rev. W. D. Williams.

History of Church Building—G. A. Moseley.

History of Sabbath-School Work—F. E. Benjamin.

Early Members of Church—O. P. Pomeroy.

Music of Church and Sabbath School—F. M. Leonard.

Historic Sermon by Pastor, Rev. W. D. Williams, on Sabbath, 28th.

The day at length arrived, but the weather was unpropitious, and the traveling bad, and a large audience was not present, and the order was not strictly followed; owing to the absence unavoidable of some to whom had been assigned parts.

Opened by singing, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," followed by a very feeling and appropriate prayer by Deacon William E. Bradley, one of the present deacons; then a few words of welcome by Pastor, saying, though none are here to accept a welcome, but those uniformly with us, yet the occasion is one of deep interest to all, as it will call up comparison of past with present, awakening emotion in the few who lived in the far past, whom God has spared to see this day, as those of that day are called up, and their deeds recounted.

Several letters were received in rely to invitations from the committee, which were read.

From Rev. Thomas Adams, D.D., now of Winslow, Maine, we quote largely:

"I also thank you for the programme of the exercises at Plymouth Rock conference at your place—the body that I helped to organize, to which I gave its name, it being the first body of the kind that was organized in the State of Ohio. It was pleasant to see the names of so many of my aid fellow-laborers, and feel that a faithful, covenant-keeping God had furnished new recruits to fill the vacancies as they have occurred.

"I can see and appreciate the great change between the present, and when Brother Roberts, of Andover, and myself instituted, as I believe, the only ministerial association in the State organized strictly on the principle of New England Congregationalism, and, though thirty miles apart, maintained our regular meetings by going alternately at the specified time to each other's dwellings. It has been very evident to me that the churches of northern Ohio especially have been gaining strength, and it is pleasant to notice that even Chardon, after a long slumber, is giving signs of life.

"My informal pastorate extended from the spring of 1847 to 1856, a considerably longer period than any other minister ever spent with you before or since, and it was a very peculiar period in the history of your church. I not only partly believed, as in the case of Paul and the Corinthians, but wholly believed that there were divisions among you—a state of feeling that would not fail to

impair, if not wholly neutralize, the influence of the Gospel, however faithfully it might have been preached. I used sometimes to think of parties that were at fisticuffs, and needed that some one should hold them still till they would have time to cool off. If I did any good among you, I think it was something of this character."

Bro. H. B. Hall, now residing at Oberlin, Ohio:

"Thoughts of your celebration recall the years we spent with you. We thought them pleasant years, and yet I now think of them mainly in view of the many imperfections in my work there. If we could live our lives over again, how many of its mistakes we might correct. But this is not to be. I hope that at the last day it may be seen that I sowed some seed there that has borne good fruit."

Hon. C. C. Bronson, of Tallmadge, Ohio, addressed a long letter, from which we quote:

"In calling up the past, you will fully realize and apply the language of the prophet Zachariah, 'Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?' Thompson, like other townships, has had her fathers—yea, and her mothers, too—who have wept between the porch and the altar, and have offered the effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous, which availeth much."

He states that the Rev. Wm. Wick was the first minister of Youngstown, and that was the first church organized on the Reserve, which was in 1800, and was Presbyterian. The second was that of Austinburg, formed by Rev. J. B Badger, October 24, 1801, a Congregational church. The third, in Hudson, by Badger, September 4, 1802, Congregational; Poland, 1802, as also Warren, October 19, 1802, and Vernon, September 17, 1803. April 26, 1804, Rev. Badger formed a church in Canfield; the church in Vienna, in 1805. The next was the Presbyterian church, at Euclid, August 27, 1807; Burton, 1808; the Congregational church, of Tallmadge, 1809, by Rev. Jonathan Leslie, also the churches of Hambden, Springfield, Geneva, and Harpersfield; and, thirty-first of December, 1809, the church in Aurora was formed, by Rev. Nathan P. Darrow. The churches in Painesville, Kingsville, and Rootstown, were gathered in 1810, and Thompson, in 1820.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

Brother George Moseley submitted that the first house used for worship was a log house, built by the township on the north end of the now public square, in 1818, and was noted for the transaction of township business. It was occupied some ten years, when the building was burned in 1828, and in the spring of 1829 a society was formed, auxiliary to the church, and they together purchased nine rods square of George R. Emery, some thirty rods north of the public square, and resolved on building a house forty by fifty-two, with fifteen feet posts, if enough could be raised, and voted to sell the sittings by deed to cover the expense, which was estimated at eight hundred dollars, and the house was built and occupied some twenty years. In 1837, after the original church and society had separated and become two, a new church building was erected near the south end of the square, on the east side, twenty-six by forty, which is now the property of the society of spiritualists. On the reunion of the two churches, both buildings were put into the common fund. As the new one was thought the better one for winter, it was occupied, with the expectation of returning to the old one in the spring, but the new one continued to be used until 1860, and the old one was sold by the trustees to Smith and Bostwick, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, in 1852. In 1846 the society felt the need of a parsonage, and a house twenty-two by twenty-eight, one and a half stories, with half acre of land adjoining meeting-house lot, was bought by Brother

Chilion Strong, for three hundred dollars, which was subsequently redeemed by the society, and is now in their possession.

March, 1860, we find the society again resolving to build a meeting-house thirty-six by fifty-two feet, with a steeple, if fifteen hundred dollars could be raised for that purpose, which was soon reported pledged, and Elias Strong, John F. Moseley and George A. Moseley were chosen as building committee, and J. F. Moseley took the contract, allowing those who subscribed lumber or work to pay accordingly, and, in November of the same year, they reported its completion to the society, and it was furnished and dedicated, costing near eighteen hundred dollars. The inside was finished in chestnut, and was a neat audience room, thirty-six by forty-two, with fifty-two slips, accommodating four grown persons comfortably, with vestibule of ten feet and gallery of corresponding size.

In 1864, Sister Sophronia Hall, wife of Rev. H. B. Hall, undertook to solicit a subscription from all she met to procure a bell, and was successful, and one was procured weighing five hundred and eighteen pounds, costing some two hundred dollars, and was a fine and silver-toned one, keyed on C.

This church stood only till a little after midnight opening on February 14, 1868, when the fire destroyed it and an organ worth one hundred and fifty dollars, and melting away over one hundred pounds of the bell. But, nothing daunted, the society rallied, and in March, 1868, voted to attempt the erection of another like, but better than the one before, and a subscription was responded to, not only by society members, but by a number of Methodist men, and a good number that belonged to the Spiritualist society, and others belonging to no religious society, as also Painesville Congregational church donated one hundred dollars, Claridon thirty-eight dollars, and three hundred and fifty dollars was also donated by the Congregational Union, and at last the Ladies' Aid Society of this place took up the last two hundred dollars. George A. Moseley, Luman Stockwell and Levi L. Benjamin were the committee on building, and the contract was given to F. C. Conley, taking work and lumber, as before, of those who signed in that way, and the cost was four thousand dollars.

In 1872, Rev. C. E. Page, then laboring here, visited every family in town for the purpose, soliciting aid in purchasing a new bell, and secured one hundred and three signatures from fifty cents to ten dollars, and another of Meneely's bells was procured. This also proved to be a very fine-toned bell keyed on A weight nine hundred and twelve pounds, which, with mounting, cost five hundred and one dollars. The burnt bell brought one hundred and thirty-seven dollars, which left a balance of three hundred and sixty-four dollars, freights fourteen dollars, and three hundred and eighty-six dollars raised on subscription.

In 1875 the church was re-painted at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the society reports itself free from debt, but it is proper here to say that Brother Williams performed a great labor in getting the above amount pledged.

In the absence of Brother F. E. Benjamin, F. M. Leonard gave some few remarks on the Sabbath-schools. No record statistics of the early Sabbath-schools are at hand, and scarce any one who was in them, which renders it very difficult to do justice to the pioneers of this glorious work. It appears that the more modern organization of the school was effected about the year 1835, with Deacon Enoch Scott for its superintendent, previous to which I am told that the ministers used sometimes to catechise the children from the old catechism. The superiority of workers has been from among the sisters. Often, as one sister remarked, "I felt its importance so much that, my first class consisting of girls, I met with my babe in my arms, hardly failing to be habitually present;" and that characteristic of this sister always held good, for, till within three or four

years past, she was a faithful servant in the work, and doubtless her record will be grand on high when the numerous ones from under her faithful care shall one by one testify to the faithful manner in which she pointed them to Jesus. She said a few years since, "I never lie down at night without asking, Dear Saviour, bless my Sabbath-school class and save them." With such faithfulness, do you wonder that children, teachers, superintendents and all, should have learned to love and cherish such a regard, applying now the title of "Aunt Maria," as she is going from the work in which, for forty years, she has been recognized?

Mrs. Freedom Gee, who was unsurpassed in her piety, in turn furnished four or five girls who have been devoted, successful workers for many years. Mrs. Chilion Strong, the first, as also her successor, the second Mrs. Strong, were both admirable helps to the superintendents; Mrs. J. C. Nye, and a host of others, not to underrate the worth of many brothers, who have done what they could. Among those who have led the schools we may mention Brother Turney, Revs. Swift, Taylor, Perry, as also E. Strong, Levi Leonard, Jonathan Rand, Shepard Bradley, H. E. Moseley, F. E. Benjamin, O. P. Pomeroy, F. M. Leonard, and others.

F. M. Leonard has held the office of superintendent about one-third of the last forty years. Some twenty years ago, he introduced "Bradbury's Sabbath School Melodies." I wish to speak of the success of the effort by the exerted influence of Miss F. T. Gee, a noted teacher of district schools, who, though not superior as a vocalist, but a live woman, invited some ten, or more, little girls to meet her at the intermission of Sabbath, and prefaced the work with an opening song by the class, and as a specimen:

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean and the beauteous land."

"I'll awake at dawn on the Sabbath day,
For 'tis wrong to doze holy time away;
With my lessons learned, this shall be my rule—
Never to be late at the Sabbath-school."

It need not be said that this caused many to tarry, and in a little time no effort was made to have the Sabbath-school closed by the first of November till the next May. A few months since, on a visit here, being present, I asked Miss Gee to say some good things to us. She said: "May I do it in my own way?" "Certainly." "Then all who are willing, say so." Up went hands, and she reorganized the classes throughout in twenty minutes, placing individuals in positions that no one else could get them to take, and the school's interest was greatly enhanced. But this feature of Sabbath-school songs has not lost its interest, nor those to carry it forward. Several of Bradbury's works—"Oriola," "Golden Chain," "Golden Censor," "Fresh Laurels," and I digress to say—the children's man of America, in songs for the Sabbath-school, died with Wm. B. Bradbury.

I might speak of the work of others, and I will of one brother, H. E. Mosely, who had charge of the school some three or four years before 1866, having a faithful corps of teachers to sustain him, introduced new plans, which were tried, and their application was instructive to all. Leonard succeeded him, all but one year, till 1875, O. P. Pomeroy preaching part of the time, and superintending Sabbath-school, 1871.

The following were teachers in 1866 (since which time a better record has been made than before): F. E. Benjamin, S. C. Shepard, L. L. Benjamin, Mrs. S. S. Strong, Miss Olivia Denton, Miss Sarah Bradley, Mrs. Maria Howe, Rev. W. H. Brinkerhoff, Wm. E. Bradley, Noah Moseley, and Elias Strong. The

lessons for May, commencing with Acts 7, were continued all the year in that book. Penny collections were taken occasionally this year, at the close of school. Questions were often announced from the superintendent's desk, to be answered next week. A few specimens: On what occasion mentioned in the Bible was a lantern used? What man mentioned in the Old Testament died before his father, and yet lived three times as long? Where is money first mentioned in the Bible? What king began to reign at seven years of age, and reigned forty years in Jerusalem? Was he a good or a bad king? What woman was the wife of a king, the mother of a king, the daughter of a king, the granddaughter of a king, and what was her character? Is cheese mentioned in the Bible, and where? What two men were hid in a well, and ground corn spread over the mouth so that they were not found? I will not enlarge.

The last Sabbath in April, 1867, the following was reported by the superintendent, for the year ending May 1st:

Whole number enrolled		113
Teachers (seven male, four female)		11
Average attendance weekly		36
Contributions on hand, May, 1866	$ 7 46	
Special contribution	11 74	
Penny collection	3 99	
	$23 19	
Sabbath-school books from Boston	$20 00	
Freight	1 45	21 45
Balance, April 8, 1867	$ 1 74	

And the school still retained Leonard, and the following teachers acted well their parts: Deacon Bradley, Rev. Brinkerhoff, Deacon Benjamin E. Strong, R. R. Warner, Maria Howe, Miss E. L. Matthews, Miss Rose M. Matthews, Miss Sarah Bradley, Mrs. S. Strong, Mrs. Emeline Benjamin, and for this day the record shows, present, in all fifty-two —twenty-one males and thirty-one females.

This year were enrolled some one hundred and forty, and sixty or more were under twenty years of age. Questions awakening an interest, and causing research, were proposed, and during the year the school united with the Methodist Sabbath-school in a picnic, at the Ledge, which was a good thing.

September 5th, I find met for first Sabbath in new house. Present, teachers, seven, and scholars, seventy-seven. Average attendance of school for August, thirty-five males, forty-five females, the best average of the year. Penny collection for month, $1.54, with Balance on hand, $6.87.

First of November of this year, adopted the National series of Sabbath-school lessons, and have used them since, and find a growing interest in the lessons suggested. The first one in the series with us was the Fruitful Tree, Psalm 1.

First of January, 1870, reported collection for the year, $17.41.

I may mention that some new teachers, from the younger members of school, for more than a year, had added new impulse in their classes. Two daughters of the superintendent, placed there at the suggestion of others, were effective, earnest and faithful—Mary, with a class of girls from eight to eleven; Lottie, with a class of boys from thirteen to fifteen; Mrs. S. E. Wilbur, with a class of boys from ten to fourteen; and we found the sisters that took the classes of boys, retained and interested them far better than any of the brothers. And so passed this year, and the first of January, 1871, the following report: Enrolled for the year, one hundred and fifty-three; males, sixty-seven; females, eighty-six; average attendance, forty-seven. No teacher has been present more than thirty-nine Sabbaths, out of forty-eight. Superintendent present all but two. With funds on hand and collected, to the amount of $23.00, finds the treasury even, and superintendent resigning, brother O. P. Pomeroy taking

superintendent's chair; well qualified for the place. Brother Manning removing from us.

June, 1872, brother C. E. Page being pastor, it was thought best to reinstate brother Leonard again as superintendent. The average attendance was larger this year, but no increase of the number of classes, as a large number were permitted to be in the bible class of brother Page.

Teachers of 1872: Mary L. Leonard, Helen Smith, Lottie E. Leonard, Sylvia Strong, C. E. Page, F. E. Benjamin, Wm. E. Bradley, Mrs. Mary Long, Mrs. Sarah Gee, Mrs. S. E. Wilbur, Mrs. A. M. Stocking, Elias Strong, Truman Hardy, O. P. Pomeroy.

In April, 1874, Rev. W. D. Williams coming to us, and possessed of the right material, an entirely new interest was generated among the young men, especially composing that part of the school that had, for at least the time of brothers Manning and Page, been held as the bible class.

In April, 1875, deacon F. E. Benjamin was elected superintendent.

One thing more before I close. Very few deaths have occurred among the children. I mean those that were enrolled as Sabbath school children. It has been my privilege and pleasure to enroll three different classes of these precious little ones, and to see two of them developed. The last one, 1872, I wish may be in the coming history; and I write other names: Eva J. Moseley, Lilly Phelps, Alice Wilbur, Junia Benjamin, Jennie Stevens, Austa Wilson, Ettie Hardy, Clara Hardy, Anna Clemer, Edith Wilbur; all under six years at time of enrollment, and most of them under five.

Arthur Barnes died at eight years; was very rarely absent for more than three years, and was much interested in the lessons, often asking questions that required thought to answer.

Eva Moseley died at six; loved to be in Sabbath-school; rather diffident little girl; a cousin of hers, Foster Moseley, dying at the age of seven years.

Several grown ones have passed away. Emily and Jane Grant, in one year, at eighteen, step-daughters of captain George Moseley; two daughters of Willis Foot, at twenty-three and nineteen; only a few months apart; Walter Stockwell at eighteen.

Miss Helen M. Moseley died November, 1872; had always been in the Sabbath school; made profession of her faith in Christ only a few months before her death.

F. M. Leonard was also desired to say something of the history of church music. This, also, is a task, as he has figured in this many years. No very prominent persons in the early days, yet we find Marcus Tillotson, a fine singer, meeting with those who could sing, some fifty years ago, and continuing to lead at the church many years later. Stephen Jenks, a composer and publisher of music, as early in the century as 1803, came here in 1820, but taught only once here, and never figured as a chorister in any of the churches, dying in 1856. Of those it has been my pleasure to hold converse with, the first was Ambrose Smith, from Claridon; taught in 1836; a young man of good talents, but died in three or four years. F. M. Leonard came in 1837, and was immediately identified with the choir as a leader and teacher, and has been since, except some seven years. I recollect well, as early as 1841, one Winslow Wilbur played a bass-viol at church, also leading some. One morning the minister read a hymn that had a good many dynamic marks placed along the page, and he says: "You must sing them, I can't play them." Ambrose Branch was a very good teacher. George S. Fancher was a very spirited teacher as late as 1846, and is still. Ashbell Tillotson was also a good teacher and leader, excusing himself as early as 1850, though still chiming his rich voice at times. Charles A. Wright who taught four different classes, and lived in the place in

1856, was one of the most serviceable men in choir practice that have ever taught here. Prof. S. H. Blakeslee, the last one here, was also a man of good moral worth, and a very successful teacher. For several years, I used to carry a very fine melodeon of my own to the church, and my daughters were players. In 1867 a cabinet organ was purchased of William B. Brinkerhoff, costing some less than one hundred dollars, which was burned with the church in 1868, though the agent held the organ to be worth more. In 1869 Brother O. P. Pomeroy offered an organ valued at one hundred and fifty dollars by dealers, for one hundred dollars; himself making the sacrifice of all over. Several young ladies have assisted at the organ -Miss Amelia Tillotson, Miss Alice Tillotson, Miss Belle Pomeroy, Miss Alice Leonard, Miss Lottie Leonard. Miss Alice, now Mrs. A. M. Stocking, has been the stand-by for a number of years.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Considerable interest has attended our advance as a township on the subject of agriculture. A society for its advancement was formed, and upheld for a number of years. In 1860, Darius Tillotson and Hiram S. Matthews, both owning stallions, and who had for some three years previous challenged each other for a public show of stock on the square, which, accordingly, came off in October of that year. It was a fine display of brood mares, with colts by their sides, one, two, and three years old. The excitement ran high. Gents. Bennet and Woodhead, from Perry, were committee of award, but expressed no opinion in their award as to which was the best stock horse, so the next year an increase of interest brought out all kinds of stock, and a line was strung on posts for some twenty rods in length, on the square, and filled with carpets, quilts and such things as were manufactured at home. All were so well pleased that it was resolved to repeat it the next year, which was done, a crowd attending, and a great variety of things being put on exhibition. In addition to the lines to hang upon, tables of equal length held vegetables, fruits, seeds, etc.

In 1863, an act of incorporation was recorded at the county seat, and the first record of officers was made with George C. Whipple, president; M. S. Jewett, S. N. Dutton, vice-presidents; F. M. Leonard, recording secretary; William J. Cornelius, corresponding secretary; R. Warner, treasurer, and an executive committee of eight, with marshals, chief of police, superintendents of grounds and hall, so we had all the parade of a regular society, though it was under the broad canopy of heaven. This year we had the Spiritual hall, for the exhibition of such things as needed housing, and many fine things and pictures were brought. The small sum of five cents was paid the secretary for entering, all but stock, which was ten cents, and enough was realized for actual expenses, and much gratification expressed at the success of the society. The next year S. E. Spencer took the presidency, and the fair was held two days with an increase of things on exhibition, especially a great number of good horses, not only from this town but from abroad, which added much to the excitement, as the executive committee had graded a track around the public square, which made a fine driving and sporting place. That year we had printed posters, about the size of some window glass (say, twenty by twenty-four), and premium cards, and a big thing was a red card tied to anything, at what was now termed the World's Fair, and we closed with twenty dollars in our treasury. As we had the Methodist church for a hall this year, the subject of building a town hall began to be discussed, to afford a place for shelter and exhibition. To accomplish this required a vote of the township, which failed in 1866, but in 1867 was carried a proposition to build a town hall, but no limit to the cost, except the law, which allowed but a specified sum to be assessed in the same year. Trustees being

elected, led by S. E. Spencer, esq., favorable to the building, they decided to assess what they could and commence a building, two stories high, twenty-four by forty feet. The contract was taken by H. B. Palmer, of Thompson, for one thousand six hundred dollars, and finished by plastering the lower story and laying the floor in the second story. It was subsequently finished at a cost of three hundred dollars, and in 1872 was, and has been since, loaned for the use of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was formed that year, at forty dollars annual rental.

Those who have acted as president, besides those spoken of, were Henry Hulbert, Hiram S. Matthews, Stephen Hodges, H. B. Palmer, and E. J. Clapp. The society continued successful, and at the fair of 1875, which drew the largest crowd ever here, the receipts, over and above expenses, were reported at some sixty dollars. Several interesting addresses, on different years, added no little to the interest of the gathering. Rev. Flower, J. A. Garfield, —— Tuttle, and others who are forgotten, spoke principally on agriculture, as an occupation and science.

PIONEER MEETING.

Wednesday, September 15, 1875, the day for the picnic of pioneers and early settlers of Thompson and adjoining townships, at the ledge, was a splendid one for a gathering like that, the success of which depended so much upon the weather. The sky was overcast with clouds which tempered the sun's rays, and yet not a drop of rain fell. The leaves, not having commenced to fall, the ledge was resplendent in green, and though the atmosphere was not very clear, the view of the landscape from the foot of the ledge to the lake was nearly as enchanting as ever, while the hills of Pennsylvania were faintly discernible in the dim blue distance.

THE DINNER.

On arriving at the grounds about noon the scene in the grove, back of the Ledge house, was an animated one. The large company of gray haired settlers already there were just sitting down to tables spread upon the dance-platform, and groaning under substantials and dainties, from the New England dish of pork and beans, and fried and pied chicken, to pastry and frosted jelly-cake, that could have been little suggestive of such pioneer luxuries as "johnny-cake." Under the surrounding trees, cloths were spread upon the green sward, and groups and families, and twos and threes, were enjoying the meal, while in the background the rosinantes, unhitched and disposed of for the day, were whisking up wisps of timothy between the intervals of fly-brushing. Dinner over, all around, the martial band from the center discoursed lively music, and seats were arranged on the platform and filled with rows of pioneers and ladies, preparatory to

THE SPEAKING.

Mr. F. M. Leonard, chairman of the committee on arrangements, conducted the exercises with great tact and skill. Ascending the speaker's stand, on the south edge of the platform, over which the Stars and Strips floated, he called the assembly to order at two o'clock, and annoucing that he should tread upon the toes of any pioneer that should prove to be too long winded, he introduced

JUDGE TAYLOR, OF CLARIDON,

president of the Historical society of Geauga county. "Those who now inhabit this township," said the judge, "and own these fine farms, good buildings and orchards, and enjoy the necessaries of life, little realize that not long since it was a howling wilderness, but judging life by deeds, Thompson is an old township. Europe has not such churches, school-houses, education and liberty; in my "old country" the soil is worn out, hemlocks spring up in the furrows, and

nettles and brambles in the fields. Seventy-five years ago a fraction of sunlight found its way through this foilage —enough to raise nettles and weeds for beasts. The first settlers who came here with their ox-teams were not men born to fortune, but men of strong arm, energy, and courage to leave old neighbors and society, and dwell in tents and cabins here in the wilderness. Think of their privations. It was a checkered life. I know something of it. It was a life of sorrow, joy, health and sickness, and yet they were happy. As evening drew on, and the log-fire was lighted across one end of the cabin, no pleasanter hour was ever known. (No! no! That's it!) We had better appetites then; no meals at the Fifth Avenue hotel can compare with the viands of those days, the venison—(here the speaker seemed to touch a responsive chord, and the features of the pioneers lighted up with smiles as one after another recalled those good old days, and reflectively shouted 'good steak from a bear,' 'roast-potatoes,' 'johnny-cake,' 'roast-corn.') Brethren, we have met in council, with trembling steps, to tell our stories and live over the old times, we feel good—I feel as good as I did when I went home from singing-school with the girls, and said 'good-evening.' The Geauga county historical society is preparing for publication a history. You may confer a favor upon some, one hundred years hence, by recording the names of original land owners. Journeys have been made to England to trace records by tomb-stones. At such meetings as this we learn much about the old men, and little about the old ladies. The men went to court and training of their children, and endured the same want of shelter and comfort. Let us hear from them, too."

AMASA KENT, OF MANTAU.

"My father, in 1812, started from Riga, Massachusetts, with his wife and ten children, span of horses and wagon, and came west. When we arrived near Buffalo, the battle of Little Rock was fought, and we could hear the cannon. We stopped at eighteen-mile creek, where there was a landlord in sympathy with the British, and the soldiers enjoyed pricking him with their bayonets, and putting coals under his oven, burned his pies, cakes, and bread. There was not a sailing craft on Lake Erie at that time, and we had to come around the points, keeping close to the waters' edge, and at one time having the wagon get afloat, when the lake was rough. We finally got through to Cleveland, Hudson, and afterward removed to Mantua, where we were neighbors of Judge Atwater, who carried the compass in the survey of the whole Western Reserve. The judge was one day grabbed by a bear, and his flesh pierced by the bear's tusks; but a neighbor chopped the bear away, and saved his life.

"You know where Punderson's mill is, in Newbury? (Yes, yes). Carlton, of Mantua, went there to mill, with a yoke of oxen. He was belated there, and had heavy woods to pass through, which were full of bears and wolves. They struck his trail, and the pursuit became so hot that he cut the keys of his ox-bows, and left the oxen for the wolves to feed upon, while he reached home in safety."

UNCLE LUMAN FRISBIE

was next called out. "Windsor was once my home," said Mr. Frisbie, "and we moved from there to Harpersfield forty or fifty years ago, when there were no residents there, and we blazed trees. There was then but one family from the river to the center of Montville. Mr. Frisbie described a home-made rig with which he went one day to the spring mill, a common trip in days when the poor man lived on Indian. His wife carried butter to Rock creek, fourteen miles, riding an ox, and returned by sun down. A horse cost ten dollars, and four dollars an acre was paid for clearing land. One time I owed Esquire Spaulding, of Orwell, seventy-five cents. We agreed that I should call him in the morning

on a certain day, and he should answer by firing his musket. If I could then get to the house before breakfast was ready, the debt was to be cancelled, if not, I was to work for him two days. I rose at three, ran seven miles and a half, and shouted 'attention Spaulding!' Bang went the musket. Spaulding looked out the window, and said to his wife 'hurry up, here's Frisbie, right here, and he'll be in before you get breakfast upon the table,' and I was. I went home, and earned a dollar that day working for another man."

DUNMORE WARREN, OF LEROY,

read a list of those who lived in Thompson, or moved there soon after his father arrived there, fifty-one years ago next month. Most of them went through with the toil and labor of clearing the land, and have passed over the river:

Joseph Bartlett,	Joseph Bartlett, jr.,	Dr. Tillotson,	R. Sprague,
Retire Trask,	Retire Trask, jr.,	Darius Tillotson,	M. Sprague, jr.,
Seth Hulbert,	Mr. Hulburt,	Mr. Strong,	B. Stearns,
Ithamer H. Warren,	Nathan Warren,	Chilling Strong,	Mr. Stearns,
Nathan Warren, jr.,	Orrin Warren,	Elias Strong,	Mr. Emerson,
Horace Warren,	Abel Ray,	Biney Strong,	J. Emerson,
—— Prentice,	Daniel Pomeroy,	James Brisco,	M. Emerson,
Eleazer Pomeroy,	Solomon Leach,	Mr. Murphy,	Mr. Randall,
John Leach,	Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Atkin,	E. Goodrich,
Mark Barnes,	Mr. Clapp,	Ira Harding,	Mr. Copley,
—— Dunham,	Mr. Bostwick,	Hiram Harding,	L. Copley,
Jonathan Davis,	H. Sumner,	Joseph Fitch,	Mr. Malon,
Joseph Davis,	W. Sumner,	J. W. Fitch,	Mrs. Malon,
James Smith,	W. M. Sumner,	Lorenzo Fitch,	T. Bartlett,
Joseph Smith,	E. Dunham,	Dinah Day,	L. Bartlett,
John Smith,	S. Dunham,	Joseph Lane,	Chester Gee,
Mark Tillotson,	M. Sprague,	Emery Lane,	William Gee,
	A. Sumner.		

Two little daughters of Mr. Warren then sang "O, Think of the Home over There," and "A Hundred Years to Come."

ESQUIRE AUSTIN,

one of Austinburg's oldest boys, was next introduced. "The men who settled this country," said he, "did not wait to be dandled in the laps of maiden aunts. My father was one of them, coming to Austinburg in 1799, going around the lake point, and swimming the creeks, holding on to the oxen's tails. Those old pioneers did not bring much property with them, but they have done something for us in instilling moral and religious sentiments." Mr. Austin closed with a comic bear story.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Bronson exhibited a bassoon, an instrument resembling a double-barreled shot gun, without the stock, used in military bands and orchestras one hundred years ago. This one is supposed to be the first one made in this country, and, in its early days, "went to meeting," and accompanied the hautboys and clarionets, carrying the bass. "Now I'll give the pitch, and we'll sing Lenox, with a will." Mr. Bronson gave the key, and "Blow ye the Trumpet, Blow," was sung, Mr. Bronson playing an effective bass. The congregation not keeping time correctly, one of them explained, at the finish, "We haven't sung together before for a good while."

MRS. ASENATH EMMONS

next took the stand. She is a daughter of Joseph Bartlett, who arrived in the township in 1798, and he and Seth Hurlburt were the first two permanent settlers in the township. She was then seven years of age, and recollects seeing the Indians, who often tried to annoy but not to harm her.

AUNT MARIA HOWE.

"When we came to Tompson the river was full-banks, and hearing that there was a dug-out at Emmerson's mill we procured it, and rowed ourselves and goods across. Half of Thompson came down to help us cross and get their dinner. A bed-cord was tied to the wagon and an attempt was made to draw it across, but the wagon came apart in the stream, and the hind wheels floated down to the island."

NOAH POMEROY.

"My uncle, Daniel Pomeroy, came to Thompson in 1809, soon after my father did, who settled in Hambden. There were then no roads in the township, and no clearing except the Palmer lot, where grass was cut for our cattle." Indians were numerous during the war of 1812, and for the amusement of Young America Mr. Pomeroy described some of their ways of living, etc. He was one of the first pedagogues in the township, and afterward a merchant. His school-house was in the Barnes district, near what is now Bostwick's corners, and he was happy on the munificent salary of nine dollars per month.

O. P. POMEROY,

grandson of Daniel Pomeroy, was the next speaker. "I remember when Thompson was mostly woods. We traveled by marked trees, the forest was unchopped, and the lands uncleared. I attended school in that log school-house, and Ursula Gee was one of my first teachers. The first minister was Leslie, and Rev. Winchester occasionally preached in the log meeting-house. A frame school-house was at length built, where the blacksmith shop now stands. Moses Murphy, a hunter, lived on the Ledge, and there was another hunter here by the name of Glass." After relating how one Joseph was treed by a bear, and how another individual encountered one in crossing a log on Mill creek, Mr. Pomeroy closed, expressing his pleasure in greeting with a shake of the hand those who had dandled them upon their knees in infancy.

APOLOGY.

I am no systematic historian. My mind, for the last year, has been too confused to write all I had planned. I have tried to engage some one else, but no one felt that there was pay in it. I shall be well paid, even if this I have written should appear, meager as it is. Many more characters might be presented, and things said by the right man.

F. M. LEONARD.

MILITARY ROSTER.

Many difficulties surround making a perfect roster of the soldiers of the war of the Rebellion, but this arrangement of the Historical Society to find and compare will doubtless make it nearly perfect. Some dates will be wanting, and soldiers dislike to be placed wrong in company or regiment.

The first call for 75,000 men resulted in six volunteers from here, who were placed in

COMPANY B, NINETEENTH REGIMENT,

Azariah Billington, served three months, and afterwards enlisted for the O. N. G.
Ansel Bartlett.
Daniel Baur.
Lewis Barrett,
Dwight Grimes.

SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Charles Burroughs, company A.
Charles Hettenger, company D, died from wounds, at Culpepper, Virginia, August 10, 1862.
L. B. Hill, company D.
John Earnst, company D.
Jacob Wagner, died January 10, 1863.
Bud Wilson, mustered out with regiment.
George Aikin, company D. discharged for disability in August, 1862; after, enlisted in heavy artillery, and served till the close of the war.
Carl Dangler, sergeant, company D, mustered out with regiment.
Lewis Knight, corporal, mustered out with regiment.

BATTERY C, OHIO ARTILLERY.

Ralph L. Foot, enlisted as assistant surgeon, health failed, and did not remain long with army; died at home.
Henry Gilbreath, killed by shell.
Samuel Hickox.
Henry Olds.
Byron Proctor, died at Nashville, Nov, 1863.
Hiram Woodin.
Henry Woodin.
Harvey Snedekor.
Orestus Aikin, died in Kentucky, early in 1864.
Peter Basquin.
George Day, died.
Henry Gurney, died from wounds.
Lewis Hettenger.
Edward Proctor.
Enoch Morse, died a prisoner at Salisbury.
Demerit Hill.
Orvando Hill.

BATTERY G, OHIO ARTILLERY.

A. Zimmerman, bugler.
Frank W. Edgerton.
Thomas J. Smith, wounded near Nashville, and soon discharged.

NINTH OHIO BATTERY.

Ira Atkin.
Nahurn Brotzman,
Phillip Brotzman.
S. Dwight Daniels.
Hiram Prentice.
H. Frank Scott.
Samuel N. Barnes.
Thomas G. Cottam.
Marselon Dutton.
D. J. Goodsell.
George Turner.

All but Barnes and Goodsell went in in 1862, and were discharged with the battery, June, 1865, Goodsell dying in January, 1865, at Bridgeport, Alabama,

FOURTEENTH OHIO BATTERY.

Willie Bower.
Valorus Stone, enlisted in August, 1862, and mustered out with battery.
Martin Earnst.
J. D. Sanford.

FIFTEENTH OHIO BATTERY.

Lewis W. Keener, corporal, term expired in November, 1864.
Andrew J. Sanford.
David Sanford.
M. L. Sanford.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Samuel Barrett, company A, died at home Sept. 10, 1861.
George Strong, company K, missing after battle in eastern Virginia and not again reported
Daniel Auringer, enlisted in 1861, discharged in 1863.
Frank Haling, company F.
Lewis Wrisley, company K.
John Jenks, company K, taken prisoner at Port Republic; was in rebel prisons three months, and exchanged; discharged from regiment and died at home, of consumption.
Asa E. Sanford, company F.
Albert Park, " "
Daniel Turner, " "
Henry Stowe, " "

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

C. Elmore Strong, discharged for inability in 1863, afterwards re-enlisted, went to Chattanooga, and died of measles.
John Hausch, company D.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

David Alexander, company E.
Levi O. Billington, " "
Charles S. Day, " "
Andrew Dangler, " "
Daniel Earnst, " "
Peter Baur, " "
Randolph Elliott, " "
John W. Fowler, company C.
Albion M. Stocking, " "
Austin Stockwell, " "
Milton Roath, company E, died in the service, of typhoid fever.
Oliver Basquin, company E.

These were ont but one year, and received from $300 to $500 bounty from the township committee.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Thomas Atkin.
Nathan Morey
Anderson Basquin, wounded.
Samuel Whipple, killed.

SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

F. Alonzo Hulbert, died in February, 1863, in hospital at Philadelphia.
Phillip Kelsey, died in July, 1862, in hospital at Baltimore.

FOURTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Albert Burroughs, entered as private, afterward promoted to lieutenant; mustered out with the regiment.

FIFTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Newton H. Bostwick, enlisted in 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, in 1864; a prisoner in Andersonville, and discharged in November, 1864.

SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Edward Sanford, killed in front of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1865.

SIXTIETH OHIO SHARPSHOOTERS.

John D. Sidley, died in hospital at Alexandria, Virginia, November, 1864.
Orrin Jewell.
Homer Jewett, wounded.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Stephen Fredebaugh.
George Fredebaugh.
Benjamin Fredebaugh.
William Billington.
Hiram Fuller.
George Haling.

SECOND OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Gustave Burroughs.
Frank Patrick.
Evlyn Dutton.

Theodore Stockwell was young; died of measles, in Kentucky. Regiment unknown.

Alvin Kimball enlisted in a regiment in the western part of the State, and deserted.

Reuben B. Chaffee is living, a pensioner of the war of 1812.

John Atkin's widow is pensioned for his services in 1812.

S. N. Barnes and D. J. Goodsell received the highest bounties of any that went out during the last year of the war of the Rebellion, some $575 each.

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OF

PIONEER

AND

GENERAL HISTORY OF

GEAUGA COUNTY,

WITH

SKETCHES OF

SOME OF THE PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

PUBLISHED BY

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OF

GEAUGA COUNTY.

1880.

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